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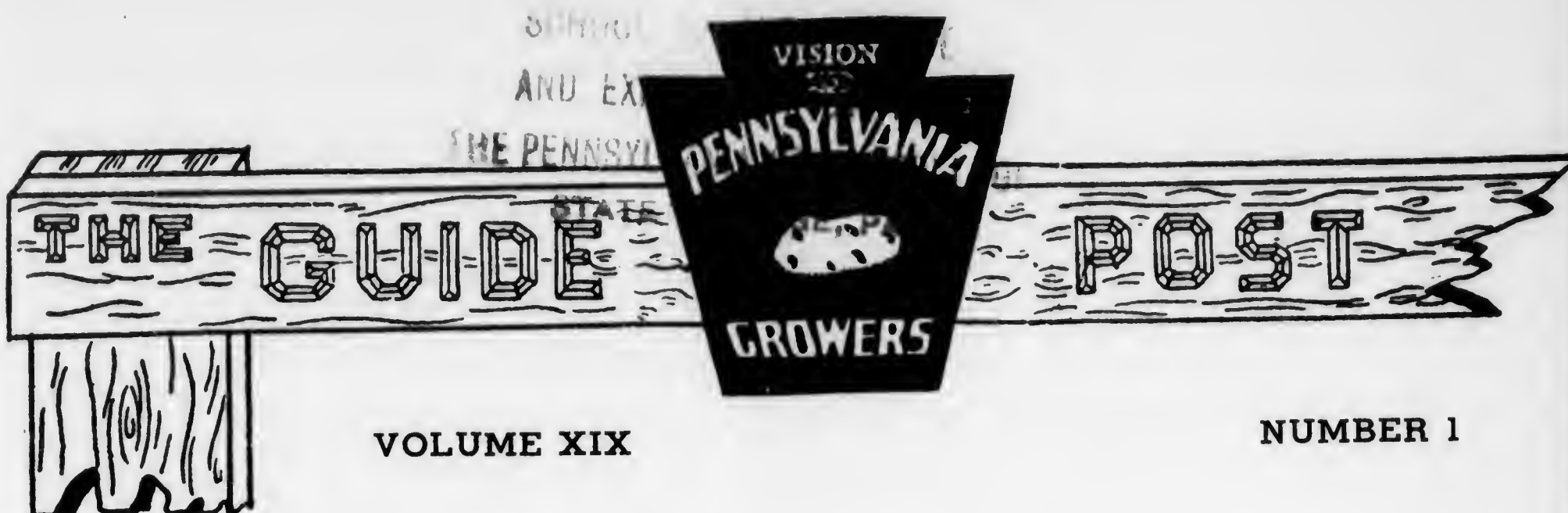
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"PENN SPUD" Urges You To



Attend the 1942

FARM SHOW

JAN. 19-20, 1942

HARRISBURG, PA.



JANUARY • 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATED



Meeting Production Goals

To insure meeting the goals set for Pennsylvania potatoes in 1942, it will be necessary to produce increased yields on all available potato acreage. The importance of fertilizers in increasing yields and quality of potatoes as proved by experimental work requires that more attention than ever before be given not only to fertilization but to the use of fertilizers having the right proportions of the various plant foods.

To secure the best results, soil and fertilizer must supply at least 200 lbs. of available potash (actual K_2O) per acre. For specific information as to grades and the present fertility of your soil, consult your county agent or experiment station.

Write us for free information and literature on the efficient fertilization of crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BELLEFONTE, PENNSYLVANIA

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BENEFIT BY ASSOCIATION AFFILIATION.

Sign up your non-member friend to receive these benefits--today.

He will profit and so will your Association.

Date 194

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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Say what one will about the victories of Peace, it is a fact that millions of men who would otherwise have gone on leading lives of deadly, complacent stagnation have, through the present rape of Europe by aggressor nations and the recent unwarranted attack of our own country by Imperial Japan, been shaken out of their lethargy and feel the depth within them stirring in response to all that is sublime, heroic and devoted to humanity, at the call of war.

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In Europe Peer and gutter-snipe alike—and now in our own far-flung Pacific possessions, have proved themselves men, facing death undaunted for something far bigger than themselves.

There is nothing better than the dog-tent to make the patrician democratic. Our men and our youth who have left the polo field for the front line, quit the diamond, the golf course, the opera box, the clubs or a successful business for the fields of war, will come back with a very accurate sense of values and a more serious appreciation of life.

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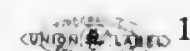
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The New Year

Within life's book another leaf is turned; Today we face a new and untried year, Its secrets and its purposes all unguessed No hand may lift the veil that hides from us

Success or failure, and no feet save ours May trod our pathway, do our several tasks.

We step into the New Year's outstretched arms, And wonder if with all her luring charms

Truer she'll prove than one we leave behind.

What we have gained from wrestling with defeat,

Mayhap will give us strength new foes to meet

With greater courage. Come then storm and stress,

Defeat and failure, or joy's magic spell, To each or all the new year holds in store We reach our hands in welcome, for we know

Our truest blessings from our failures grow,

And that our share of happiness will be What we acquire through self-mastery.

Helen M. Richardson.

Timely Observations and Suggestions

L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

PENNSYLVANIA BLUE LABELS ON EASTERN SHORE VIRGINIA: In a recent letter from my good friend W. O. Strong, Morrisville, Pa., Mr. Strong reports on a trip to Eastern Shore Virginia where he worked energetically for the uplift of Eastern Shore Agriculture for a good number of years. He had the following to say on potatoes: "The fall or second crop of potatoes was a total failure on much of Eastern Shore of Virginia. So they are enjoying Pennsylvania Potatoes. I saw a quantity of 15 lb. bags (Blue Labels) in the American Store at Onancock, Va. which is about 35 miles north of Cape Charles, Va. (Cape Charles is just across the Bay from Norfolk) I examined a few bags with the Store Manager and they were fine (packed by grower or Grade Supervisor No. 114). The Manager told me his customers were very much pleased with the quality of the potatoes and especially with the handy size 15 lb. paper bag."

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LABOR AND THE GRADING CREW: In one of the fall issues of the Guide Post I pointed out the necessity of changing our ideas in regard to labor during the harvest period. Many of our better young men were being called into the service while others were putting their shoulders to the wheels of industry in a nation wide defense program. Now, war has come. An all out victory drive is on which will further reduce the available farm labor.

During the last world war the slogan was, "Food Will Win The War." This food was not only needed for our own people but to sustain millions of people throughout Europe. There are those who believe that the food needs will be even greater before this present war is over, than was the case in 1918.

In view of the present situation it is important that potato growers do some careful thinking and planning in looking to the future. Let us not get ourselves into the habit of grumbling, or lamenting the situation. This war must be won and loyalty calls upon all of us to do our part, and make what ever adjustments are necessary, willingly and void of selfishness.

Much will be said and some actions set in motion in regard to farm labor for the coming year or production season. From now until spring when this new season will be getting under way, 95% of the potato growers labor needs will be in connection with grading and packing the present crop in storage. Many of our growers are well situated or will have little need of worry in completing this task. Others are experiencing difficulty and many others may before the present crop is all out. Following up the suggestions in connection with harvesting in the fall the following thoughts may be of help in many cases.

Use more family labor. Use the younger and older members of the family judiciously so as not to impair their health.

School labor. Cooperate with school authorities in securing the release of older children during school hours.

Use of women. There are a number of jobs in connection with grading and packing potatoes where women are equal to if not better than men. In packing pecks and 50's, the job on the picking table, weighing, crimping and tying bags, and racking or loading bags, can all be handled efficiently by women.

Paying of higher wages. This will be necessary in many cases. Present increased potato prices over other years more than makes up this increased cost.

Efficient management of labor. Reducing lost motion to a minimum by keeping the operation moving along when at the job.

Hiring older workers. There are many older men in the communities that will be more than willing under present war conditions to do what they are able. They should be hired and paid on an equitable basis where possible.

Grading at night. In many cases grading a few hours each evening when the family is all available or neighbors can be had will reduce the storage pile.

Conditioning grading equipment. Check over the grading equipment during spare hours to be sure it is in good working condition will reduce breakdowns or trouble during grading hours.

Cooperation with local and government agencies on the use of labor.

Cooperation of growers with each other in the efficient use and employment of labor.

GOOD SEED AND THE "400" BUSHEL CLUB: Of the 1,500 members of Pennsylvania's "400 Bushel Club" over 95% made their qualifying yield by using disease-free seed direct from a proven source. The great majority of the other 5% used seed one-year-removed from such a source.

Pennsylvania's record yields beginning in 1919 with Oscar Lichtenwalner, Lehigh County, with a yield of 519

bushels, through to George Buss, Northampton County, 1940, were all made with disease-free seed from a proven source. Most of these record yields for each succeeding year following 1919 were well above 600 bushels per acre.

Varieties appearing in the club records in these qualifying yields are: Russet Rural, White Rural, Cobbler, Green Mountain, Nittany, Mason, Katahdin, Chippewa, Pennigan, and Allegheny Mountain.

ACTIVITIES AT "CAMP POTATO":

The week of January 5th was a busy one at "Camp Potato." The Camp property was under a huge blanket of snow but this did not interfere with the job at hand. The baking potatoes for the Farm Show baking booth will come from the Camp storage and were graded out of close to 3,000 bushels of potatoes in storage there during the week. At the same time that the bakers were selected close to five cars of Blue Label Pecks or a total of 12,000 pecks were packed for Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore markets.

The baking potatoes were packed in clean bushel paper bags and will be shipped to Harrisburg for Show Week, January 19-23rd. Don't fail to bring your friends around to buy one of these "Camp Potato" grown spuds.

THINGS TO DO IN JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY: Keep packing and moving potatoes while they are still in good market condition.

Since this is the coldest season of the year it is important to give additional protection from freezing. Windows, doors, overhead floors, exposed facings, and trucks used in making deliveries should have your attention during extreme cold days and nights.

Plan to attend the 1942 Farm Products Show, January 19-23. The Annual Potato Meetings are scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, January 20-21. All meetings are to be held in Room F, Second Floor, Farm Show Building. The Annual Potato Growers' Banquet will be on Tuesday evening, Grace Methodist Church, State & Susquehanna Streets, directly in front of the Capitol.

Have your car and truck tires retreaded. New tires are on a rationing priorities basis for national defense and all-out war effort. Rather than com-

(Continued on page 28)

POTATO CHIPS

Our farm people are suddenly faced with the gravest responsibilities and the biggest job that they have ever had to undertake. Our country is at war. Freedom, democracy, Christianity—everything that America stands for, is attacked.

American agriculture must provide food for the armed forces; it must feed our own people to sustain their morale; it must PRODUCE. The American farmer is in the Service for the duration. We do not have large surpluses of food, though we do have some surplus. With increased demands from our allies, we shall need all of our surpluses and every pound of food that can be produced.

Of all the people eager to serve their country's need, the farmer is one that can start of his own volition today. Better care, feeding and management of every cow, every flock of poultry, and herd of livestock will immediately serve the nation. Better plans for our cropping and fertilizing system next spring helps to fight our nation's battles.

It will take cooperation and planning, but it can be done. Plan well ahead, starting today, to produce more food, and to produce it more efficiently in 1942, bearing in mind that national leaders feel that "food will win the war—and write the peace!"

Where, on your farm, can you increase food production? And how can you best do it economically? Remember, every pound of food will be important.

If, for any reason, any members feel that the 1942 production goals for agriculture did not fit their personal production plans, now, with your country at war, and food production all important, we urge you to set aside your personal attitude and help your government reach these goals. Labor will be scarce, farm machinery will be scarce, so will fertilizers, spray materials and other essentials. It would be an offense against national safety to waste any of these scarcities to produce farm products that are not needed. As Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has pled, "This is the time to work together as if the United States were one big farm, to produce exactly what is needed. We can't afford

to be careless or unwise in our production efforts."

The Department of Agriculture has listed, as an immediately pressing task which farm people must complete, is that of carrying through the program of repair of present farm machinery. **Steel is scarce** and farm equipment manufacturers **must** know **immediately** how much of it will be needed for machinery now in use. The metal is to be allocated to produce these parts for repair. The big problem is: **What parts are needed?** Every farmer is urged to buy or order repair parts **now**. Pennsylvania potato growers, **do this**. Your early order insures your continuance of your production program with your present equipment, and helps National Defense.

Another important task directly affecting farm machinery, for the American farmer, is that he get scrap metal off the farms and into the junk yards. Scrap metal is urgently needed for steel production. Scrap metal is abundant on all of our Pennsylvania farms. Much of it is unsightly—and unfit for any future farm use. Today this metal is valuable to your government in its war production program. **Today**, men, collect this scrap on your farm and deliver it to your nearest junk dealer. He will see that it finds its place in defense steel manufacture.

To our farm women: In any war, it's the women who make the greatest sacrifices and the greatest contributions. Women in this modern war will have many duties in community defense activities. They will be responsible for bolstering family morale when the going gets hard. Farm women will be called upon for additional sacrifices—in harder work, longer hours, greater responsibility to help manage the farm business, and to help boost the farm's contribution to our national defense production program. We do not doubt the ability of our Pennsylvania farm women to do their part, eagerly and thoroughly.

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And that our share of happiness will be
What we acquire through self-mastery.

Helen M. Richardson.

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L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

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During the last world war the slogan was, "Food Will Win The War." This food was not only needed for our own people but to sustain millions of people throughout Europe. There are those who believe that the food needs will be even greater before this present war is over, than was the case in 1918.

In view of the present situation it is important that potato growers do some careful thinking and planning in looking to the future. Let us not get ourselves into the habit of grumbling, or lamenting the situation. This war must be won and loyalty calls upon all of us to do our part, and make what ever adjustments are necessary, willingly and void of selfishness.

Much will be said and some actions set in motion in regard to farm labor for the coming year or production season. From now until spring when this new season will be getting under way, 95% of the potato growers labor needs will be in connection with grading and packing the present crop in storage. Many of our growers are well situated or will have little need of worry in completing this task. Others are experiencing difficulty and many others may before the present crop is all out. Following up the suggestions in connection with harvesting in the fall the following thoughts may be of help in many cases.

Use more family labor. Use the younger and older members of the family judiciously so as not to impair their health.

School labor. Cooperate with school authorities in securing the release of older children during school hours.

Use of women. There are a number of jobs in connection with grading and packing potatoes where women are equal to if not better than men. In packing pecks and 50's, the job on the picking table, weighing, crimping and tying bags, and racking or loading bags, can all be handled efficiently by women.

Paying of higher wages. This will be necessary in many cases. Present increased potato prices over other years more than makes up this increased cost.

Efficient management of labor. Reducing lost motion to a minimum by keeping the operation moving along when at the job.

Hiring older workers. There are many older men in the communities that will be more than willing under present war conditions to do what they are able. They should be hired and paid on an equitable basis where possible.

Grading at night. In many cases grading a few hours each evening when the family is all available or neighbors can be had will reduce the storage pile.

Conditioning grading equipment. Check over the grading equipment during spare hours to be sure it is in good working condition will reduce breakdowns or trouble during grading hours.

Cooperation with local and government agencies on the use of labor.

Cooperation of growers with each other in the efficient use and employment of labor.

GOOD SEED AND THE "400" BUSHEL CLUB: Of the 1,500 members of Pennsylvania's "400 Bushel Club" over 95% made their qualifying yield by using disease-free seed direct from a proven source. The great majority of the other 5% used seed one-year-removed from such a source.

Pennsylvania's record yields beginning in 1919 with Oscar Lichtenwalner, Lehigh County, with a yield of 519

bushels, through to George Buss, Northampton County, 1940, were all made with disease-free seed from a proven source. Most of these record yields for each succeeding year following 1919 were well above 600 bushels per acre.

Varieties appearing in the club records in these qualifying yields are: Russet Rural, White Rural, Cobbler, Green Mountain, Nittany, Mason, Katahdin, Chippewa, Pennigan, and Allegheny Mountain.

ACTIVITIES AT "CAMP POTATO":

The week of January 5th was a busy one at "Camp Potato." The Camp property was under a huge blanket of snow but this did not interfere with the job at hand. The baking potatoes for the Farm Show baking booth will come from the Camp storage and were graded out of close to 3,000 bushels of potatoes in storage there during the week. At the same time that the bakers were selected close to five cars of Blue Label Pecks or a total of 12,000 pecks were packed for Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore markets.

The baking potatoes were packed in clean bushel paper bags and will be shipped to Harrisburg for Show Week, January 19-23rd. Don't fail to bring your friends around to buy one of these "Camp Potato" grown spuds.

THINGS TO DO IN JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY: Keep packing and moving potatoes while they are still in good market condition.

Since this is the coldest season of the year it is important to give additional protection from freezing. Windows, doors, overhead floors, exposed facings, and trucks used in making deliveries should have your attention during extreme cold days and nights.

Plan to attend the 1942 Farm Products Show, January 19-23. The Annual Potato Meetings are scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, January 20-21. All meetings are to be held in Room F, Second Floor, Farm Show Building. The Annual Potato Growers' Banquet will be on Tuesday evening, Grace Methodist Church, State & Susquehanna Streets, directly in front of the Capitol.

Have your car and truck tires retreaded. New tires are on a rationing priorities basis for national defense and all-out war effort. Rather than com-

(Continued on page 28)

POTATO CHIPS

Our farm people are suddenly faced with the gravest responsibilities and the biggest job that they have ever had to undertake. Our country is at war. Freedom, democracy, Christianity—everything that America stands for, is attacked.

American agriculture must provide food for the armed forces; it must feed our own people to sustain their morale; it must PRODUCE. The American farmer is in the Service for the duration. We do not have large surpluses of food, though we do have some surplus. With increased demands from our allies, we shall need all of our surpluses and every pound of food that can be produced.

Of all the people eager to serve their country's need, the farmer is one that can start of his own volition today. Better care, feeding and management of every cow, every flock of poultry, and herd of livestock will immediately serve the nation. Better plans for our cropping and fertilizing system next spring helps to fight our nation's battles.

It will take cooperation and planning, but it can be done. Plan well ahead, starting today, to produce more food, and to produce it more efficiently in 1942, bearing in mind that national leaders feel that "food will win the war—and write the peace!"

Where, on your farm, can you increase food production? And how can you best do it economically? Remember, every pound of food will be important.

If, for any reason, any members feel that the 1942 production goals for agriculture did not fit their personal production plans, now, with your country at war, and food production all important, we urge you to set aside your personal attitude and help your government reach these goals. Labor will be scarce, farm machinery will be scarce, so will fertilizers, spray materials and other essentials. It would be an offense against national safety to waste any of these scarcities to produce farm products that are not needed. As Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has pled, "This is the time to work together as if the United States were one big farm, to produce exactly what is needed. We can't afford

to be careless or unwise in our production efforts."

The Department of Agriculture has listed, as an immediately pressing task which farm people must complete, is that of carrying through the program of repair of present farm machinery. **Steel is scarce** and farm equipment manufacturers **must** know **immediately** how much of it will be needed for machinery now in use. The metal is to be allocated to produce these parts for repair. The big problem is: **What parts are needed?** Every farmer is urged to buy or order repair parts **now**. Pennsylvania potato growers, **do this**. Your early order insures your continuance of your production program with your present equipment, and helps National Defense.

Another important task directly affecting farm machinery, for the American farmer, is that he get scrap metal off the farms and into the junk yards. Scrap metal is urgently needed for steel production. Scrap metal is abundant on all of our Pennsylvania farms. Much of it is unsightly—and unfit for any future farm use. Today this metal is valuable to your government in its war production program. **Today**, men, collect this scrap on your farm and deliver it to your nearest junk dealer. He will see that it finds its place in defense steel manufacture.

To our farm women: In any war, it's the women who make the greatest sacrifices and the greatest contributions. Women in this modern war will have many duties in community defense activities. They will be responsible for bolstering family morale when the going gets hard. Farm women will be called upon for additional sacrifices—in harder work, longer hours, greater responsibility to help manage the farm business, and to help boost the farm's contribution to our national defense production program. We do not doubt the ability of our Pennsylvania farm women to do their part, eagerly and thoroughly.

(Continued on page 28)

Some Significant Facts

Chain stores buy \$404,200,000.00 in products of Pennsylvania farms and factories.

The payroll of the chain stores operating in Pennsylvania totals \$104,800,000 annually.

Pennsylvania chain stores pay \$42,200,000 yearly to Pennsylvania railroads, truckers, fuel dealers and utilities.

Pennsylvania chain stores pay \$39,500,000 a year for rents.

Pennsylvania chain stores pay \$20,700,000 in taxes annually.

Pennsylvania chain stores spend \$10,800,000 each year for advertising.

All in all, the chain store industry contributes \$695,800,000 to the wealth of the Keystone state.

Pennsylvania chain stores through their economies save Pennsylvania consumers \$73,000,000. Through these economies both the producer and the consumer benefit. It is interesting to note how these economies affect the potato growers of Pennsylvania through the Pennsylvania Potato Marketing Plan. Through mass buying and mass distribution, and store door deliveries Pennsylvania potatoes are delivered directly in sufficient quantities to make it economical to the grower. Through this saving in transportation and other up-charges the consumer is served in the most efficient manner. Figures compiled by the Association Office, using Central Pennsylvania Growers, shows that direct store door deliveries returned 86% of the consumers dollar to the producer while actual indirect selling returned in the same area 73% of the consumers dollar.

Citing these Pennsylvania chain store facts calls to our attention some salient facts about our own industry—The Potato Industry of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania potato growers capital investment in land, buildings, and equipment is over \$90,000,000.

Pennsylvania potato growers pay daily in gasoline tax over \$5,000.

The Pennsylvania potato growers operate on their farms annually 50,000 tons of steel.

Pennsylvania potato growers spend every year for equipment and supplies over \$5,000,000.

Pennsylvania's potato industry creates annually 20,000,000 hours of labor. The

cost of picking the crop alone amounts to over \$1,000,000.

If Pennsylvania's annual crop was loaded on rail at one time, it would require 35,000 cars or a solid train reaching all the way from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

While we are on this subject of facts let's enumerate a few for the Keystone State.

Pennsylvania ranks first in the United States in forty important industries.

It leads all other States in mineral production.

It produces one-fifth of all the energy output in the United States.

Most of Pennsylvania's factories, mines, power-houses, and farms are nestled among her mountains which serve as natural fortresses; yet she lies in the very midst of the nations most vital defense front. (Read "The Second Battle of Gettysburg" in Fortune Magazine.)

Pennsylvania is further fortified by modern airports, a 40,000-mile network of State highways and fourteen trunk-line railroads, which provide overnight transportation facilities to two-thirds of the nation's population.

Pennsylvania has an inland ocean port, a lake port which permit water shipments along half of the nation's northern frontier.

Her river port at Pittsburgh offers delivery over a 12,000-mile inland waterway serving the very heart of the nation from the Appalachian to the Rockies.

Pennsylvania produces more iron and steel than all of Great Britain, three times as much as France, three times as much as Japan, and seven times as much as Italy.

She has a race of skilled workers and captains of industry who distinguish themselves by the speed, quantity, and quality of their output.

Pennsylvania has 191,599 farms valued at \$861,706,599. Her livestock including poultry is valued at \$161,995,000. The total investment in farms, livestock and equipment exceeds \$1,175,000,000.

Is it any wonder that Pennsylvania has been referred to as the "work shop of the world," "the arsenal of America," and the "Keystone of National Defense?"

Available Supplies of Certified Seed Potatoes

There is a good supply of certified seed potatoes available again from the several states, including Pennsylvania, from which our potato growers usually secure their annual supply. While there is a reduction over 1940 in the total amount certified in Maine and Michigan, there is an increase in the volume available from New York and Pennsylvania. Supplies of Russets from Michigan and both Russets and White Rurals from New York are lower than they were a year ago. There are also slightly fewer Pennsylvania-grown certified Russets available this year than there were last year. The Pennsylvania-grown White Rural supply is about the same this year as it was a year ago. There is an increase of 13,000 bushels of Katahdins, 8,000 bushels of Chippewas and 6,000 bushels of Houmas in Pennsylvania this year over 1940. Of the Nittany Cobbler type there is a decrease of about 8,000 bushels over the supply available a year ago.

Pennsylvania growers should have no difficulty in filling their seed requirements although they should bear in mind that the available supply of Russets is lower than a year ago by approximately 70,000 bushels from the States of Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania. In 1940 these three states produced 410,000 bushels of certified Russets compared with an estimated 340,000 bushels for 1941.

Growers who are in the market for Cobblers, Katahdins, Chippewas or Green Mountains should not wait until planting time to place their orders as there is a decided reduction this year in the available supply from Maine. While the supply of these varieties from New York State is either about the same or shows an increase, most of our seed of these varieties comes from Maine where the supply may be somewhat limited. In fact reports from Maine indicate there will not be sufficient Green Mountains and Cobblers to meet the demand. Growers who wish to secure seed of either of these two varieties should probably place their orders early.

The supply of Sebagos from all the states previously mentioned is considerably greater than a year ago. Since this variety is just coming into production, it is possible that the supply even this

year may not be more than sufficient to meet the demand.

PENNSYLVANIA

Our 1941 crop of Pennsylvania-grown certified seed is the second largest crop ever produced in the State. In 1940 we produced 219,972 bushels of certified seed potatoes compared with 241,730 bushels produced during 1941. The crop last year was only 59 bushels less than the record crop of 1934 when we grew 241,789 bushels.

The crop produced last year is also the cleanest, most uniform in shape and seed tuber size that was ever grown in the State. Most of our certified seed crop is located in Potter County where growing conditions were very good. There are close to 160,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes available in this one county alone. This county is most ideally located for the growing of vigorous, high yielding strains of certified seed. There is probably no other area in the country that is more favorably located for the production of high quality seed and where the seed is stored as uniformly well as it is in Potter County, Pennsylvania. Several new storages were again erected in this county during this past summer for the storage of the certified crop.

Pennsylvania certified seed is available in the following counties: Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Crawford, Erie, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lehigh, Mercer, Monroe, Northampton, Potter, Somerset, Sullivan, Tioga, Warren and Wyoming. With this distribution of certified seed potatoes throughout the state, our commercial potato growers should experience no difficulty in locating a supply of good seed for their 1942 planting.

Varietal distribution of the 1941 crop of Pennsylvania certified seed is as follows:

	1941	1940
Russet Rural	122,503	125,586
White Rural	43,194	41,929
Katahdin	38,182	25,132
Chippewa	13,429	5,558
Houma	12,431	4,509
Nittany	7,140	15,338
Other varieties	4,851	which includes Allegheny Mountain, Sebago, Sequoia and a few Green Mountain.

(Continued on page 24)

Necessary Change In Association Bag Prices

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1942

On JANUARY 1, 1942 all previous prices on Association trade-marked paper potato bags were cancelled.

Effective JANUARY 1, 1942, and until further notice the following prices on Association trade-marked paper potato bags are in force:

SPECIFICATIONS:

15-pound bags, two wall 60/50-110 weight, Natural Kraft.
50-pound bags, two wall 70/60-130 weight, Natural Kraft.

PRICES:

Blue Label,	15's (2 wall)	\$25.00	per	Thousand	Delivered.
Red Label,	15's (2 wall)	24.50	"	"	"
Economy,	15's (2 wall)	24.00	"	"	"
Blue Label,	50's (2 wall)	57.00	"	"	"
Unclassified,	50's (2 wall)	52.00	"	"	"

The above prices are for delivery to any point in Pennsylvania and include the wire loop ties and the commission to the Association.

Terms

All Association trade-marked paper potato bags are shipped on a C.O.D. basis. **No exceptions.** When bags are forwarded by rail, shipments will be made Sight Draft, attached to Bill of Lading; when shipments go forward by truck, arrangements must be made by the consignee to settle for same at destination, either by check (Certified Check **not** required), or in cash.

Distributing Points

Hummel Warehouse Company, Inc.
728-40 North Fifteenth Street
Allentown, Penna.

* * *

Jacob K. Mast Warehouse
Blue Ball, Penna.
(On U. S. Route No. 322)

* * *

M. P. Whitenight & Sons Warehouse
700 Market Street
Bloomsburg, Penna.

* * *

Somerset County Farm Bureau Co-operative Association Warehouse
S. Edgewood Street
Somerset, Penna.

Cochranton Cooperative Association Warehouse
Cochranton, Penna.

* * *

J. Jacobsen & Sons Warehouse
Girard, Penna.

* * *

All bags released by an authorized representative of the Association, on a

bag release order, for pickup at any of the above authorized distributing points will, in all cases, be subject to the above cash terms.

Bag Orders

All orders for Association trade-marked paper potato bags, for either rail or truck shipments, must clear through the Association office, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. **No exception will be made to this regulation.**

When placing orders for bags which are to move by rail, be **sure** to designate correct shipping address and name and address of the bank through which the draft is to be drawn. When movement is by truck, be sure to have check or cash arranged for when the bags arrive at designated destination.

Payments

When bags are shipped Sight Draft, attached to Bill of Lading, **Pay only the amount of the Draft.** When bags are shipped by truck, pay either by check (Certified check not required), or in cash. In either instance, when draft or invoice corresponds with the number of bags ordered, and in accordance with the above schedule, **do not pay any additional Collection, Freight, Handling, or Trucking Charges.** Prices quoted are delivered.

Packing

All bags are bundled, wrapped and tied. The 50-pound bags are packed 200 to the bundle, and the 15-pound bags are packed 250 to the bundle.

(Continued on page 28)

To Aid Pennsylvania Growers

Procure Farm Equipment

To Produce Food

For National Defense

We Open The

Grower to Grower Exchange

for free advertisement of and for

used Farm Machinery

★ ★

If you have old machinery, not in use, which might benefit a fellow grower to produce needed food, write The Guide Post. We will advertise it free and help you sell it.

On the other hand, if you need some second-hand equipment, write The Guide Post of your need, and we will advertise for this equipment, and endeavor to help you secure it.

We pledge our efforts to assisting, as possible, with getting news of your wanted equipment to growers in need of it.

★ ★

Remember—Farm Machinery is scarce. The need for it for increased production is paramount.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

Graciousness and kindness are always impressive and remembered. An example of true graciousness is seen in a story we heard recently:

"In Beverly Hills, I once took the wrong turn and came abruptly to a gate barring the way. Instead of the usual stern 'Keep Off' or 'No Trespassing,' a little sign said, 'This is the End of the Road. Sorry.'"

"It was so unusual, so warm, so personal that I asked whose house it protected. The house was Pickfair, and Mary Pickford had put the sign there."

Any of us might take a lesson from Mary Pickford.

Keenly illustrative of the "strong silent man" was President Calvin Collidge. This story is told of him:

"A reporter was interviewing President Calvin Coolidge. 'Do you wish to say anything about Prohibition?' was the first question.

"No."

"About the farm bloc?"

"No."

"About the World Court?"

"No."

The reporter turned to go.

"By the way," said Collidge, "don't quote me."

Where all think alike, no one thinks very much.

—Walter Lippman.

Two business men met recently to pass the time of day.

"How's business?" asked one.

"Very much better," said the other.

"Better?" cried the first in surprise.

"Yes, very much better than next year," the other explained.

Contrary to the warm little sign on the Mary Pickford property, mentioned above, an interesting warning sign was noted on a cape Cod fence. It read:

NO HUNTIN
NO FISHIN
NO NUTHIN

"I don't think I look thirty, do you, dear?"

"No, darling, not now. You used to."

One morning, a young man honeymooning in New York had a Wall Street appointment, and his pretty bride inspected him, admonishing, "Darling, you'd better get a shoeshine. I want you to look your best."

A little later, the bride boarded a Fifth Avenue bus to go shopping. Love and husband still very much on her mind, she happened to notice the shoes of the stranger sitting beside her, which also needed shining. "Dearest," she said, tapping his knee, "you didn't get your shoes shined."

She got off at the next corner.

An insurance agent, writing a policy for a cow-puncher, asked if he had ever had any accidents.

"No," said the cowboy, then added, trying to be helpful, "A bronc kicked in a couple of my ribs and a rattlesnake bit me a couple of years ago."

"Well!" said the agent. "Don't you call those accidents?"

"No," replied the knight of the branding iron, "they done it a purpose."

To demonstrate how little attention people pay to actual words, a hostess said smilingly as she passed the cakes at a tea: "These green ones are colored with Paris green, the pink have strychnine in them." Every guest unconcernedly took a cake and thanked her.

A young lady, with a touch of hay fever, took with her to a dinner party two handkerchiefs, one of which she stuck in her bosom. At dinner she began rummaging to right and to left in her bosom for the fresh handkerchief. Engrossed in her search, she suddenly realized that conversation had ceased and people were watching her, fascinated.

In confusion she murmured, "I know I had two when I came."

CAN YOU MAKE THE GRADE?
You can if you Use a Bean Rubber Spool Grader

You Can Help
DEFENSE AND HELP YOURSELF



3 Capacity Sizes of Bean Graders

YOU DON'T LIKE BRUISING
YOU DON'T LIKE CUTTING
YOU DON'T LIKE INACCURACY
IN YOUR POTATO GRADING.

YOU DON'T GET IT

WITH A BEAN RUBBER SPOOL
The most efficient Potato Grader made

Our Catalog Shows Your Way to Profit

John Bean Mfg. Co.

LANSING

MICHIGAN

Farm Show Program Offers Privileges

The Potato Growers of Pennsylvania have an unique opportunity in hearing outstanding specialists in their respective fields discuss salesmanship in relation to cooperation.

Meeting in Room F, Farm Show Building, on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 21st, 1942, growers will hear some outstanding talks.

Some may ask, why men in unrelated work are asked to discuss this topic.

Salesmanship is the string that ties up the packages of the products of the farm.

Salesmanship is the force that transforms production into consumption.

Salesmanship is marketing. No matter how fine the product, it is worthless unsold.

These men are **salesmen** par-excellence in their respective fields.

Speakers in order of their appearance are:

Richard M. Campbell—Eldest son of our former President John Bailey Campbell. "Dick," as he is familiarly known, is a life insurance architect. He is much more than a life insurance salesman. He is the largest new business producer in his company's employment. He sells his clients a plan for security—not just life insurance. His hobbies are doing good to fellow man, word pictures and horseback riding.

J. M. Ellis—"Jud" — Dynamic Sales Promotion Manager, G. C. Murphy Company. His hobby is golf. He is Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. His vivid and creative imagination has contributed nationally toward his company's remarkable success.

C. E. Noyes—"Chick," as he is commonly known, is Secretary of the Williamsport Community Trade Association. He is a community salesman of a new industry and a new day in agriculture. His only hobby is work.

L. Wayne Arny—Advertising Manager James G. Lamb Advertising Agency. Secretary for the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, the oldest agricultural society in America. His hobby is telling people how to sell their products.

Wheeler McMillan—Editor, Farm Journal; President of the American

Chemurgic Council and a high official in the Boy Scouts of America. He is a nationally known figure and a noted public speaker.

Roland N. Benjamin—Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation. A potato grower in his own right. His hobby is cooperation.

Loyal D. Odhner—Managing Director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. A former Chamber of Commerce Secretary. His hobby is selling.

Random Items

Half of Idaho's potato crop had moved to market by January 1.

The annual New York State Vegetable Growers Association and Empire State Potato Club meeting was held in Rochester N. Y. January 6, 7, and 8.

The first heavy movement of early potatoes from Florida were shipped the week of December 26.

The potato movement from the San Luis Valley of Colorado has been very satisfactory according to all reports.

Idaho is processing and shipping four to five cars of dried potatoes each week with the greater part of the product going to the army and navy.

During World War number 1, an Englishman went about crying, "Sing with me the triumphal song of the potato." This song may be sung again.

The Farmers Union of Park River, N. D. has definitely asked for an increased potato acreage.

The fifth annual Agricultural Trades Show will be held at Lewistown, Maine on January 20, 21, and 22.

A new State Champion grower for the year will be crowned at the Potato Growers' Annual Banquet at the coming

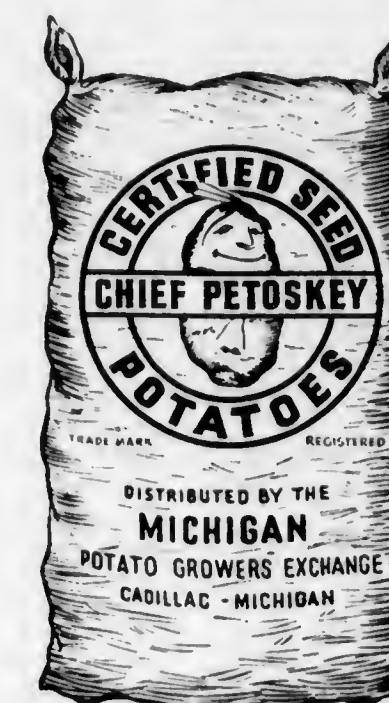
(Continued on page 19)

Michigan Certified Seed Potatoes

Michigan's seed crop is somewhat smaller than last year's. The quality is very good and the size of the tubers are desirable.

We have our usual good quality from the outstanding growers in Michigan.

RUSSET RURALS
PONTIACS
IRISH COBBLERS
CHIPPEWAS
KATAHDINS
GREEN MOUNTAINS



Meet us at
The Farm Show.
Section C, Booth 348.

Make our Booth
your headquarters.
Meet your friends there.

Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

The Annual Meeting of the Membership of the Association will be held in room F, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Penna., Tuesday, January 20, 1942, at 1:30 P. M.

E. B. Bower, Secretary

If you would Be Happy This Coming Year
Think success, then Plan and Work for it.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Handling all Fruits and Vegetables

Specializing in Potatoes

122 Dock St.

Philadelphia

Lombard 1000

PROGRAM

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

BELLEFONTE, PENNSYLVANIA

(Room F, Farm Show Building)
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January 20 - 21, 1942

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1942

- 8:30 A.M. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Office No. 2, Second Concourse, New Arena Building.
- 12:00 N. LUNCHEON, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
(Meeting Place to be announced).

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 20, 1942

- 1:30 P.M. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.
(Room F, Farm Show Building).
- a. President's Address—J. A. Donaldson, President, Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Emlenton, Pennsylvania.
 - b. Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager's Report.
 - c. Election of Directors.
 - d. Recommendations and Resolutions.
- 2:30 P.M. DR. E. L. NIXON, at the special request of the Board of Directors, will give his famous lecture on the nature of Bacteria, as applied to Bacterial Ring Rot of Potatoes. This is the first opportunity the membership has had to hear this lecture.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1942

- 7:30 P.M. POTATO GROWERS' ANNUAL BANQUET.
Grace Methodist Church, State Street, Harrisburg.
General Chairman—J. A. Donaldson, President, Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc.
Toastmaster—Fred W. Johnson, President, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- a. Introductions.
 - b. Presentations of 400-Bushel Club Medals.
 - c. Fun and Frivolity.
 - *The Rev. Clarence R. Rahn, Temple, Pennsylvania.
 - *The "Potato Growers' Chorus" of New Tripoli, Pennsylvania, under the Direction of Ralph Rupert, Choir Master, Kempton, Pennsylvania.
 - d. Introduction of New Board of Directors and Officers for 1942.

*Sponsored by The Lehigh County Potato Growers.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1942

- 9:30 A.M. PRODUCTION PROGRAM—General Chairman, Roy R. Hess, Association Director, Stillwater, Pennsylvania.

It seems this is a good time to take stock of our knowledge of potato production. To better bring out, and to impress this collective information indelibly on the minds of our growers, the production aspects will be discussed under three headings, as follows:

1. What I would like to know, is:
2. What I know, and know that I know about potato production, is:
3. The biggest BONERS in the industry that I know have been pulled by anyone this year, are:

A free membership and Five "Potato Growers' Gold Dollars" will be given to the champion thinker expressing himself, on any or all three of these topics, orally from the floor or in writing. Come prepared to express yourself or submit your statement, in writing, to the Association office.

JUDGES: Dr. E. L. Nixon, J. A. Donaldson, and P. D. Frantz.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 21, 1942

- 1:30 P.M. MERCHANDISING PROGRAM: Salesmanship in relation to Co-operation.
- General Chairman—W. W. Hayes, Association Director, Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.
- LEADER—Loyal D. Odhner, Managing Director, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- a. From Viewpoint of Life Insurance Underwriters—Richard M. Campbell, Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
 - b. From Viewpoint of Novelty Merchandising—Judd Ellis, General Sales Manager, G. C. Murphy Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 - c. From Viewpoint of Chambers of Commerce—C. D. Noyes, Secretary, Williamsport Community Trade Association, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
 - d. From Viewpoint of National Advertising — L. Wayne Army, Jas. B. Lamb Advertising Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 - e. From Viewpoint of Agricultural Journalism — Wheeler McMillen, Editor, Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 - f. From Viewpoint of Farmers Cooperative—Roland Benjamin, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PLAN NOW

TO ATTEND

The Potato Growers' Annual Banquet

Grace Methodist Church
State and Susquehanna Sts.
Harrisburg, Penna.

Tuesday, January 20, 1942
7:30 P. M.

MENU

Fruit Cup

Bread and Rolls

Celery, Sweet Pickles, Olives
(on the table)

Baked Ham

Scalloped Potatoes Baked Corn

Pepper Slaw
(on the table)

Cherry Pie Coffee



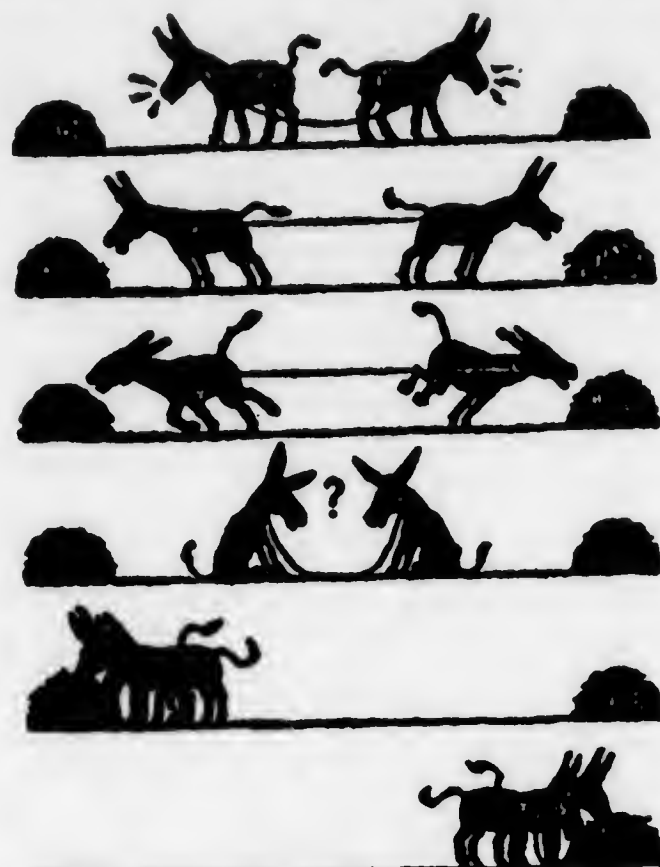
Located immediately in front of State Capitol Building (Side Entrance) Parking facilities in rear of Capitol reserved with attendant to assist with parking. Your Banquet ticket is your right to park.

Fine Program Planned

JOIN THE FUN!

\$1.50 Per Person

Now's The Time To Get Together



"Two fool jackasses—now get this dope—
Were tied together with a piece of rope.
Said one to the other: 'You come my way
While I take a nibble at this new-mown hay.'
'I won't,' said the other; you come with me,
For I, too, have some hay, you see.'
So they got nowhere—just pawed up dirt—
And oh, by golly, how that rope did hurt!
Then they faced about, those stubborn mules,
And said: 'We're just like human fools—
Let's pull together; I'll go your way—
Then come with me and we'll both eat hay.'
Well, they ate their hay and liked it, too,
And swore to be comrades good and true.
As the sun went down they were heard to say:
'Ah! this is the end of a perfect day.'
Now get this lesson; don't let it pass—
We must pull together; it's the only way
To put business back on the map to stay."
And we might add a line or two and say,
Its pull together now—or never—
If we want to keep the Nazis from our shore
And grow potatoes as we never did before.

CERTIFIED NITTANY, ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWAS, PENNIGAN WHITE RURAL and RUSSET SEED POTATOES

Also Rogued and Selected Seed Potatoes of High Quality
Seed potatoes grown and packed by Potter County Seed Potato
Growers' Association are also for sale through the Pennsylvania
Farm Bureau agencies.

POTTER COUNTY SEED POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Coudersport, Pennsylvania

Robert Barnett, Pres.

Mrs. Letha Roberts, Sec'y.

RANDOM ITEMS

(Continued from page 14)

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. The banquet will be Tuesday evening, January 20th.

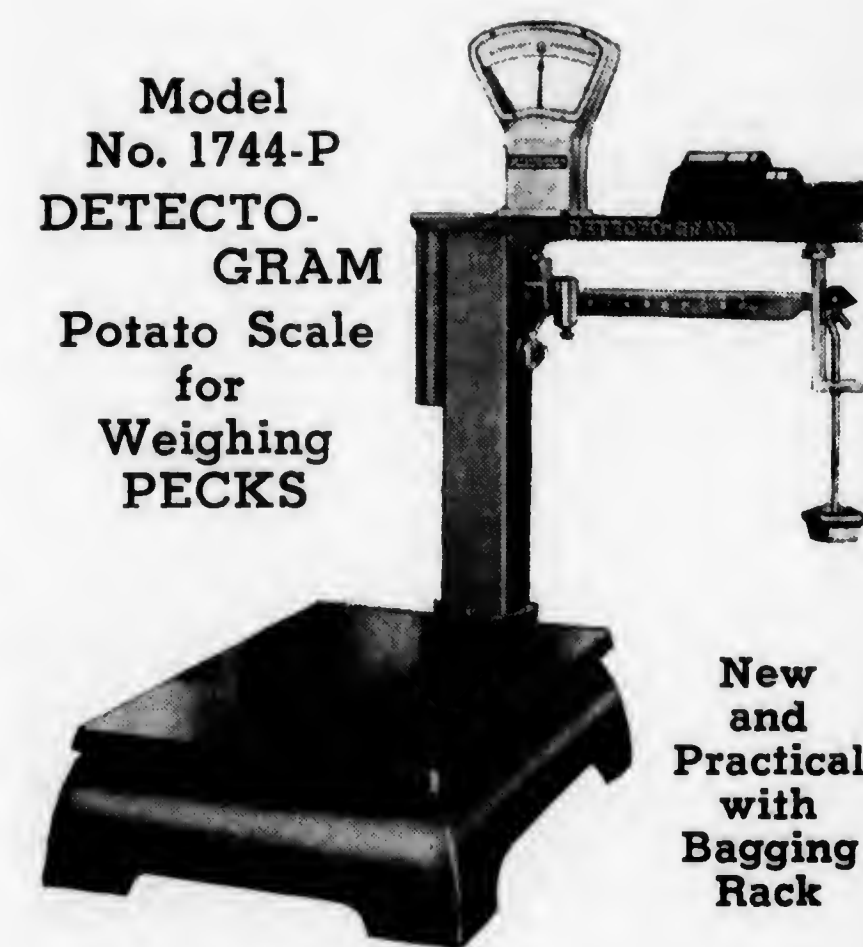
Baked potatoes will be served by the thousands each day at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. They will be Pennsylvania Potatoes, Blue Label Quality.

Thousands of Pennsylvania's leading retail stores are being served with Pennsylvania Blue Label pecks direct to the stores each week by Pennsylvania growers.

The Educational Meetings of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association at the coming Farm Products Show promise to be full of interesting discussion, questions, and prominent speeches pertinent to Pennsylvania's Potato Industry.

Recent shipments of Pennsylvania Blue Label Pecks have gone into all the bordering States of New York, Ohio, W. Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. Shipments have also gone to Virginia and Indiana.

Model
No. 1744-P
DETECTO-
GRAM
Potato Scale
for
Weighing
PECKS



New
and
Practical
with
Bagging
Rack

NO OVERWEIGHT—
—NO UNDERWEIGHT

Every Bag Accurate

JACK S. GRIMISON

116 W. Oakdale Ave — Glenside, Pa.

Is still selling it—

AND HOW!

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Masonic Temple Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

AVAILABLE: Pistol-Grip Twisters for tying paper bags, \$1.25. Write the Association Office, Bellefonte, Penna.

WANTED: A used Two-Row Iron Age Potato Planter, not particular as to condition. Raymond Strobel, Cohocton, New York.

AVAILABLE: At the Association office is kept a very limited supply of Chatillon Scales, for the convenience of growers wishing to purchase them. Price \$3.50.

NOT AVAILABLE: Copies of Dr. E. L. Nixon's book, "The Principles of Potato Production." It is necessary to refuse all requests to supply this book at the present time, as the first edition is out of print. Dr. Nixon is now revising this book, and a new edition will be run in the near future. When these are available, we will advertise them in this column.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Chippewas — 90 day Whites. Senecas — heavy yielding white rural variety. Sequoias — Excellent quality, blight resistant. Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

FOR SALE: SIZE B MAINE KATAHDINS OUT OF CERTIFIED FIELDS: We can offer a limited number of cars of Size B Katahdins out of Certified Maine fields, with disease readings of not over three-tenth of one per cent. Other varieties of Certified Maine seed. Try some North Dakota Certified Cobblers. All Spring Shipment. Write, Ed A. Trexler, Trexler, Pa.

FOR SALE: One used small John Bean Potato Grader with Motor; Two New small John Bean Potato Graders; Two Wood roll Picking Tables; One Rubber roll Picking Table; One Large Boggs Power Grader; Six set peck spouts for any grader. J. JACOBSEN & SON, GIRARD, PENNA. (Erie County) Phone 54-R.

INSTITUTIONAL SPUDS

(From the Editorial Page of the December 3, 1941 Philadelphia Evening Bulletin)

"Out at the Holmesburg Prison a farm is operated, as at many other penal and mental health institutions. The purpose is as much to provide one of a variety of methods for rehabilitating inmates as to grow food for use in the institution.

Holmesburg has just joined several State institutions which have lifted their farm operations to high level of productivity. It has been admitted by the State Potato Growers Association to membership in the 400 bushel potato club, limited to producers of more than 400 bushels of spuds on a measured acre.

Holmesburg potatoes this year will total 20,000 bushels or more. At the prevailing price this means a substantial saving in operating costs of the five city institutions which share the product.

Huge yields are not alone the purpose of institutional farms, but it has been found that they do have an important effect on the attitude of inmates toward their work. As a goal they are an incentive, and achievement of the goal serves as a definite reward.

Institutional spuds may be no better than any other potatoes, but they have a mighty valuable by-product."

Guide Post editorial comment:—This is a form of good advertising for Pennsylvania Potatoes and her Potato Industry that cannot be purchased for hundreds of thousands of dollars, no not at any price. With a circulation of around a half million, it can be safely stated that the Evening Bulletin is read by more than a million people throughout Pennsylvania and the surrounding states. It is seldom indeed that potatoes make the editorial page of our metropolitan newspapers. The fact that the good results attained at Holmesburg has been so fittingly written around the "400 Bushel Club," is further proof of the value of such activities backed by a strong State Potato Growers Association.

The Thrifty Potato Grower's Choice WASHINGTON SPRAY LIME

Packed in drums or paper bags for your convenience.

A Rotary Kiln Product Insuring Perfect Slacking and Complete Satisfaction.

Washington Spraying Hydrated Lime for Dusting Requirements 325 Mesh in 50 Pound Paper Sacks. Ask the Growers Who Have Used Washington; They Are Easy to Find.

The Standard Lime and Stone Company

First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
N. E. Dietrick, Sales Rep.

WE INVITE YOU to visit us at the FARM SHOW

spaces 274 to 281 Incl.

O. K. CHAMPION MOVABLE Irrigation Systems

O. K. CHAMPION POWER Potato Diggers

BOGG'S STANDARD POTATO Graders and Brushes

MESSINGER DUSTERS FARM TOOLS INC.

CONDÉ MILKING MACHINES

WILSON MILK COOLERS

TRESCOTT FRUIT GRADERS

McCune & Company

Manufacturers Representatives in Western Penna. & Ohio

Est. 1865 New Waterford, Ohio



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

<p>Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.</p>	<p>Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrows, drops seed, covers fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.</p>	<p>Sprayers Traction or Power. Insure the crop. Sues, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.</p>
---	---	--

Riding Mulcher or Weeder
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.

Eureka Potato Machines





POTATO DIGGER
TRACTION SPRAYER
RIDING MULCHER

Also see the
COCKSHUTT DISC PLOW

and the

BABCOCK WEED HOG

in our exhibit at
Harrisburgh Farm Show

Blocks 113-14, 125-26

Eureka Mower Co.
UTICA, N. Y.

**PACKING
POTATOES
PROPERLY
Suggests
Hammond Betterbags**

To
Pennsylvania
Potato
Producers



Combining Strength, Quality,
and Attractive Color Printing

Hammond Betterbags

PROVIDE A PACKAGE

You Can Be Proud to Market
Your Customer Can Be
Proud to Buy

* * *

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

**Revised Potato
Crop Estimates**

The Federal Agricultural Marketing Service recently released final figures on the 1941 potato crop as well as revised figures on the 1939 and 1940 crop seasons. Unless these figures are properly interpreted they will be very misleading to many growers and the trade.

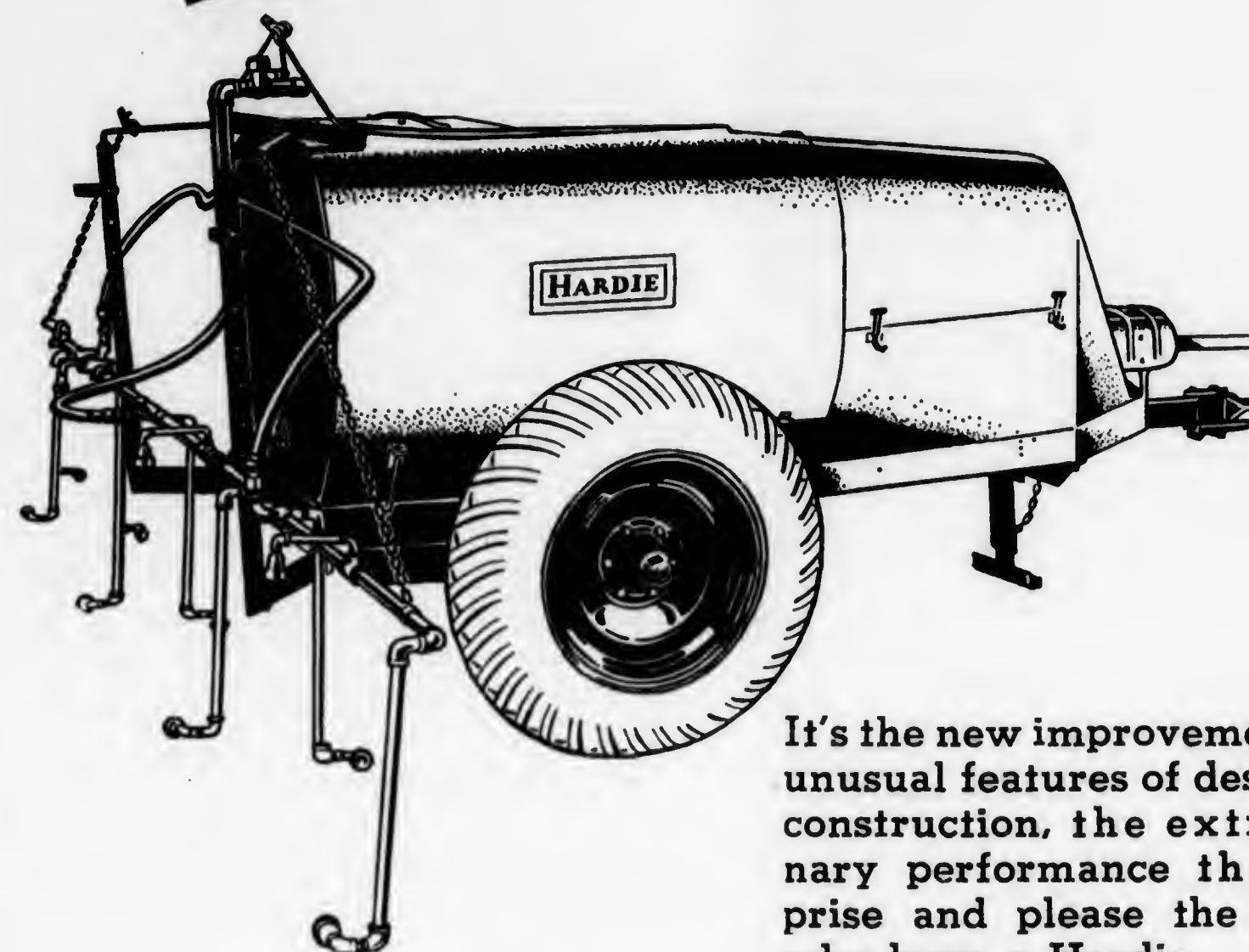
The November crop estimate, which was the last estimate preceding the final release, placed the 1941 crop at 376,701,000 bushels. The final figure released late in December places the 1941 crop at 357,783,000 bushels. This is a reduction of 18,918,000 bushels when checked against the November estimate. Unless growers and members of the trade understand how this final figure was arrived at many will conclude that the 1941 crop is a short crop. Such is not the case. The final figure of 357,783,000 bushels does not represent an actual reduction of 18,918,000 bushels in the 1941 crop but rather a reduction arrived at by applying the 1940 census figures. These same 1940 census figures when applied to the 1940 crop reduces the 1940 estimate from 397,722,000 bushels down to 378,103,000 bushels or a reduction of 19,619,000 bushels. When applied to the 1939 crop the reduction is from 363,159,000 down to 341,484,000 bushels.

Both the crop estimate which is the unrevised figures, and the final figures arrived at by applying the 1940 census, leave a difference of approximately 20,000,000 bushels between the 1940 and the 1941 crop. The 1939 crop was quite often referred to as an average crop for the nation and as you will recall resulted in fair to good prices to the grower. The November crop estimate placed the 1941 crop 13,542,000 bushels in excess to the 1939 crop. On the basis of the final figures for these same years the 1941 crop exceeds the 1939 crop by 16,299,000 bushels.

When these same revisions are applied to Pennsylvania the 1939 crop is reduced from 22,440,000 bushels down to 19,274,000 bushels; the 1940 crop from 24,570,000 bushels down to 21,000,000 bushels; and the 1941 crop from 23,674,000 bushels down to 20,000,000 bushels.

Similar reductions were applied to all other late producing states over the same crops and years.

**YOU GET MORE
THAN YOU EXPECT**



It's the new improvements, the unusual features of design and construction, the extraordinary performance that surprise and please the grower who buys a Hardie.

Hardie row crop sprayers are built in a wide variety of advanced models for spraying 2 rows to 12 rows. The Hardie "Levelrite" and "Foldrite" booms, the new Hardie tubular steel axle readily adjusted for both width and ground clearance, and the Hardie Pressure Line

Strainer, which assures clean nozzles, are only a few of the many advantages you get when you select a Hardie potato or vegetable sprayer. Write for catalog. The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Mich., Portland, Oregon, Los Angeles, Calif.

HARDIE

The ONLY Spray Pump that is
COMPLETELY LUBRICATED
Dependable Sprayers

SEED CERTIFICATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from page 9)

A list of Pennsylvania growers of certified seed potatoes may be secured by writing to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

MICHIGAN

Information received from Michigan indicates a supply somewhat below the approximately 407,000 bushels of seed certified in Michigan in 1940. It is estimated that there will be a reduction of approximately 70,000 bushels of seed of the Russet Rural and Chippewa varieties in Michigan in 1941. In 1940 Michigan produced approximately 332,000 bushels of these two varieties and with a reduction in these two varieties of 70,000 bushels, there will be a total supply available of approximately 260,000 bushels of certified stock of these two varieties from that state. It is reported of the certified seed that "the quality of the crop is better than that of last year in respect to type and freedom from late blight."

MAINE

The crop of certified seed available from Maine this year is about 775,000 bushels below the supply a year ago. Reports indicate a total crop of 7,692,831 bushels produced in 1941 compared with 8,466,186 bushels for 1940. The 1941 crop shows a reduction of close to 246,000 bushels of Green Mountains, 493,000 bushels of Cobblers, 95,000 bushels of Katahdins and 278,000 bushels of Chippewas. Apparently there is a considerable increased amount of Sebago available this year over 1940 as there are 438,763 bushels reported for 1941.

Varieties certified in Maine last year in addition to those listed above are Houma, Earlane No. 2, Bliss Triumph, Russet Rural, Spaulding Rose, Sequoia, Warba, Early Ohio, Early Rose, Pontiac and Mesaba.

NEW YORK

The crop in New York State is above the 1940 production. Last year New York State produced approximately 596,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes compared with 517,000 bushels produced in 1940.

Leading varieties certified are: Green Mountain, Katahdin, Chippewa, Irish Cobbler and Sebago. Other varieties certified are: Smooth Rural, Russet

Rural, Houma, Bliss Triumph and Earlane No. 2.

Most of the increase in production in New York appears to be in the Green Mountain, Katahdin, Chippewa and Sebago varieties, with a decided reduction in the Smooth Rural and Russet Rural varieties.

It is reported from New York that the certified crop is "unusually free from tuber decay. In a few instances the size of the tubers was somewhat below normal with a corresponding reduction in yield. The quality of the crop would appear to be above normal in every respect."

CANADA

Reports on production of certified seed potatoes in Canada indicate a crop of 4,155,000 bushels for 1941. The leading varieties in order of importance are: Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler, Katahdin, Bliss Triumph, Netted Gem, Chippewa and Houma. The first four varieties named show a total production of close to 4,000,000 bushels. Information received from Canada shows a considerable reduction in the total acreage certified in 1941 compared with 1940 but that "The crop is of good quality and there will be very little loss from late blight, rot and other diseases."

FOR LOWER ASSOCIATION GRADES—

DOBBINS BROTHERS
PIKE STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD
122 DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Eureka

Potato Machinery

Babcock

HI-BAR WEED HOG
Spring Harrows

Clark

Disk Harrows
The DISKERS

Cockshutt

Disc Plows
Moldboard Plows
Spreaders

Frost & Wood

Harvesting Machinery

DUANE H. NASH

District Representative
HADDONFIELD, N. J.
Farm Show Spaces 113-14, 125-26



Visit Our Booth
at the
Farm Products
Show

Harrisburg, Penna.

January 19-23, 1942

Space 499

Section E

Whiterock Quarries

BELLEFONT, PENNA.

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine and Michigan sources, selected while growing in the field and accepted when meeting all requirements. Produced by experienced growers in proven seed sections where soil and climate assure vigorous, dependable foundation stock. Michigan production graded to standard ten ounces with limited tolerance, Maine to twelve ounces with tolerance for oversize well below that permitted for State Certification.



RUSSET RURAL
IRISH COBBLER
GREEN MOUNTAIN
KATAHDIN
SEBAGO

We again invite you to visit our booth at the Harrisburg Show, make it the place to meet your friends, inspect our Show samples and carlot grading. Ask for price.

Dougherty Seed Growers

Williamsport

Penna.

Grade Supervisors Meeting Staged In Lehigh

In order to make trained Grade Supervisors available to a number of growers in South Eastern Counties who desire to pack Blue Labels, a Grade Supervisors Training School was held on the Frank Sell Farm, Schnecksville, Lehigh County, Friday, December 5th. The meeting was called on short notice with word going directly to growers who were known to be interested in the work.

Twenty-three growers, friends of the Association interested in the marketing program, and applicants for training were present for the meeting. Out of the thirteen applicants applying for training, eleven were successful in making the passing grade of 80% or better. This, along with the fact that a number of the candidates made unusually high scores, indicates increasing alertness and interest in the work of Grade Supervision and Inspection under the Association plan. We could also conclude that South Eastern potato growers are rapidly learning to "know their potatoes."

The meeting was called by P. D.

Frantz, Director for the East Central district and Manager of the Association Branch Office at Allentown. Training work was handled by D. M. James, State Department of Agriculture, and L. T. Denniston, Association Field Representative.

Mr. James stressed the point of the fine reputation gained by the Association pack this year and the wide distribution it has gained in the markets over the State. Recognizing the good job done by the Grade Supervisors to date, Mr. James pointed out the need of upholding this reputation in seeing that the grade and weight of the pack is right.

The specific jobs of the Grade Supervisor; (1) Proper grade, (2) Correct weight, (3) Proper stamping of bags, and (4) Seeing that the bags are kept clean, were emphasized by Mr. Denniston. Tests or examination of the applicants included, identification of tuber defects, placing individual tubers as to grade, and inspection of Blue Label Packs.

HAMILTON & COMPANY

Phone 482-J

EPHRATA, PA.

P. O. Box 178

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

Eastern Penna., Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey

VAC-A-WAY SEED & GRAIN CLEANERS & GRADERS

Hand or electric power. Farm and Commercial sizes.

O. K. CHAMPION POTATO DIGGERS

One or two row with power take-offs and Caster Wheels.

BOGGS POTATO MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

Graders, Brushers, Sack Elevators, Binloaders, etc.

TRESCOTT FRUIT GRADING & CLEANING EQUIPMENT

Sizers & Brushers for Apples, Peaches & Vegetables.

CONDE MILKING MACHINES

THE World's Finest Milking Equipment.

FARM TOOLS:—Vulcan Plows; Roderick Lean Harrows, Cultivators, etc.

Peoria Grain Drills, Seeders, etc.; Hayes Corn Planters.

O. K. CHAMPION MOVABLE IRRIGATION PIPE & FITTINGS

Light weight & quick coupling. Saves crops & increases yield.

PUMPS, MOTORS, ENGINES & SKINNER SPRINKLERS

Complete irrigation systems for all farms. Estimates Free.

You are welcome to visit our display at the Penna. Farm Show

SECTION "B" SPACES 274 to 281 inclusive

Why Agrico

GROWS MORE #1's PER ACRE

HISTORY repeats . . . in time of war the emphasis is always on food-crop production. Now more than ever you'll want to make every acre produce its utmost. And that's where Agrico comes in.

From Maine to Minnesota . . . north, south, east and west . . . leading potato growers have proved — proved in terms of measured yields and extra cash returns in side-by-side tests — that Agrico for Potatoes produces more No. 1's per acre. And potatoes pay out in No. 1's!

Why Agrico Pays Out Better

There's a reason — several reasons, in fact — why Agrico grows true-to-type potatoes . . . smoother, cleaner, more uniform in size: (1) There's an Agrico specially formulated to grow potatoes in your local

soils and under your local growing conditions; (2) based on over 80 years' experience, Agrico supplies all the needed plant-food elements in just the right form and in the proper balance; (3) by constantly testing soils and measuring crop results, Agrico is kept abreast of the changing needs of the changing soil.

Let Agrico help you take full advantage of today's opportunity . . . use Agrico on your own farm . . . profit by the all-important difference Agrico makes in yield, and above all, in better crop quality.

Agrico is Manufactured **ONLY** by

The **AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

Baltimore, Md. Buffalo, N.Y.

Carteret, N. J.



← THERE'S A BRAND OF AGRICO FOR EACH CROP

AGRICO THE NATION'S LEADING
FERTILIZER

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 6)

plaining, for this is no time to complain, the one way out is to have the present tires retreaded before they are beyond such repair.

Check over potato equipment, tractors, planters, cultivators, discs, weeders, sprayers, etc., so that all needed repair parts can be ordered or made well in advance of the coming season.

Be saving of all types of bags. Paper, burlap, and cotton are all advancing which means higher prices for all types of bags and containers. Mold, dampness, mice and rats are the worst enemies of these valuable items.

Make a rough draft of your farm or fields on a large sheet of paper and spend a cold winter evening or two on the dining room table studying your layout. Ask yourself: Can I locate roads for the coming season so as to save time, gas, mileage, etc.; is there a better location for the spray plant; will changing the fields as to manner of planting be helpful? Decide on strip farming the hill field if there is one. All of this and other thoughts too will lead to good.

Hold a sane, sensible, sincere, session with your family around the fireside some evening on what each can do toward helping to win this war. There is a part for all to play, more work will have to be done, sacrifices and economies made, and numerous adjustments to changed conditions effected.

Visit one of the large food stores in your section to study the modern distribution of foods including potatoes. This is truly a day of packaged and canned merchandizing.

Renew your Association Membership and be sure that the GUIDE POST is coming along each month. The GUIDE POST will be all the more important to you during these unusual times.

An attractive new publication, The Farquhar Iron Age Farm News is now being published for the friends of The A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, by this Company.

POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from page 7)

We might reiterate here the one very important service which we can all render national defense—though you are all familiar with this service—that of purchasing defense stamps and bonds. When the postman brings you a check for a potato delivery, use a portion of it for defense stamps, or a small bond, remembering that you are investing for your own future and helping your government now. When you purchase bonds, growers, think as real Americans, that it is a privilege, not a duty, that you have to serve in this way.

E. B. BOWER, Manager

(Substituting for Bill Shakespud)

NECESSARY CHANGES IN ASSOCIATION BAG PRICES

(Continued from page 10)

Ties

This year, for the first time, we have been able to have the required number of ties necessary to secure the bags per bundle when filled, packed with each bundle of bags.

The 50-pound bags will have 200 wire loop ties in a Kraft envelope wrapped with each bundle, and the 15-pound bags will have 250 wire loop ties in a Kraft envelope, wrapped with each bundle.

Additional wire loop ties (5 inch ties, 250 per envelope), and (6 inch ties, 200 per envelope) will be made available at all distributing points and will also be supplied with freight or truck shipments when ordered.

Price

5" Wire Loop Ties, 250 per envelope at 25c per package

6" Wire Loop Ties, 200 per envelope at 25c per package

Additional Supplies

The following items will be supplied direct from the Association office, on a C.O.D. basis only, all transportation charges prepaid.

Pistol-Grip Twisters...\$1.25 each

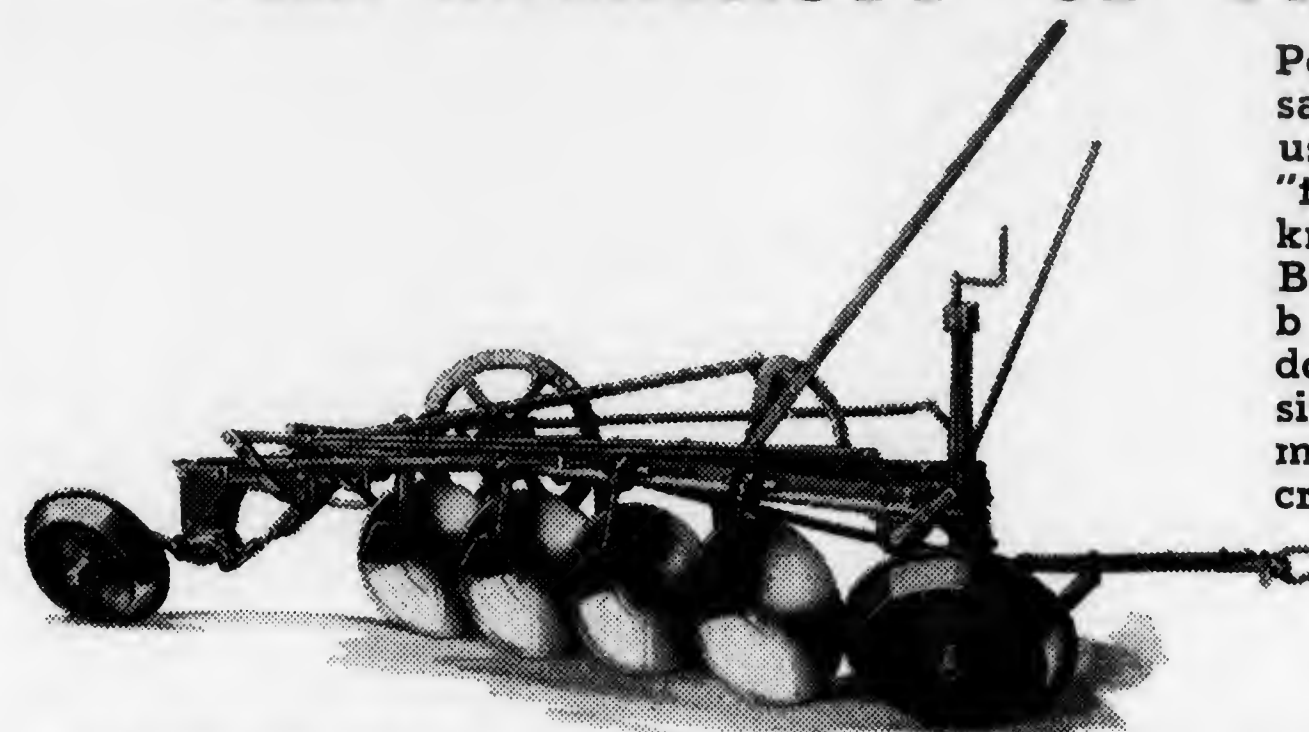
Inspector's Scales...\$3.50 each

Should any irregularities occur, contact the Association office, Bellefonte, Penna., at once.

E. B. BOWER

General Manager

THE COCKSHUTT "31" PLOW



Potato growers say it costs less to use the "31." It "takes" the hard knocks in stride. Builds the seed bed DEEP—down to 16" if desired. Holds more moisture against critical dry days.

COCKSHUTT disc plows with from two to six discs, carried in Pennsylvania warehouse with complete repair service.

See the famous "31" at the Farm Show—spaces 113, 114, 125, 126 or write for folder and prices.

Eureka Mower Co., Utica, N.Y.

Duane H. Nash, Dist. Representative
Haddonfield, New Jersey

WE WILL LOOK FOR YOU

AT OUR FARM SHOW BOOTH

Numbers 381 - 382

Opposite Main Entrance

Millard Lime & Limestone Products

Annville, Pa.

OUR COUNTRY AT WAR

(Continued from page 3)

One of the most important lessons which the war is teaching the world is that of economy. Save, conserve, utilize national resources to the utmost. All the countries engaged in the present war previous to our entry have already experienced the bitter necessity for a stricter economy. This necessity is now being most forcibly impressed upon the American people, especially is this true with reference to all materials necessary for the successful prosecution of the conflict in which we are now engaged. Under this comes the production and conservation of all items of food in which one of the most important is the lowly spud.

A recent estimate by the National Industrial Conference Board discloses that at the present time approximately 51,000,000 persons are employed in the United States. A further astounding disclosure is made by the Gallup Poll which finds that in one month 24 million man-days were lost through illness—illness caused primarily by improper diet. Therefore, the importance of keeping the nation in top physical health has become of paramount importance as the United States enters a war which, in the last analysis, is an international race of industrial production, and to keep individual production at its peak workers must have an abundance of the right kind of food.

In order that the production of farm produce during the New Year be not reduced farmers should acquaint themselves with a recent ruling by the OPM to the effect that manufacturers of farm machinery, which requires large quantities of copper, rubber, aluminum and other vital war materials will be reduced to 83 per cent of 1940 production under an order issued December 27th by Donald M. Nelson, director of Priorities in the Office of Production Management. However, the order which applies to the twelve-month period beginning November 1st last, authorizes increased production of spare parts and equipment needed in the production of larger quantities of farm produce.

Since it is OPM's first goal to keep in working order the farm machinery now in existence it is important and urgent that farmers should take immediate steps to secure necessary repair parts and to recondition present farm equip-

ment in order to meet the ever pressing needs, on an economic basis, for increased food production during 1942.

Periods of national emergency such as this should and, no doubt will, inspire much inventive genius, which when the emergency passes will be applied to devising labor-saving utilities in all lines of toil. It is possible that the wonderful organization and system of the army will be applied to industrial enterprises, making possible greater accomplishments than have been dreamed of in the past.

On the whole what irreplaceables this war will take from us in material things, it will probably make up to us in spiritual development; it will give a tremendous impulse to agriculture, industrial and commercial enterprise, and bring about a healthy feeling of hearty respect for the world's work and its workers: it will bring a greater sense of the responsibilities and the dignity of life a broader democracy and freer fellowship between man and man—and we hope, between nation and nation.

We acknowledge this even while we pray that conditions in the future will obviate the necessity for a repetition of such warfare.

Perfection ?
Practically !
They are Pennsylvania
Potatoes !



Pennsylvania Potatoes carry off the Blue Ribbons when displayed by Pennsylvania's Future Farmers.

EQUITABLE *Paper Bag* COMPANY INCORPORATED

*Specialists in the manufacture of

POTATO SACKS
*and All Other Types of Heavy Duty
Pasted Bottom Paper Sacks*

*Specialists because . . .

We operate our own paper mill, and control every step to the finished paper bag, giving Equitable customers these three important advantages: uniform high quality, reliable service, and economy in price. Our art and research departments (a gratis service to Equitable customers) assure you of a well designed bag, efficiently suited to your particular needs.

PROMPT Deliveries

RELIABLE Quality

ECONOMICAL Prices

4700 Thirty-first Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

Paper Mills at Orange, Texas



"IRON AGE *can't be beaten*"

says grower

WILL CLAYTON



Will J. Clayton
(right), and son,
with their potato
crop stored in barn.

★★ YOU ★★
*can't afford
to miss the*
**FARQUHAR
IRON AGE**
*exhibit at the
Farm Show*

WILL J. CLAYTON and his son plant 450 acres of potatoes on their Freehold, N. J. farm. And every acre has been planted with the Clayton four-row Iron Age Hi-Speed planter, shown here. In his own words, Mr. Clayton summed up his satisfaction with Iron Age by saying, "The Iron Age potato planter can't be beaten." And grower Clayton has proof of this statement. Superior yields from 450 acres of potatoes tell the story of faster planting, unparalleled Band-Way fertilizer placement, near-perfect accuracy from a high speed automatic planter.

There's a reason why *more* Iron Age potato planters are being sold and used today than any other planter on the market. You'll know why, once you plant *your* crop with the world's finest machine—Iron Age.

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**BUY GOVERNMENT
STAMPS AND BONDS**
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SAVE YOUR MONEY
by
**SAVING YOUR
COUNTRY**

FEBRUARY • 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATED



Why Agrico

GROWS MORE #1's PER ACRE

HISTORY repeats . . . in time of war the emphasis is always on food-crop production. Now more than ever you'll want to make every acre produce its utmost. And that's where Agrico comes in. From Maine to Minnesota . . . north, south, east and west . . . leading potato growers have proved — proved in terms of measured yields and extra cash returns in side-by-side tests — that Agrico for Potatoes produces more No. 1's per acre. And potatoes pay out in No. 1's!

Why Agrico Pays Out Better

There's a reason — several reasons, in fact — why Agrico grows true-to-type potatoes . . . smoother, cleaner, more uniform in size: (1) There's an Agrico specially formulated to grow potatoes in your local soils and under your local growing conditions; (2) based on over 80 years' experience, Agrico supplies all the needed plant-food elements in just the right form and in the proper balance; (3) by constantly testing soils and measuring crop results, Agrico is kept abreast of the changing needs of the changing soil.

Let Agrico help you take full advantage of today's opportunity . . . use Agrico on your own farm . . . profit by the all-important difference Agrico makes in yield, and above all, in better crop quality.

Agrico is Manufactured **ONLY** by

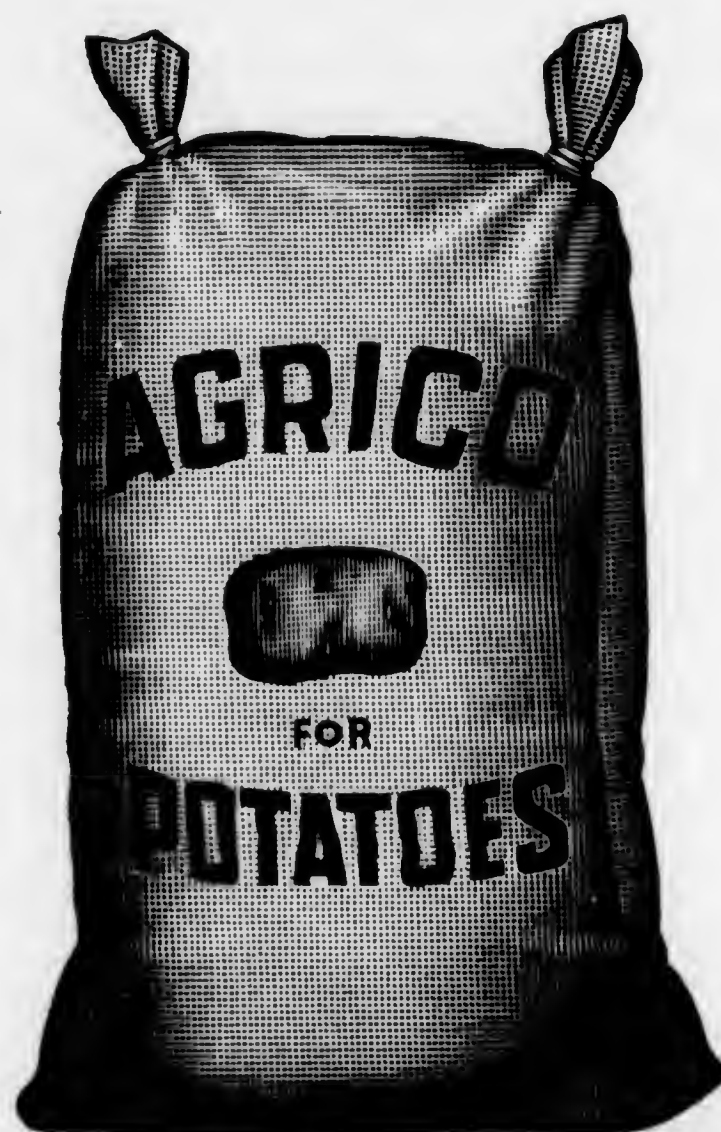
The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

Baltimore, Md. Buffalo, N.Y.

Carteret, N. J.



← **THERE'S A BRAND OF AGRICO FOR EACH CROP**



AGRICO THE NATION'S LEADING FERTILIZER

Timely Observations and Suggestions

L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

BEDFORD COUNTY POTATOES POPULAR IN BLUE LABELS: What Harry Snoberger, of New Enterprise, down in the lower end of the Bedford Cove, is doing can be done by thousands more of Pennsylvania's potato growers. He calls it an enjoyable and profitable potato season. A simple picture of what he is doing is given here for the benefit of his fellow potato growers.

A good loam soil full of humus was given ample fertilization plus a properly prepared deep seed bed for planting.

Good seed was secured, carefully cut and planted to a depth of 3½ to 4 inches.

Timely cultivation was given especially during the early growing season to maintain looseness of the soil and control of weeds.

Spraying at regular intervals at good pressure was maintained throughout the season.

An excellent crop of potatoes resulted that were dug in good season and stored in a farm cave and new storage unit constructed at a cost of less than 5 cents per bushel unit.

A new sizer and picking table were secured for grading and packing the crop.

He saw to it that one of his men attended an Association Grade Supervisor's School and was licensed as a Grade Supervisor.

He visited other growers who were utilizing the Association Marketing Program for marketing their crops to gain practical ideas on procedure.

He contacted the Association office, secured bags, and started to fill orders through the Association for Altoona markets and near by stores.

In this direct grower, distributor, consumer merchandizing Mr. Snoberger received 86% of the consumers dollar. The average percent of the consumers dollar received by growers of fresh foods in the U. S. is less than 50%.

Starting in the late fall he has packed and distributed 1000 to 1500 pecks per week. Pay has been prompt and there have been no rubber checks.

Pick outs, including cuts, odd shaped, and oversized tubers were packed in 50 lb. Association Unclassified bags and were ready sale at the farm for \$.50 to \$.85 per bag.

Deliveries have been prompt and continuous both of which are important in establishing a permanent market.

A visit to his storage on January 30th showed that he was doing a most orderly, accurate job and had the fullest cooperation and enthusiasm of his hired help.

The following day he and his men were lending a helping hand to his neighbor Ralph Ferry, Woodbury, to pack his crop in Blue Labels for the Altoona markets. Mr. Ferry likewise has secured a new sizer and picking table to make the job easier, more efficient, and insure a good pack.

Mr. Snoberger has nothing but praise for the Association and the Program, and his customers have nothing but praise for his potatoes. What he has done, you and your neighbor can do. He will tell you there was nothing difficult about it.

CONSERVATION OF BURLAP BAGS: The burlap bag situation becomes increasingly acute. Pennsylvania growers should now, not later, be conserving all possible burlap bags on the farm for grading and harvesting operations. Unless this is done hundreds of growers will be using bulk methods of harvesting next fall, or using crates and boxes. With burlap continuing to rise, bulk and crate harvesting may prove more economical. Conservation of burlap should result in: elimination of ripping bags open; avoid using hooks where possible; more careful handling to prevent breaking or ripping; sunning bags from time to time to prevent mildewing; store bags in a high dry place safe from rodents; when tempted to use a bag for some purpose that will destroy it remember you are throwing away ten to fifteen cents; bags that are damaged should be mended if otherwise good.

In addition to the growers who are marketing their crop through the Association trade-marked peck and 50 lb. paper bags, there are thousands of growers who could conserve burlap by securing the Association Unclassified 50 lb. bag for moving off-grade stock. These can be secured by any grower and do not require grade supervision for marketing.

(Continued on page 18)

POTATO CHIPS

Among the unusual was the award of a 400-Bushel Club Medal to Paul Etinger, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, for his yield of 417.5 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre, for 1941. Young Etinger, an Association Grade Supervisor, raised his potato crop for his Future Farmer Project, and marketed this crop through the Association marketing program, as Blue Labels.

Growers delivering potatoes into adjoining state markets are reporting a very favorable reaction to Pennsylvania potatoes in these out of State markets. Several buyers have intimated their preference to Blue Labels above all other potatoes! This is encouraging! With the right kind of cooperation, we will not only place Pennsylvania potatoes in their rightful place in their own markets, but will give them a real reputation in "foreign" markets as well.

Mrs. Rose Murren, of Adams County, an Associate member, twice 400-Bushel Potato Club member, and fine potato grower, was named Pennsylvania's first woman Master Farmer during the recent Farm Show. We congratulate Mrs. Murren on this fine achievement. Mrs. Murren's specialty, in addition to potatoes, is corn.

Raymond P. Gible, of Lebanon County, also an Association member and twice qualified for the Pennsylvania 400-Bushel Club, and outstanding dairyman, was also honored for his achievements in farming and named a Master Farmer.

Reuben Ringer, of Lehigh County, who five times has qualified for the 400-Bushel Potato Club and who is an active Association member, was the third large potato producer to have been recognized as a Master Farmer this year. Mr. Ringer, who is known throughout the State as an outstanding poultryman, is active in Association activity.

These fellow members received these awards and honors by selection from a list of about 90 nominees, and were scored on these points—Operation of farm; business methods and ability; general appearance and upkeep; home

life; and citizenship. This recognition befits our enthusiastic congratulation.

The Government is still calling upon us to get the scrap iron off the farms and into the hands of the junk dealers. This iron, we want to emphasize, is important to National Defense. Some old broken-down piece of equipment, which is rusting in your shed, might play an important part in the manufacture of badly needed war equipment. Load up this old scrap, today, and get it to a dealer. He will know what to do with it.

The week of January 19th through the 24th proved to be one of the largest weeks in the history of the Marketing Program for the sale of Blue Label potatoes. Such demand was never before had; all markets clamored for large quantities of potatoes, and what with Potato Growers generally vacationing a few days each at the Farm Show, it was no mean problem to supply the needs of our buyers.

Returns from potato deliveries during the past month have been compensating, and have been turning a share of profit back to the growers. We suggested some time ago that you buy defense bonds when you receive your returns from your deliveries. We might say that, with current prices you can afford to do this. Instead, we say, you cannot afford not to do it.

L. Wayne Arny, of Philadelphia, has given the GUIDE POST permission to reprint his talk, presented in the Merchandising Program at the Farm Show. This will be done in the March issue. Watch for it. If you heard it, you will glean much from it by reading it again. If you were not present, when it was presented, it will be your genuine privilege to read it.

K. W. Lauer, Plant Pathologist in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, prepared for us the article, "Available Supplies of Certified Seed," run in the January GUIDE POST. Though he was not credited with the article, we do express our appreciation to him. His information has been a real guide to growers now looking to their seed problems.

ANNUAL SESSIONS SUCCESSFUL

P. DANIEL FRANTZ Named President, ED. FISHER Chosen Vice-President, and E. B. BOWER Reelected General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer.
M. P. WHITENIGHT Only New Director

The annual meetings of the Association, held during the recent Farm Show, were probably the best attended and most enthusiastic series of meetings held by our Association group in many years.

The Annual Meeting

With a large membership attendance at the Annual Meeting, R. W. Lohr, for the Western District, was reelected a Director for three years, M. P. Whitenight, for the Central District, was elected to a three-year term to replace retiring Vice-President, Roy R. Hess, whose term expired, and Jacob K. Mast, was reelected to a three-year term, his term having expired.

Secretary E. B. Bower presented a complete report of Association activity during the year, 1941, which report, for the benefit of those not in attendance, is highlighted, as follows:

A substantial membership gain was made.

The GUIDE POST was financially successful and supported by increasing numbers of enthusiastic readers and advertisers.

"Camp Potato" received many valuable improvements and its plantings, comprising 40 acres, stepped forward.

Seedling tests of valuable import were conducted at 20 locations, under various tests and circumstances, with most satisfactory results.

Two large Field Days were held, both recorded as highly successful.

Ten Grade Supervisor Schools were conducted to train new and retrain old Supervisors of the group of 320 active Association Grade Supervisors.

Fifty-six markets were visited, 300 retail store-managers and produce salesmen interviewed to increase outlets secure wider distribution in established markets and to check consumer acceptance of Pennsylvania Blue Label potatoes.

The volume of Association potato movements showed these increases, which speak for themselves, since the start of the program in 1936: 1941 over

1936, 383.6 %; 1941 over 1937, 407.6%; 1941 over 1938, 150.8%; 1941 over 1939, 173.7% and 1941 over 1940, 135.6%.

The Association participated in the Eastern States Exposition Potato Picking Contest, deriving valuable publicity.



P. Daniel Frantz
1942 Association President

For the first time, Association packers entertained supporting food distributors at a dinner of felicitation at the close of a successful 1940-41 marketing season.

The Association acted as Sales Agent for the shredded potatoes manufactured by the Northwestern Cooperative Association, disposing of their entire stock.

Active part was played by the management and cooperative leaders in legislative matters pertaining to the success of the potato industry.

To increase the tonnage of potatoes handled in the Philadelphia area, and to open additional sales outlets, a

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

OFFICERS

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Ed. Fisher, Coudersport Vice-Pres.
E. B. Bower, Bellefonte,
Sec'y-Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

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R. W. Lohr Boswell, Somerset

Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.



Notice! Growers!

Information has just been received at this office through Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold that the Walter Bill, HR 5218, is still before the House Judiciary Committee AND THAT NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE HEARINGS.

This is conclusive evidence that this legislation is going to die unless YOU potato growers help do something about it. If the potato growers want to help to secure Federal legislation which might help correct the evil forced upon farm people by the labor unions in the collection of illegitimate toll for the privilege of delivering farm produce to our markets, here is the opportunity and perhaps the only one we may have in a long time.

Get busy now and write your Congressman, write to your Senators and

also to The Honorable Hatton W. Summers, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Tell these men just what you think and how you feel about this labor practice. Tell them how it affects you, as a producer of potatoes and other farm produce, and tell them how you think it affects the public. Don't worry about HOW YOU SAY IT—just say it and *Don't pull your punches*. If you really are mad, let them know that you are mad. In fact, that is important.

I would suggest that you write Senator H. F. Byrd, who at this time is particularly interested in saving some of the taxpayers' money. He is so anxious to save money that I understand he has made the suggestion to stop SMA purchases for free school luncheons and other such purposes.

Write Senator Byrd and remind him that Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold has estimated that the public pays about one billion dollars a year to labor racketeers.

Ask Senator Byrd to see that the Walters Bill, HR 5218, is passed so that we can start saving, at least, one billion dollars.

It is up to YOU growers and your neighboring growers. Write these letters NOW and see to it that your neighbors write too.

Address your local Representative, House of Representatives, Washington.

Address your Senators: Joseph F. Guffey, Washington, D. C.; James J. Davis, Washington, D. C.

Address the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Address Senator H. F. Byrd, Washington, D. C.

Cooperatively yours,
E. B. BOWER, General Manager

An American Pledge For National Defense

"I will keep myself fit physically, mentally, spiritually—to be ready for any crisis, and to discipline myself for strength.

"I will go about my business with a clear eye, a cool head and a stout heart, neither scared by wild rumors nor deluded by false security.

(Continued on page 10)

Notes from the 1942 Farm Show

Governor James, in officially opening the Farm Show to the public Monday night declared;

"Food is as important as bullets and guns."

"War is a wasteful business. To wage war successfully we must have more of everything than in peace time."

"In the main it may be said, that very few effects which this war will have upon us have made themselves felt."

"Farmers of Pennsylvania have always been one of the balance wheels of this commonwealth. We must and will all work together to win this war. There will be hardships and temptations but the needs of the country must be placed first."

"There cannot be a continuation of business as usual."

"We are all in the same boat now."

Secretary of Agriculture, John H. Light in addressing the Farm Show throng said:

"It is more evident that the farmer this year looked upon the Farm Show as not only a source through which pride in Pennsylvania agriculture is gratified, but that he saw in it a source of great value to him in developing and carrying through his program under which food will be provided in every quantity needed to feed not alone America but also her Allies if necessary."

A leading reporter for the Philadelphia Record stated that:

"After visiting this show it is easy to believe that the potato is King of the Crop. Almost 4,500 square feet of show floor space is devoted to its promotion. About the most heavily populated spot at all times in the day is the booth of the Potato Growers Association, a Pennsylvania Cooperative group, which sells hot baked potatoes drenched with butter."

A large picture of a beautiful trophy in the form of a potato mounted on a plaque being presented to Mrs. Mable G. Wrestley by Loyal D. Odhner, managing director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, at the Annual Potato

Growers Banquet with retiring president J. A. Donaldson looking on, appeared in all three of the Harrisburg newspapers Wednesday, January 22nd. The same picture appeared in dozens of newspapers throughout the State. The caption under this picture read as follows:

"CROWN STATE POTATO - PICKING QUEEN—Mrs. Mabel G. Wrestley, Somerset county, receives the 1941 State potato-picking trophy from Loyal D. Odhner, Philadelphia, managing director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council at the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association's annual banquet in Grace Methodist Church as J. A. Donaldson, retiring Association president, looks on."

Another picture receiving wide publicity was that of Dr. E. L. Nixon presenting the official "400 Bushel Club Medal" to Paul Ettinger, Bangor, Northampton county. Ettinger, a 17 year old Future Farmer grew 417 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre to become one of the first Future Farmers to attain this honor. Mr. Ettinger has set an example for his fellow Future Farmers for in addition to attaining the "400 Club" he is a licensed Association Grade Supervisor and is packing his crop through the Association Marketing Program in Blue Label pecks.

Other items receiving wide publicity in the press during the week of the Show were: the crowning of the 1941 State Champion Grower, the honor going to F. Ray Searfoss, Dallas, Luzerne county with a yield of 571 bushels on a measured acre; the Association sponsored Baking Booth which was declared to be one of the most popular spots on the floor of the Show; the election of Association officers for the coming year, with P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay, Lehigh county being elected president, Ed. Fisher, Coudersport, Potter county, Vice-President and J. K. Mast, Elverson, Lancaster county, Robert Lohr, Boswell, Somerset county, and M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, as members of the board of directors.

"BAKED POTATO STAND POPULAR PLACE," so said the public press

Farm Show Notes

in prominent headlines. Still other comments stated as follows:

"Two of the most popular places at the Farm Show are the baked potato stand and the arena where fruits are on display. At the former a creamy, hot handful of good food can be had for the empty stomach while the latter provides a cool resting place for the weary."

"Designed to show the public the quality of Pennsylvania potatoes, the Pennsylvania Potato Growers booth plans to serve 8000 baked potatoes along with 200 pounds of butter and 30 pounds of salt daily during the week long show."

"That Farm Show favorite—the baked potato served with a mound of butter—has felt the effect of rising prices. The former nickel champion is now 10 cents, two for 15 cents and three for 20 cents."

"Apparently because the 'baked potato' booth has been moved this year from an aisle running north and south to one running east and west, the information booth has found that questions concerning its location as well as that of the arena are among the most numerous."

Here are some of the slogans that could be heard from the boys back of the counter at the Baking Booth:

Get 'Em While They're Hot!
A Pennsylvania Baked Potato
They're Really Hot!
Those Delicious Baked Potatoes!
Tasty Spuds!
Eat A Spud And Help Lick The Japs!
Protect Your Health—Eat A Spud!
King of The Vegetables!
A Real Meal—Eat A Spud!

The most regular customers of the Baked Potato booth during the week were the first aid station members of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health. At the close of the show the following note was left at the booth by Dr. Wood:

"Pepper and salt shaker loaned to the First Aid Booth is here returned with many thanks for your excellent potatoes." Signed—H. B. Wood, M.D.

Oliver Compliments Association Plan

(Note: In appreciation of the Certificate of Merit awarded the Oliver Farm Equipment Company, Mr. R. L. Lee, the Eastern Manager, wrote the following praise for the Association program. You will enjoy reading it.)

"It is with pride and a great pleasure that we receive the 'Certificate of Merit' awarded by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association. On behalf of the management and the entire Oliver organization I wish to express our appreciation to the officers, directors and members of your association."

"Many years ago I had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Nixon and Percy White-night talk the dreams and plans for a new kind of cooperative selling organization—at that time it seemed an enormous undertaking, yet so different and practical that it has been with the greatest of interest that I have followed the remarkable growth and splendid accomplishment of this association each year since that time."

"It is so seldom that farmers, or even the average man in our industry, know or think of the individuals who have designed the implements and machines for agriculture. Yet this great industry, due to the talent, ingenuity and hard work of this group of men, has been kept abreast of all others in the progress that has been made in America."

"I am sure that something like that must have been Rudy Altgelt's thoughts as he left your banquet and expressed to me the pleasure that it had given him in receiving the medal and the expression of your acknowledgment from the Potato Growers in Pennsylvania for designing the Raydex Plow Base."

Yours very truly,
OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT
COMPANY"

The financial report of Secretary-Treasurer & General Manager E. B. Bower at the Annual Meeting Tuesday morning showed the Association finances definitely in the black.

(Continued on page 10)

The 400 Bushel Club for - 1941

Thirty-two growers were officially recorded in the 400 Club for the 1941 season and given recognition at the Annual Association Banquet during the Farm Show. This boosts the Club Membership close to the 1600 mark which is more members than all the other states conducting clubs combined. Eighteen counties were represented in the 1941 Club Membership.

F. Ray Searfoss, Dallas, Luzerne County, was crowned State Champion grower for the year with a yield of 571 bushels on an official measured acre.

Twelve of the thirty-two growers for 1941 recorded yields of over 500 bushels per acre.

Following the policy of the Association of awarding gold medals to new members of the club, seventeen growers were so honored at the Annual Banquet with Dr. Nixon making the presentations. These growers were as follows:

	bushels
Henry H. Eyrich, Yellow House, Berks county	414.9
Sam Stern, Roaring Spring, Blair county	417
Harry Schaeffer, Ivyland, Bucks county	411
Frank A. Brooks, Bellefonte, Centre county	475.2
H. B. Hartman, Sligo R. D. 1, Clarion county	486
Ward McCall, New Bethlehem, Clarion county	461
H. L. & C. K. Phillips, Sligo R. D. 3, Clarion county	406
Geo. W. Fox, Clearfield R. D., Clearfield county	429
(Farm Manager Clearfield County Home)	
Wm. Goughnour, Indiana R. D., Indiana county	404
Doyle Stutzman, Homer City, Indiana county	416
Guy Stutzman, Indiana R. D. 4, Indiana county	409
Lewis Dovle Stutzman, Jr., Homer City, Indiana county	410
Leon Eppler, Northumberland R. D. 1, Northumberland county	415.7
Howard D. Raedler, Macungie R. D., Lehigh county	447
Paul Ettinger, Bangor R. D. 2, Northampton county	417.5
Dr. Frederic S. Baldi, Philadelphia, Philadelphia county	424

(Superintendent Philadelphia County Prison)
Ralph O. Mitchell, Coopers-town, Venango county 524.1 |

The following growers recorded in the 1941 Club either increased their yield over previous reports or are working for a five-year continuous membership in the Club. All of these growers received medals in a previous year.

	bushels
John H. Wettstine, Lyons Station, Berks county	514.16
C. L. Goodling, Doylestown, Bucks county	560
(National Farm School)	
Jacob K. Mast, Elverson, Lancaster county	512.3
C. J. Geiger, Neffs, Lehigh county	431
H. P. Ringler, Catasauqua, Lehigh county	420.14
(Farm Manager, Trojan Farms)	
C. F. Johnston, Kis-Lyn, Luzerne county	552
(Superintendent, Kis-Lyn Industrial School)	
Ben Naunczek, Dallas R. D., Luzerne county	460
Alfred Rice, Dallas R. D., Luzerne county	555
F. Ray Searfoss, Dallas, Luzerne county	571
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport, Potter county	506
H. E. Deebel, Ringtown, Schuylkill county	522.76
E. R. Snory, Boswell, Somerset county	568.4
M. T. Spangenberg, Waymart, Wayne county	451.07
(Farm Superintendent Farview State Hospital)	

Special recognition was given to Camp Potato which was officially recorded in the 400 Club for the first time with a yield of 509.4 bushels on a measured acre. The acre from which this yield was computed contained ten seedling varieties that will be on further test at the Camp this coming season.

Twenty-two of this year's 400 Bushel yields were made by planting Russet Rurals, five planted Katahdin, two Sebagoes, and one each Pennigan and White Rurals.

The State Champion yield of 571 by
(Continued on page 11)

Attention: Association Grade Supervisors

Our country is at war! In fact, engaged in the gravest war of all times!

Everyone is asking, "How can I best assist in winning this great conflict and preserve the independence of our country?"

From the men under arms at the front, to the men behind the plow to provide the essential food to maintain our armies and our people, and the men in our factories turning out equipment and munitions of war, all will be doing their part.

Potatoes have been declared not only a basic, but an **essential food to win this war**. They not only provide one of the best energy giving foods, but also needed roughage for the human system, and the one sure way of preventing "scurvy," a disease that has followed armies and conquered peoples throughout the ages.

You, as a potato grower or as a worker for potato growers, and particularly as an Association Grade Supervisor, can be of great service to your industry and to your country. Yours is a task that is very definitely important. You are a soldier at the "Potato Front." How you conduct yourself, and the thoroughness with which Pennsylvania's potato crop is marketed and in the feeding of our armies and our people. Your position as a Grade Supervisor will become increasingly important to the potato industry and this nation at war.

Your Association takes this opportunity to impress upon you the need of doing everything possible on your part to **assist potato growers in your community and county** to market their potatoes efficiently, economically, and to the best possible advantage to the grower, distributor, and consumer. With a serious bag situation at hand, your Association is doing all possible to see that growers desiring to use the Association bags are amply supplied.

You are one of a corps of over 300 Association Grade Supervisors throughout the State who have done much to **raise the standard of Pennsylvania potatoes**. Upholding this standard is all the more important now. Therefore, we will expect you to be all the more exacting in your work, to be a good soldier and conquer jobs that may seem difficult and hard, and to be tolerant, helpful and co-operative with your fellow growers and your associates.

AN AMERICAN PLEDGE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Continued from page 6)

"I will do my particular job—in office, store, shop, mill or farm—better than it was ever done before, dedicating my skill to my country's service.

"I will take an active interest in Government—in town, school, district, county, state and nation—and make it my business to understand public affairs, laws and policies.

"I will help build my town as a wholesome, balanced community, because if all the communities are sound, America will be sound.

"I will vote in every election, appreciating the right of the ballot now denied in many lands.

"I will support billions for defense but not one cent for waste.

"I will work for unity among all our people and oppose efforts to create hatred based on race, creed or color.

"I will encourage our boys and girls to revere and respect our American traditions.

"I will keep faith with myself, my country and my God."

Reprinted from the Curtis Courier

Farm Show Notes

(Continued from page 8)

The largest sign on the Show was that of "Camp Potato" which weighed over a half ton. This sign was built by the men at the Philadelphia County Prison under the direction of Dr. F. S. Baldi who had the sign made for erection at Camp Potato. The sign is wonderfully well constructed, has hand carved letters and a huge hand carved potato in the center. The sign will be removed to Camp Potato this spring and erected in front of the Camp on U. S. Route 6 or the Roosevelt Highway which passes the camp site.

The largest potatoes on display at the Farm Show were at the booth of Reichard's Fertilizer from Allentown, Pa. We assume that these were grown with Reichard's fertilizer.

Uniform Delivery Receipts and Invoices For Participating Growers

It is of paramount importance that certain simple business practices be observed, when any commodity passes from the possession of the seller to that of the buyer, in a prearranged agreement to sell, if the transaction is to be handled efficiently and economically and to the mutual satisfaction of both parties concerned. This also is true in the sale of the Association trade-marked package of potatoes which, for the past six years has been cleared through your Association, in all the markets of the State, to our supporting food distributors.

In the past, many instances have arisen, due to a lack of proper records and data, such as store and warehouse receipts and invoices, which have caused considerable annoyance and inconvenience to both growers, packers and distributors and always have resulted in a delayed return of the proceeds to the grower, until such mistakes had been properly adjusted.

In order to correct these irregularities our Board of Directors, with the consent and approval of the Joint Conference Committee, has authorized, for distribution to our growers, at a very nominal cost, a complete set of uniform store and warehouse receipt forms and a uniform invoice, as per copies attached to this bulletin.

These uniform receipts and invoices are bound in book form—50 sets of perforated sheets per book, with carbon paper provided for each book.

A complete set includes the following:

- 1 Triplicate Receipt Book (50 sets)
- 1 Duplicate Invoice Book (50 sets)

These uniform receipt and invoice books are now ready for distribution to all our cooperating packers and growers and will be forwarded, all transportation charges prepaid, at the following price:

One complete set, as above, 30c. As many additional sets or single books as you may require will be furnished at the above price per set or 15c per single book, either receipt or invoice.

ALL GROWERS AND PACKERS ARE URGED TO SECURE THEIR SUPPLY OF THESE FORMS AT ONCE AND BEGIN USING THEM IMMEDIATELY.

No system, however meritorious, will work unless the system is worked. Therefore, if the best results are to be obtained and the evils referred to above are to be eliminated, the system will have to be worked by you. It is only right and proper that the grower who delivers a load of Association trade-marked potatoes to a store or warehouse should have a receipt to support such delivery; it is also right and proper that the distributor to whom the potatoes are delivered should have such a receipt to support his obligation for the prompt settlement of the potatoes purchased. From your warehouse receipts a correct invoice covering the various shipments can be prepared, easily, properly and promptly, which in turn will insure a quick return of cash to you.

In order to derive real benefits from this system determine to observe the following:

1. See to it that your package meets the required specifications as to weight, grade and quality.
2. That the store or warehouse receipts, properly filled out, are forwarded with each lot.
3. That proper invoices, supported by above receipts, are promptly made and forwarded to the distributor to whom the potatoes are cleared.

E. B. BOWER, General Manager

THE 400-BUSHEL CLUB FOR 1941

(Continued from page 9)

Mr. Searfoss was made with a White Rural which he has grown on his farm for some 15 years. Mr. Searfoss has from time to time practiced roguing and selection to preserve and if possible improve the variety. It has consistently yielded well during these years. It must be kept in mind that Mr. Searfoss is located in one of the higher areas of Luzerne County where seed potatoes do not deteriorate rapidly.

Potato Supplies As of January First

Recent releases by the Government indicate potato supplies on hand in the country as of January first to be under those of a year ago. Estimated supplies on hand a year ago amounted to 111,693,000 bushels compared with this year's stock estimated at 104,633,000 bushels.

It should be born in mind that this figure represents the holdings in the country as a whole. Holdings in the Northwest or on the West coast do not materially affect our eastern markets unless supplies are unusually high or the reverse, unusually low. It is of greater importance to Pennsylvania growers to know what the supplies are in the eastern territory particularly in the states of Maine, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania and a few of the surrounding states. We well know what a large surplus in Maine means to Pennsylvania growers and the effect on the price from here out. The same would be true if such a surplus existed in New York state, directly across our northern border.

Totaling the supplies in the states more immediately affecting Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, W. Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, we find that the stock on hand as of January 1, is approximately 4,000,000 bushels greater than a year

ago. Using the Government figures for these states shows that the supplies for last year were 52,068,000 bushels as against an estimated supply of 56,389,000 bushels this year. This would not indicate any alarming over supply even under normal times. With increased industrial employment over a year ago these supplies may not be at all more than needed to carry over to this coming year's crop. On the other hand the supplies here in the east are above those of a year ago instead of lighter, which might be the conclusion drawn by growers on reading the Government report for the country as a whole.

The best judgment of those close to our industry here in Pennsylvania is that our growers should continue a steady flow of stock to the markets, especially since present prevailing prices are favorable to the grower.

SIDE REMARKS

A few remarks heard at the Baking Booth during the week. "I wonder how they bake them so good?" The answer is, they are Pennsylvania potatoes. "Aren't they good?" That's what they all say and keep coming back for more. "Where can you get potatoes like these?" Buy Pennsylvania Blue Labels. The song Friday was, "Look, they are all sold out."

Association Bag Prices

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1942

On JANUARY 1, 1942 all previous prices on Association trade-marked paper potato bags were cancelled

Effective JANUARY 1, 1942, and until further notice the following prices on Association trade-marked paper potato bags are in force:

SPECIFICATIONS:

15-pound bags, two wall 60/50-110 weight, Natural Kraft.
50-pound bags, two wall 70/60-130 weight, Natural Kraft.

PRICES:

Blue Label,	15's (2 wall)	\$25.00 per Thousand Delivered.
Red Label,	15's (2 wall)	24.50 " " "
Economy,	15's (2 wall)	24.00 " " "
Blue Label,	50's (2 wall)	57.00 " " "
Unclassified,	50's (2 wall)	52.00 " " "

The above prices are for delivery to any point in Pennsylvania and include the wire loop ties and the commission to the Association.

Meeting Production Goals

To insure meeting the goals set for Pennsylvania potatoes in 1942, it will be necessary to produce increased yields on all available potato acreage. The importance of fertilizers in increasing yields and quality of potatoes as proved by experimental work requires that more attention than ever before be given not only to fertilization but to the use of fertilizers having the right proportions of the various plant foods.

To secure the best results, soil and fertilizer must supply at least 200 lbs. of available potash (actual K₂O) per acre. For specific information as to grades and the present fertility of your soil, consult your county agent or experiment station.

Write us for free information and literature on the efficient fertilization of crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Keep Them Oiled — Keep Them Running

(NOTE: Mr. R. D. Malin, Service Manager for the John Bean Manufacturing Company, wrote the following letter for the good of users of his equipment. This letter contains a wealth of good advice—not only for sprayers, but for your other farm equipment as well. Read it carefully, and think about it. You must keep old equipment running.)
Friends:

Defense calls for extra care of your sprayer equipment. So many people still do not realize the seriousness of our national situation from an industrial viewpoint. There are still too many drifting along, business as usual, hoping the war will not affect them.

The plain facts are that war production is going to require most of the available manufacturing of this country. What little manufacturing is left will be applied to actual necessities. The old sprayers, now in service, must be kept running for it will be impossible to build enough new ones during the war. Today our factory is devoting over 50% of its production to defense materials. This will be continued and it will be increased any time Uncle Sam requires it. We will do our share—to the limit.

You must make your present equipment run and you must give it every possible care to keep it running without using any more parts than can absolutely be helped.

We are all saving our tires by driving fewer miles and at slower speeds. Let's save our sprayers by using them wisely. Let's take extra good care of them—keep them stored out of the weather when not in use—flush pump with clear water after spraying—don't let it freeze up—stop and take time to make necessary adjustments when we see something needing attention—adjust tension of chains and V-Belts to save wear—don't run with regulator chattering—be more careful starting and stopping, when throwing the tractor in and out of gear be especially attentive to oiling and greasing—in short, take care of your machine as though you would never get another.

We may soon have the same restrictions on spray hose that we now have on tires. Avoid accidentally rubbing on wheels and sharp rocks, do not kink and

keep it out of the sun when not in use. Many accessories, especially spray guns are made of brass and aluminum—take care of those you have for there may not be metal available for more.

Wastefulness and carelessness is unpatriotic and a crime against the country almost as much as actual sabotage. In the past it has only cost the man who is careless, but now it is different—money will not buy replacements which do not exist. Everyone of us must do our part to conserve our country's resources. And that includes sprayers. Keep them oiled—Keep them running.

BLUE LABEL POTATOES AND COMMENTATORS

A Pennsylvania Blue Label Potato took a trip west, finally winding up in Idaho. There he met an Idaho Baker whom he married. The following season they were the proud parents of a little Sweet Potato. Some years later this little Sweet Potato came east to New York where she met a New York Potato called Lowell Thomas whom she chose to marry. She wrote back to her parents for their consent but they objected, saying that they both being champion potatoes just couldn't consent to their little Sweet Potato marrying a Commentator.

Potatoes were on the "air" over WHP Harrisburg Thursday noon during the Farm Show with questions being asked by Russ Brinkley of WHP studios and the answers given by Denny-Merve & Co., in other words, by L. T. Denniston and Mervin Hanes. Mr. Brinkley referred to the State Potato Growers activities, especially the Baking Booth, as one of the high spots of the Annual Farm Show.

"A Little Story With A Big Future," was the title of a folder passed out by Future Farmers and Future Home Makers from Hepburn Township, Lycoming County, at a booth showing the process of marketing potatoes from the producer, to the distributor, to the consumer. This interesting attractive booth was adjoining the potato show and was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

PACKING POTATOES PROPERLY Suggests Hammond Betterbags

To
Pennsylvania
Potato
Producers



Combining Strength, Quality,
and Attractive Color Printing

Hammond Betterbags

PROVIDE A PACKAGE

You Can Be Proud to Market
Your Customer Can Be
Proud to Buy

★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

Certified SEED POTATOES

NORTHERN MICHIGAN RUSSETS

The late variety that has stood the test for yield and scab resistance. Grown in a section that demonstrations have proven best for production of vigorous seed. Shipped direct from Michigan to your destination in new branded bags—a pack of well-sorted, clean, dormant seed potatoes.



MAINE COBBLERS MAINE KATAHDINS

Safe and dependable sources grown by leaders in certified seed work in Aroostook County. Selected while growing and accepted when meeting rigid requirements. Newly improved grading will contribute to more economical cutting even though all certified varieties averaged larger in the field than last season.

Profitable yields require vigorous seed, free from disease. Write us for seed data and prices.

Dougherty Seed Growers
Williamsport Penna.

ANNUAL SESSIONS SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from page 5)

Branch Sales Office was established at Allentown, Penna.

The 1941 Farm Show activities were recorded an educational and financial success.

Hundreds of growers were served with information, literature and merchandising items handled for their convenience by the Association office.

Packing growers were supplied with "stuffers", free of charge, by the Association office, to insert in their packaged Blue Labels, bearing a message to the consumer, for further advertising Pennsylvania potatoes.

The financial report showed all bills and salaries paid in full, all properties covered by insurance, employees protected by compensation, insurance, and the Treasurer's bond in force, and the accounts entirely on the black side of the books.

Retiring President, J. A. Donaldson, on completion of the routine business, made appropriate and timely remarks concerning the Association activity, and then introduced Dr. E. L. Nixon, who gave a splendid illustrated talk on the nature of Bacteria, as applied to Bacterial ring Rot of potatoes. This was the first opportunity of our membership to hear this talk and it proved most interesting and worthwhile.

In private session, the new Board of Directors chose for their officers: President, P. Daniel Frantz, former Association President, and present Manager of the Association Branch Sales Office, at Allentown, Penna.; Vice-President, Ed. Fisher, of Coudersport, Penna.; and General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer, E. B. Bower, of Bellefonte, Penna.

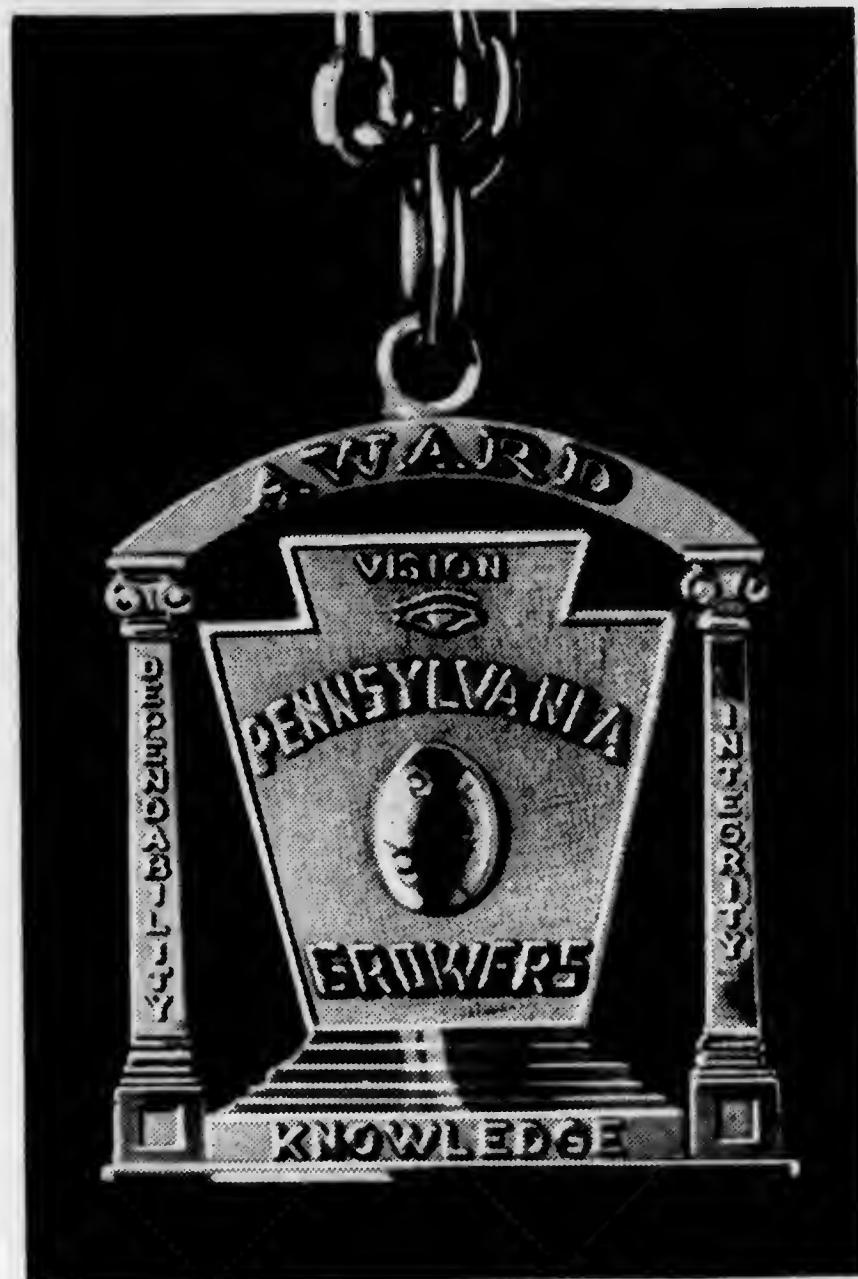
The Annual Banquet

It was a capacity group which crowded the banquet hall of the Grade Methodist Church, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 20th, for the Association Annual Banquet.

J. A. Donaldson, retiring President, acted in the absence of Fred W. Johnson as Toastmaster, and introduced special guests, including L. Wayne Army, Loyal D. Odhner, and Dr. Fred S. Baldi, of Philadelphia, C. D. Noyes, of Wil-

liamsport, President P. Daniel Frantz, and others.

Delightful entertainment was enjoyed by all throughout the evening. The entertainment, sponsored by the Lehigh County Potato Growers, included the "Potato Growers' Chorus", of New Tripoli, with a series of fine vocal selections; "Abe Lincoln" Campbell, who presented humorous and historical readings on the life of Lincoln; and the



The Medal of Award presented to A. C. Ramseyer, Fred W. Johnson, and R. J. Altgelt

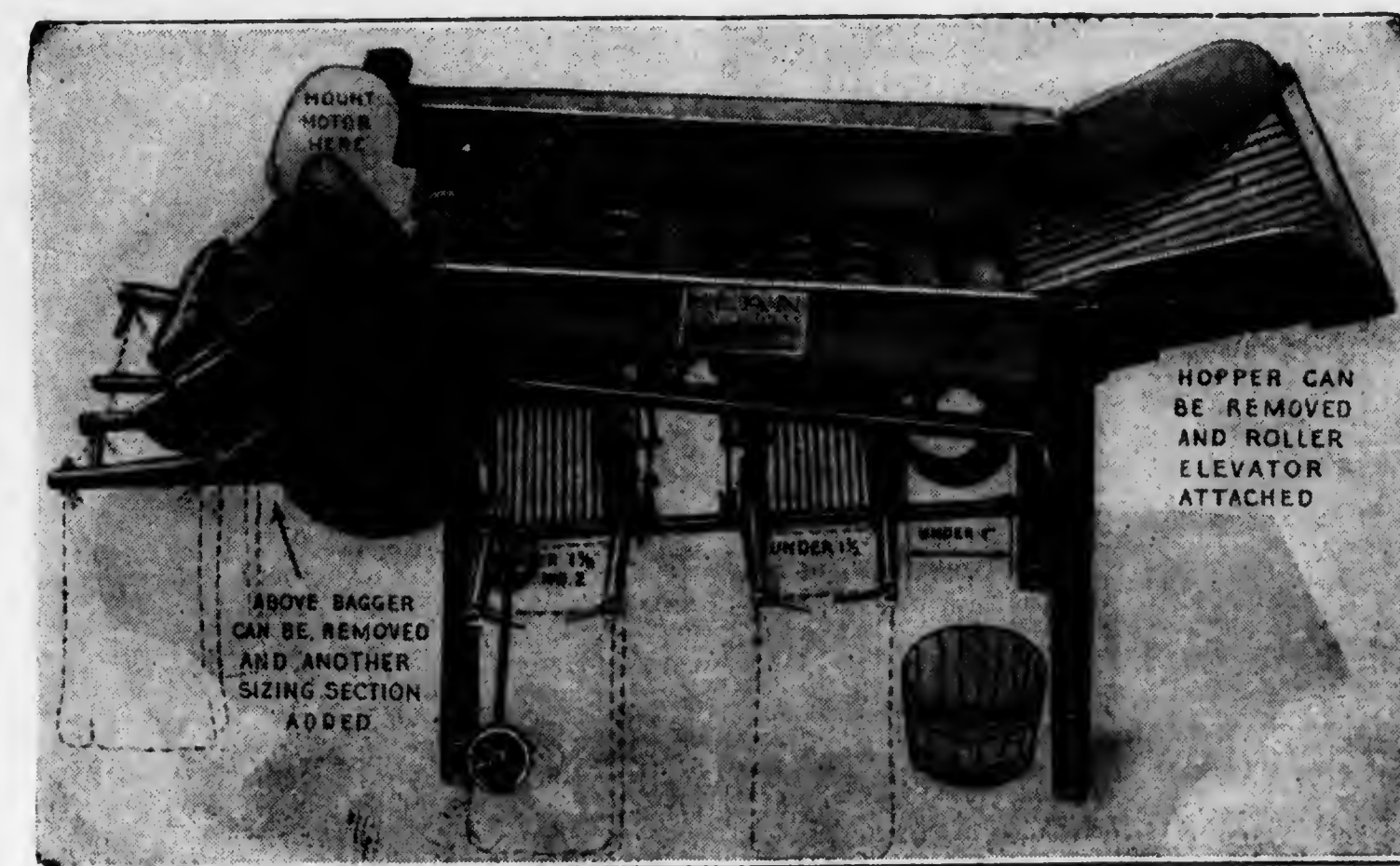
Rev. Clarence R. Rahn, of Temple, Penna., who gave a most refreshing talk.

Medals of Award, the Association's highest award, were presented by Dr. E. L. Nixon to Fred W. Johnston, coordinator for the Association Joint Conference, of Philadelphia; to R. J. Altgelt, of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company, of Chicago, and to A. C. Ramseyer, of Smithville, Ohio. These men were so honored because "they did more than was expected of them" in their line of endeavor, as related to the potato industry.

(Continued on page 20)

CAN YOU MAKE THE GRADE? You can if you Use a Bean Rubber Spool Grader

You Can Help DEFENSE AND HELP YOURSELF



3 Capacity Sizes of Bean Graders

YOU DON'T LIKE BRUISING
YOU DON'T LIKE CUTTING
YOU DON'T LIKE INACCURACY
IN YOUR POTATO GRADING.

YOU DON'T GET IT

WITH A BEAN RUBBER SPOOL
The most efficient Potato Grader made

Our Catalog Shows Your Way to Profit

John Bean Mfg. Co.

LANSING

MICHIGAN

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 3)

NEW YORK STATE POTATO MEETING: "Better Farms," reports as follows on New York's State Potato Meeting held at Rochester early in January;

"Diversion of burlap bags in New York and other Coastal cities for use as sand containers in case of enemy bombing, has left the state's potato industry holding the bag, because it hasn't any bags to package its product, Harold J. Simonson of Glen Head, L. I., president, told the Potato Club Members.

"You can hardly buy a burlap bag in all New York," he said. "I doubt if you would have any luck if you had new tires to trade for it."

The potato industry is getting it from both barrels as far as burlap bag containers are concerned, for in addition to the hoarding of them, due to the bombing scare, this country's main supply of burlap comes from the Pacific war zone, Mr. Simonson said.

"With paper bags, the situation is also serious, as paper is also a vital war material," the Potato Club head said. Otherwise with better prices for potatoes in the offing, the spud industry is looking up, "Providing any price ceiling established for potatoes is high enough so growers can continue growing them.

William Hodnett, Filmore, was named president of the Potato Growers, to succeed Mr. Simonson. Favor Smith, Lake Placid, was elected Vice-President, and Morris F. Butts, Sodus, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

PAPER BAGS FOR SEED POTATOES: There are a number of good reasons for packing and handling seed potatoes in paper bags. This is no experiment or new venture for a number of growers have been handling their seed in this manner for a number of years and would not go back to burlap. A number of the more important reasons in favor of paper bags are:

Paper bags are now cheaper than burlap.

Paper bags (50 lb. size) are easier to handle. Not too heavy for the younger or older members of the family.

Note: "BETTER FARMS" is a comparatively new farm paper established in 1940, published at Pulaski, N. Y., by Hugh Barclay and has as editors, Louis Kosoff and Carl T. Moon.

Seed will keep equally well if not better in paper bags than in burlap.

Potatoes will not freeze as quickly in paper bags.

The use of paper bags will eliminate any possible spread or infection of seed with Bacterial Ring Rot from second hand burlap bags.

Paper bags are clean to handle and load even in the family car.

Seed is handled more carefully in paper bags insuring better condition at planting time.

Association 50 lb. paper bags are available to seed growers throughout the State at regular prices. Both the 50 lb. Blue Label and the Unclassified bag may be used for seed purposes. Seed packed in the Blue Label pack must meet the prescribed grade marked there on (U. S. No. 1). The Unclassified bag may be used for ungraded or any specified grade such as seconds or thirds. These bags may be used for certified or uncertified stock such as one-year-removed seed.

It is not advisable to pack seed in paper and store in a damp cellar far ahead of shipment. Your Association will gladly quote you prices and counsel with you on the use of paper bags for seed use.

SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM: I have been writing something on this subject since early fall. I shall continue to do so as it is of vital importance not only to our growers in growing and marketing their crops but also in providing the essential food in winning this war.

I visited a grower late in January whom I have visited on numerous occasions during the past four years. He was busy packing Blue Label pecks and Blue Label 50's at the time with a crew

(Continued on page 26)

NOTE

Please read carefully the advertisement, "Meeting Production Goals" for the American Potash Institute, Inc., printed in this issue.

In December, we ran this same advertisement, but a typographical error seriously affected its message for you.

We urge you, please re-read this corrected advertisement.

Michigan Certified Seed Potatoes

The best by actual test for over 20 years in Pennsylvania and other states. That's why the outstanding growers are buying Chief Petoskey Brand.



GREEN MOUNTAINS

RUSSET RURALS

IRISH COBBLERS

KATAHDINS

PONTIACS

Potatoes play an important part of feeding people in time of war.

WIRE OR WRITE

Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

<p>Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.</p> <p>Riding Moleher or Weeder Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.</p>	<p>Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrows, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.</p> <p>Potato Digger Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.</p>	<p>Sprayers Traction or Power. Insure the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.</p>
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Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.





Eureka Potato Machines

Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the

**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

ANNUAL SESSIONS SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from page 16)

Four-hundred- Bushel Club Medals were then presented to a large group of outstanding growers for their high 1941 yields. These recipients are listed elsewhere in this issue, together with their yields.

A special award was made to Mrs. Mabel Wrestley, of Boswell, Penna., as winner of the Pennsylvania Potato Picking Contest. Mrs. Wrestley was presented with a large potato trophy and a Defense Bond, by the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, and the presentation was made by Mr. Loyal D. Odhner, Managing Director of the Council.

The Production Program

This program, conducted by former Vice-President Roy R. Hess, brought forth valuable discussions, to make growers take stock of their knowledge of potato production.

Subjects discussed were: (1) What I should like to know is—; (2) What I know, and know that I know about potato production is—; (3) The biggest boners in the industry that have been pulled this year are—.

This discussion took the form of a contest, which was won by Director Ed. Fisher, of Coudersport, who brought out the following points:

"I know that I know what I know, but I think it is more important to do what I know that I know."

"The timing of the whole potato program is very important—promptness in planting and tending and in being on the job doing things that I know should be done."

Merchandizing Program

Chairman of this program was Loyal D. Odhner, managing director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, who did a splendid job of introducing the different speakers and adding enthusiastic comments relative to the success and bright future of the Associations Program and the Potato Industry of the State.

★ ★ ★

Richard M. Campbell, of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Al-

toona, speaking from the viewpoint of life insurance underwriters, stated that he had found the slogan of "Get Together—Work Together—Succeed Together", most helpful in building a successful insurance business. Referring to his experience as a potato grower, being the son of John Baily Campbell a former president of the Potato Growers Association, he expressed his belief that these same slogans or rules could well be applied to the potato growers and their Association. He stated that life insurance selling was little different in many respects to that of potato growing, at it was essential to sow good seed, do a lot of careful cultivating, and a good job of marketing.

Mr. Campbell considered definite planning and record keeping very important to attaining final success.

Cooperation, confidence in your fellow men, and clean business principles were in his opinion points that could not be ignored. Mr. Campbell closed by stating, "that there was not much in the Bible on competition but that it was full of references on cooperation."

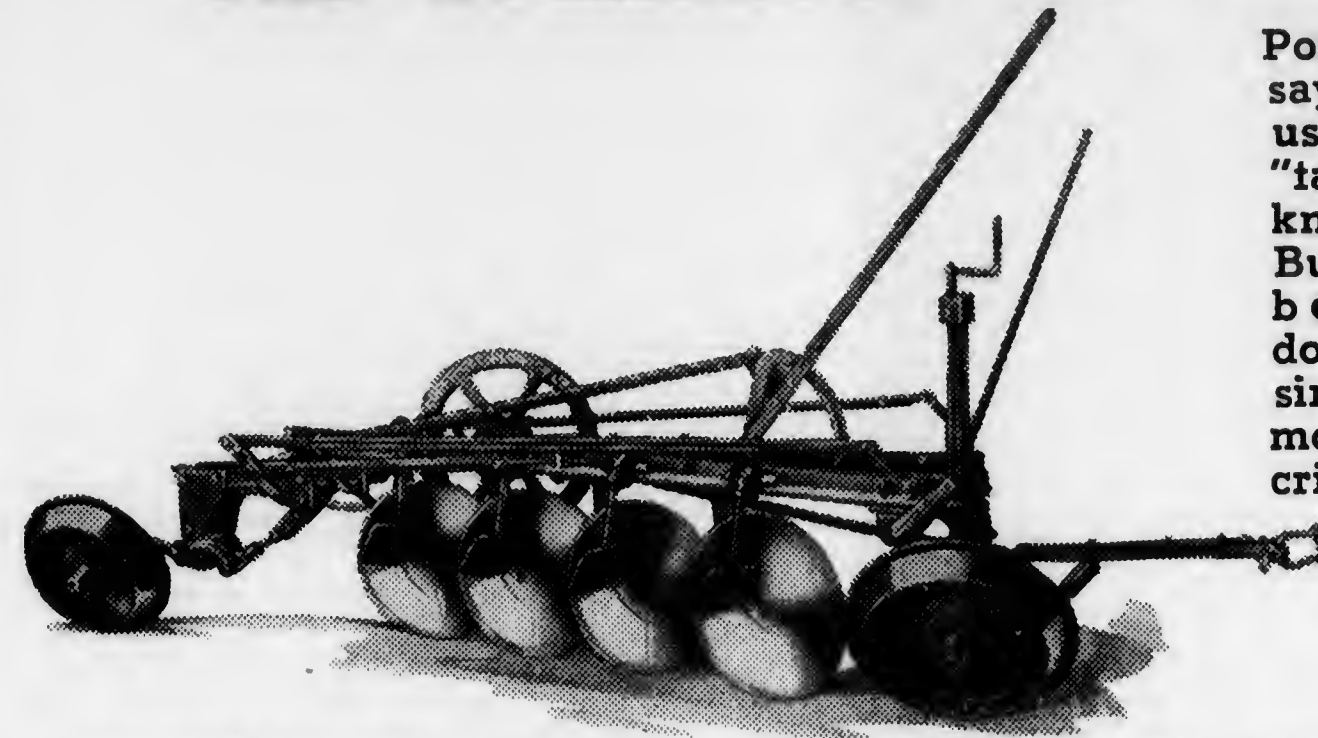
★ ★ ★

Speaking from the viewpoint of the Chamber of Commerce Secretary, C. D. Noyes, secretary of the Williamsport Community Trade Association emphasized the value of practical salesmanship in his work and in a program such as is sponsored by the Potato Growers Association. Farmers have been fooled too often, are skeptical of new ventures, and must be shown that any new program will work to their good. He enumerated five agricultural projects sponsored by the Williamsport Trade Association that are succeeding toward a better and stronger community relationship in the Williamsport area. These projects are:

1. Establishment of a community live stock market.
2. A program of soy bean production and the operation of a soy bean processing plant.
3. Founding a Chemergic Laboratory at Williamsport to seek new uses for local agricultural products.
4. Staging of a Future Farmers & Home Makers Fair, which drew an attendance of 5000 people.
5. The establishment of a distribution center for fruits and vegetables is under study and is to be inaugurated in the near future.

(Continued on page 24)

THE COCKSHUTT "31" PLOW



Potato growers say it costs less to use the "31." It "takes" the hard knocks in stride. Builds the seed bed DEEP—down to 16" if desired. Holds more moisture against critical dry days.

COCKSHUTT disc plows with from two to six discs, carried in Pennsylvania warehouse with complete repair service.

Write for folder and prices.

Eureka Mower Co., Utica, N.Y.

Duane H. Nash, Dist. Representative
Haddonfield, New Jersey

POTTER COUNTY CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

White Rurals
Russet Rurals
Pennigan

Houmas
Katahdin
Chippewa

Potter County Foundation Seed Potato Growers Association

Robert Barnett, Coudersport, President
Letha Roberts, Coudersport, Secretary-Treasurer

Lincoln said—

I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Handling all Fruits and Vegetables
Specializing in Potatoes

122 Dock St.

Philadelphia

Lombard 1000

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Masonic Temple Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

FOR SALE: Potato Sprayer. Built on Mack truck; 35 Royal Bean Pump; ten row boom; 410 gallon tank. Good condition. Selling on account of help. Write: John N. Stoltzfus, R. F. D. No. 1, Parkesburg, Penna.

FOR SALE: Bean potato Sprayer; 8 rows for mounting on Cletrac Tractor. Like new; less than half price. Write R. E. Weingart, Kent, Ohio.

FARM EQUIPMENT FOR SALE: One six row Deming Sprayer, oil bath pump, 150 gal. tank; Power take-off with refiller. One truck mounted Deming Sprayer, oil bath pump, 300 gal. tank, eight row boom; Power take-off mounted on Model "A" Ford truck. One New John Dean Potato Sprayer, 150 gal. tank, four row boom, mounted on rubber with refiller. One large Boggs motor driven potato grader. Two New John Bean rubber roll power graders. One Wood and one Rubber Roll Picking Table. Guaranteed rebuilt tractors and used Farm Machinery. Write, J. Jacobsen & Son, Girard, Penna., or call 54-R.

AVAILABLE: Pistol-Grip Twisters for tying paper bags, \$1.25. Write the Association Office, Bellefonte, Penna.

WANTED: A used Two-Row Iron Age Potato Planter, not particular as to condition. Raymond Strobel, Cohocton, New York.

AVAILABLE: At the Association office is kept a very limited supply of Chatillon Scales, for the convenience of growers wishing to purchase them. Price \$3.50.

NOT AVAILABLE: Copies of Dr. E. L. Nixon's book, "The Principles of Potato Production." It is necessary to refuse all requests to supply this book at the present time, as the first edition is out of print. Dr. Nixon is now revising this book, and a new edition will be run in the near future. When these are available, we will advertise them in this column.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Chippewas — 90 day Whites. Senecas — heavy yielding white rural variety. Sequoias — Excellent quality, blight resistant. Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

FOR SALE: SIZE B MAINE KATAHDINS OUT OF CERTIFIED FIELDS: We can offer a limited number of cars of Size B Katahdins out of Certified Maine fields, with disease readings of not over three-tenth of one per cent. Other varieties of Certified Maine seed. Try some North Dakota Certified Cobblers. All Spring Shipment. Write, Ed A. Trexler, Trexler, Pa.

FOR SALE: One used six foot wood roller picking table; also, one Fifteen lb. rotary peck bagger; also one No. 103 John Bean Grader; One No. 106 brusher and polisher; Four International T-20 Crawlers. We have a large variety of rebuilt row-crop tractors, and various makes of used sprayers. Parts and service. Write, J. Jacobsen & Son, Girard, Penna.

FOR SALE: One Iron Age 2-row Potato Planter. Used one season. Write, J. L. Reitz, Lewisburg, Penna.

AVAILABLE: Standard Association Invoice and Receipt Books (described in this issue) for growers packing in the Association Labeled bags. 30c a set. Write Association office, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR LOWER ASSOCIATION GRADES

DOBBINS BROTHERS
PIKE STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD
122 DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Certified KATAHDINS

"BLUE TAG" BRAND

Clean Field Readings
College Inspected
Florida Tested

RING ROT FREE

BEST SEED — BEST BUY

Write us for prices

NEW YORK COOP. SEED POTATO ASSN., INC.
GEORGETOWN
NEW YORK

ANNUAL SESSIONS SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from page 20)

Mr. Noyes stated that a balance of trade between agriculture and industry was essential to the full success of any community.

L. Wayne Arney of the Jas. B. Lamb Company, Philadelphia, discussed the subject of "merchandising" from the viewpoint of National Advertising. Mr. Arney expressed the belief that "Co-operation" among farmers and business would become increasingly important as the present war progressed and even more important during the "post-war period." He said, "Thus, the present world upheaval has brought into being the necessity for cooperation between the farmer, the industrialist, the business man and the consumer so close that not one link in this chain can be weakened without serious loss to the whole."

He stated that many farmers grow good crops but end it there, failing to cooperate in marketing their crops to the best advantage. Mr. Arney believes in creating favorable marketing situations; not simply waiting until they happen. This he said has been done and must continue to be done by the Potato Growers Association for the farmers of this state. "Your Association can create markets for you and can sustain those markets as long as you cooperate with it."—"Cooperation cannot work one day and be cast aside the next. It must be continuous; it must be honest, loyal and vigorous."

Mr. Arney has held a number of important positions in the agricultural field and is a firm believer in strong agricultural organizations through which farmer cooperative movements can be established, not for their own power, but that a better relationship can be established between agriculture, business, and industry. He thinks the Potato Growers Association should be doubled during the coming year.

Wheeler McMillen, editor of "Farm Journal," Philadelphia, held the full attention of the potato growers in discussing "merchandizing" from the viewpoint of the journalist. In following his address one could not conclude that Mr. McMillen was a pessimist. He recognized the fact that we were in a great war that must be won at all cost, and that there would be grave problems of

readjustment following the war, but expressed a faith that our great resources, knowledge, and the imagination of great minds among our people would find the answer.

He referred to the productive minds of Edison, Marconi, and Franklin. Of how their great imagination plus the laws of God had brought to the world such unheard of things but a few years ago like the radio, aeroplane, and electricity. He has confidence that other great minds will unfold during this conflict and in the post war period still greater things.

Turning to a more humorous vein Mr. McMillen stated, "One of the troubles about farming is that so much to be done on the farm comes in May and June when there are so many other things one would like to do."

Here are a number of significant quotations from his address:

"Agricultural knowledge is only in its beginning."

"Plant breeding is only half a century old."

"More agricultural progress has been made in the past 70 years than in all previous human history."

"There are 335,000 species of named plants, yet only 150 of them are grown commercially."

"One half of the land in Pennsylvania could grow enough rubber for the U. S. needs."

"Only 2% of all we have comes from the soil, 98% comes from rain and sunshine."

★ ★ ★

The final and closing address on the program was that of J. M. Ellis, Sales Promotion Manager, G. C. Murphy Company, Pittsburgh. Mr. Ellis came right to the point early in his address when he stated that, "Coming together is a beginning, Keeping together is progress, and Working together is success."

A firm believer in advertising, Mr. Ellis suggested that steps be taken to get the Blue Label pack constantly before the public. Unlike most speakers on this subject Mr. Ellis gave some very definite ideas to accomplish this end. He believes that potatoes can be "glorified" and gave the following suggestions in doing so.

Create a definite plan for advertising. Use literature, personal solicitation, displays, news items.

(Continued on page 26)

POTATO PRODUCTION *Must* BE STEPPED UP!

Use DAVCO Granulated for Higher Yields -- More Nutritional Value

Uncle Sam needs the cooperation of every patriotic American to insure the success of the Victory Campaign. You, as a farmer, are urged to conserve materials, bags, labor, money and transportation by using high analysis fertilizers to produce the higher yields that will be your contribution to Victory.

Use Davco Granulated Fertilizer, 4-8-8 or 5-10-10, for higher yields of higher quality potatoes. Feeds crop evenly because it distributes evenly. No dust — no waste — drills easily because it's granulated. Many potato growers report yields as high as 500 bushels per acre with Davco Granulated Fertilizer.

Use Davco Granulated — help make 1942 a BIG year.

BE WISE! Your agent has been requested to order capacity carloads. Order and take delivery of your Davco Granulated Fertilizer **EARLY!**

DAVCO Granulated FERTILIZER

a product of

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

BALTIMORE • MARYLAND



TIMELY OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 18)

of five counting himself. He was directing the crew from his position at the picking table. I remarked that none of the men of his crew were familiar to me as members of his crew of previous years. This he agreed was true. In fact he said, "More than a dozen men who have worked with me and trained as tractor drivers, truck drivers, spray operators, and grading operators during the past four years are now either with Uncle Sam's armed forces or working on important industrial jobs in connection with the war." Yet this grower is not grumbling, but keeps solving the labor problem by hiring and training more young men in his community to do these important jobs. By the time the present season is over this grower will have packed 200,000 Blue Label pecks or more. In addition to this he has expressed a willingness to help his neighbors who are experiencing difficulty in marketing their crops to good advantage.

This is Cooperation. We might also add that it is practical Vocational Education on the farm. This same mechanical training and disciplined concerted action will not come amiss in winning this war, which win we must.

Take a lesson in Cooperation from Paul Yahner, of Patton!

Dr. E. L. Nixon for the second year in a row had to spend part of Show week confined in bed at his hotel. We are glad to report that he is better. He is not the kind of a fellow to stay down for long.

ANNUAL SESSIONS SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from page 24)

Cooperation with stores in window displays.

Coordinate displays with personal calls on stores.

Create a committee on business relationships.

Create a committee on salesmanship.

Create a committee on advertising.

Try a promotional program in one city as a beginning and spread it to other cities later and to other states.

Mr. Ellis stated that it was a rule of the game of salesmanship that you could not establish a permanent business on the idea of loyalty alone, that there must be satisfied customers. Cooperation in marketing he believed to be essential to a long time program.

Probably one of the best lessons of his address for all of us was, "Never be afraid to tackle any job, for even if you fail, you will learn a lot."

HIGH FINANCE

The Pennsylvania Chain Store Council pledged its members to raise \$20,000,000 without blinking an eye for the war fund through the sale of Government Stamps and bonds for the coming year, at their annual banquet at Hershey Thursday night. The large gathering of the council members immediately moved to raise this pledge by 25% or to \$25,000,000. This was fast and furious finance but even an amateur could tell they meant business.

When high speed planting "bottlenecks" your seed cutting—

use a

Trexler Power Seed Potato Cutter

"Better'an hand cuttin' "

ALBERT E. TREXLER

Phone: Krumsville 36-12

Trexler, Pa.

EQUITABLE *Paper Bag* COMPANY INCORPORATED

*Specialists in the manufacture of

POTATO SACKS
*and All Other Types of Heavy Duty
Pasted Bottom Paper Sacks*

*Specialists because . . .

We operate our own paper mill, and control every step to the finished paper bag, giving Equitable customers these three important advantages: uniform high quality, reliable service, and economy in price. Our art and research departments (a gratis service to Equitable customers) assure you of a well designed bag, efficiently suited to your particular needs.

PROMPT Deliveries

RELIABLE Quality

ECONOMICAL Prices

4700 Thirty-first Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

Paper Mills at Orange, Texas



“ . . . the Band-Way method of applying fertilizer is far superior . . . ” says Joseph Taylor

Two Iron Age users get together! Growers Joseph Taylor and W. C. Smith, his neighbor, who bought an Iron Age planter out of the first carload to be shipped to his territory.



Iron Age Hi-Speed Planter, with 16 Picker Arms

A. B. FARQUHAR, CO., Limited, York, Pa.

Joseph L. Taylor, of Horsey, Virginia, has 200 acres under cultivation—and plants 90 of them in potatoes. In the 28 years he has been farming he's used Iron Age planting equipment continuously . . . and just last year purchased a new, two-row Hi-Speed planter (like the one shown here).

Grower Taylor's enthusiasm for Iron Age can best be supported by his own words. "I am very much pleased with the accuracy, easy handling, lack of seed injury . . . the covering gang gives a good list and the belt feed fertilizer attachment is superior to any I have seen or used." Mr. Taylor goes on to say that he thinks the Band-Way method of applying fertilizer is far better than any method he has ever tried.

"The Hi-Lo method, which I tried last year, showed up well both in spring and fall crops—I expect to continue Hi-Lo in the future," he states.

Mr. Taylor's experience with Iron Age is just one of hundreds that money potato growers throughout the country experience all the time. Make crops pay, plant the Iron Age way.



"PENN SPUD" Pleads—



AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

★ ★ ★

**Contribute a
NEW MEMBER
to Your Association
TODAY**

★ ★ ★

MARCH « » 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATED



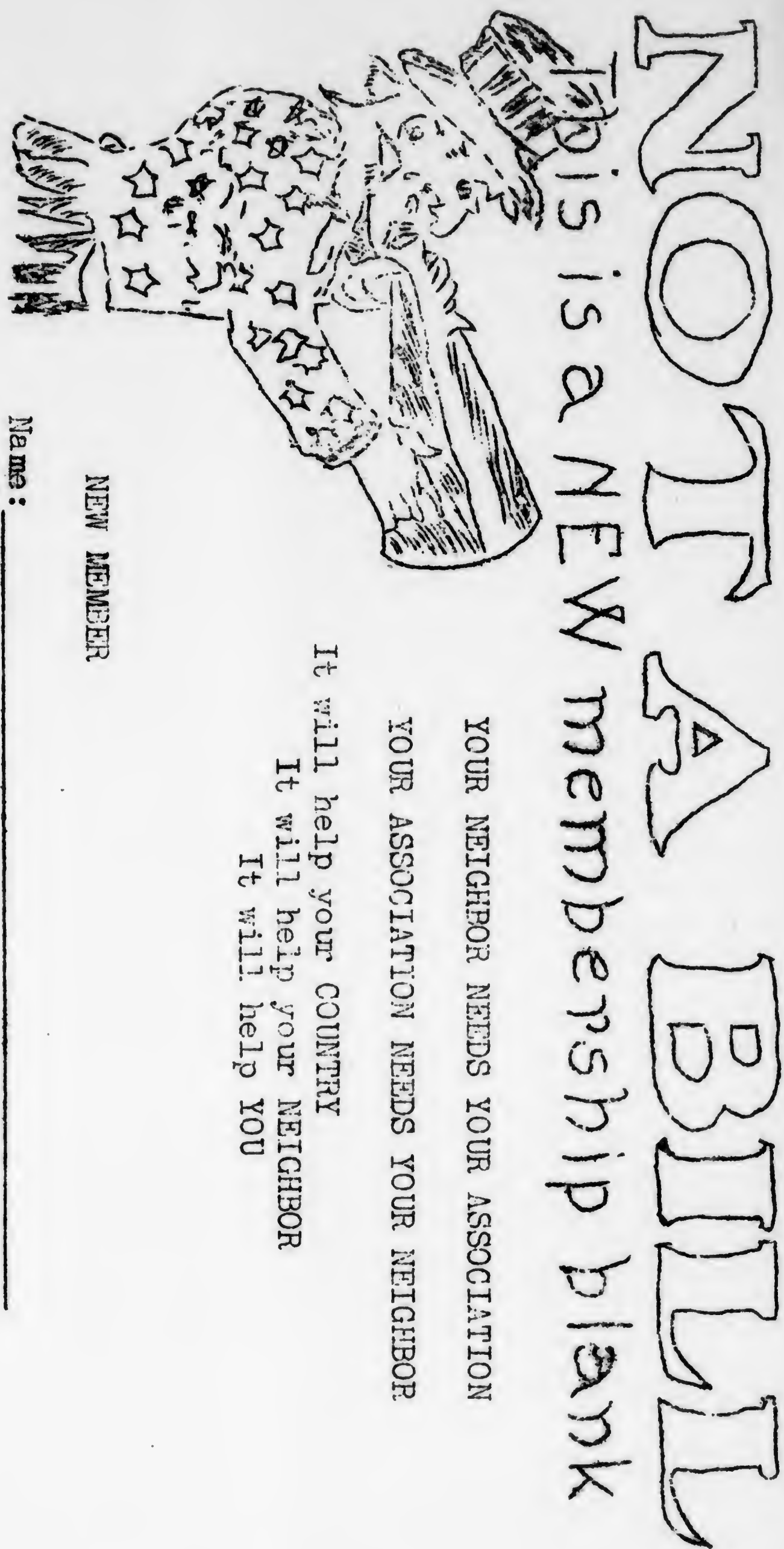


Packed from High
Yields of Quality
Spuds

The Big Four of Potato Production

The production of high yields of quality potatoes calls for the application of the principles of the Big Four of Potato Production.

1. Good seed.
2. Proper spraying.
3. An abundance of humus.
4. Vision or potato mentality.



NOT A BILL
This is a NEW membership blank

YOUR NEIGHBOR NEEDS YOUR ASSOCIATION
YOUR ASSOCIATION NEEDS YOUR NEIGHBOR
It will help your COUNTRY
It will help your NEIGHBOR
It will help YOU

NEW MEMBER

Name: _____

Address _____

County _____

Pennsylvania

Don't put off getting
your new member. Do it today, NOW.

\$1.00 membership fee attached.

Practical Potato Production

(Editor's Note: Fifteen years ago, 1926, Jacob S. Wile, Souderton, Montgomery County, grew 10,000 bushels of potatoes on 25 acres of his farm. During the winter he set down in his own words the practices followed and some of his ideas on potato growing. The principles set forth in this story are so basic to good potato production and the practices followed stated so simply that we repeat this article particularly for the benefit of the freshman, sophomore, and junior potato growers of 1942. You seniors and those who pose as graduates or experts will find ample food for thought in what Mr. Wile had to say.

In the early thirties Mr. Wile, better known as "Jakie" turned his full attention to poultry and turkeys. In this chosen field he continues to be one of Pennsylvania's leading farmers.)

"In this short story I will aim to give as briefly as possible the various steps to follow in producing an economical crop of potatoes, the kind that will sell well in the market and the kind that will show a profit after they are sold.

"I plant all Rural Russets because I have not yet found any other variety that will yield as good as this one. I buy new seed every year and always try to get the very best. This year I used rogued Michigan certified seed that cost me \$3.80 per bushel. I would sooner pay \$5.00 per bushel for the best rogued certified northern grown seed than use my own home grown seed as a gift. If you want to make your money on the potatoes you plant you may do so; I want to make mine on the potatoes I sell. I cut to 2 to 3 eyes and use about 30 bushels of seed per acre. I plant first because I cannot get seconds of equal quality.

Soil

"I have a 76 acre farm of which 25 acres were planted in potatoes this past year. I will have 35 acres in potatoes in 1927. My soil is red shale. It had lime some years ago but it does not seem to need any now.

"I was in the dairy business to enrich the soil, the same as many other farmers; but I did not succeed. I took off all I raised on the farm and fed the same to the stock and returned the manure to the land. It was like tapping water out of the barrel at the bottom and pouring it back again at the top. If you are not careful in this process you will spill some while going through with it.

"There are still some farmers who farm for manure. Feeding hay to make

manure is like burning grass and putting back the ashes on the land. A good crop of clover hay is worth \$50 per acre for potatoes if you leave it on the ground. My farm never got rich until I got humus in the soil and used commercial fertilizer.

"I used to follow a three year rotation—potatoes, wheat and clover. But in order to increase my acreage of potatoes I have changed to a two year rotation—potatoes and wheat. I sow sweet clover during early spring in the wheat the same as we do red clover and about one peck to the acre. If the sweet clover fails as it sometimes does, I plow the wheat stubbles and sow about two bushels of soybeans to the acre; this gives me about a two foot growth by fall.

"I plow the sweet clover or soybean cover crop under in the fall to the depth of five to six inches and sow rye. I plow this again in the spring to the depth of about ten or eleven inches. This puts the loose humus filled soil in the middle where you want it for potatoes. I generally disk once before each plowing and once after each plowing and then use harrow. I use the tractor for disking, plowing and harrowing.

"The only manure we have for the land is the droppings from about 1000 hens which will not nearly reach over the whole acreage of potatoes. I use about one-half ton of 4-8-6 commercial fertilizer all applied in the row with the planter. I experimented last year with one ton of commercial fertilizer to the acre but found no increase in the yield.

Planting

"I plant my potatoes as early in the spring as the ground will permit. I use a riding cultivator changed into a marker to mark the rows. I plant potatoes in rows 30 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches in the row. I like to have the seed planted about 5 inches deep and to do this have a special shoe attached to the opener on my two-man Iron Age Planter. Failure to plant deep is not so much the fault of the planter as the man who runs the planter.

Cultivation

"I begin to use the weeder right after planting along the rows and crosswise and continue this even after the stalks are 8 to 10 inches high. A potato plant stands rough treatment—you can't kill it. The weeder does two things: It prevents the weeds from coming up and destroys the upper rootlets of the potato

plant which prevents them from growing tubers which would be too near to the surface and would become sunburned and so worthless.

"I begin cultivation with the cultivator as soon as we can see the rows; the first time deep and after that shallow. I bank up the potatoes a little in the last cultivation when the stalks are about 12 to 18 inches high and before they bend over.

Spraying

"I begin to spray as soon as the potatoes are up and sometimes before they are all up. Last year I sprayed eleven times during the season. Climatic conditions determine the number of times to spray. When dry and hot, I spray oftener. In spraying my fields, I always aim to reverse the direction I take going through the rows at each spraying, by doing so I believe I can cover the plants more thoroughly.

"I would use a power sprayer if I had one but I use a Traction Sprayer, taking four rows and having three nozzles to the row. I keep the pressure up to about 250 to 300 pounds, changing discs in the nozzles frequently to increase the pressure and save the liquid and so make the spray more misty.

"The water is pumped out of a brook into each field into suspended or elevated barrels from which it can be emptied into the tank by gravity. This helps me to spray about three tanks per hour. I use about 150 gallons of material to the acre for one spraying. I use three nozzles to the row right from the first spraying.

Digging

"My potato plants during the past season were green until the first frost killed them. It is well to remember that tubers grow as long as the leaves are green. I use a Digger with a Cushman engine—two horses can easily draw it.

"We use crates in picking. I hire my pickers by the hour. Last fall I paid them fifty cents an hour and gave them their noon meal. I store my potatoes in bins about 6 to 8 feet high.

"Before we market our potatoes we run them over a grader. Quality potatoes will bring quality prices. I sell most of my potatoes in the Philadelphia market and have little trouble in doing so, for I have several reliable customers who get their regular supply here, amounting to a hundred or more bushels per week.

"Potato growing is becoming a specialized business and my experience in

growing potatoes for the past six or seven years is teaching me that it is an exacting business, that is, you must watch all the details entering into it and do them in the right way and at the right time. If we do this, we can at least break even when potato prices are low and realize a fair profit when prices are higher. If no, we lose money when potatoes are low and our losses eat up the profits when potatoes sell at a fair price." **(Editor's Comment:** In 1926 seeds or number two seed was not certified nor made available from the leading seed producing areas as it is today.

Many new varieties have come into the picture since 1926 when Mr. Wile grew this phenomenal crop of Rural Russets. Although markets tend more and more to demand a white potato, still the Rural Russet continues one of our best yielders.

We suggest you reread the spray program of 1926 in growing this crop. When the first sprays were applied, and the attempt to get timely and complete coverage. Note that this was done with a four row traction sprayer.

Mr. Denniston visited Mr. Wile on his home farm last summer and is confident that if he were growing potatoes today he would be a leading packer of Blue Labels for he did a good job of grading and packing potatoes 15 years ago.

It is quite likely that if Mr. Wile were growing potatoes today he would use a somewhat higher amount of potash in his fertilizer.

His stated depth of planting, "5 inches," would be a little deep for planting on heavy soils. On such soils a depth not exceeding 4 inches would be much safer.

The distance of planting "30 inches between rows and 6 to 8 inches between seed pieces" would be a little close on average to thin soil. With the condition of his soil and the humus he grew, the above distances of planting had their advantage.

You should not only read this article, read it again, study it, discuss it with your neighbor, compare your own practices and operations with it, put some of Mr. Wile's ideas into operation in 1942 and you will be a better potato grower for having done so.

This story alone should be worth your neighbor's \$1.00, for a Membership, and a subscription to the Guide Post.)

The Post-War Farmer and Business

L. WAYNE ARNY, Vice President, James J. Lamb Company, Philadelphia

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We print, with pride, this article, which constituted the fine talk presented by Mr. Arny to our membership during the recent Farm Show. If you heard it you will still further appreciate it by rereading it here.)

Ordinarily, the acceptance of an invitation to address this group on the subject of cooperation for better business would not be a difficult assignment. For one who has as strong convictions about the rightful place of Pennsylvania potatoes on our local or even national markets as I have always had, the questions of how to attain the desired objective through normal channels of trade are not very complicated.

But we no longer have normal channels of trade and we must resign ourselves to the certainty that what we have always considered as normal will probably never exist again. We must revise our standards and accept new conditions as normal.

We are at war. That in itself creates abnormal problems. The war must be won and each of us must subordinate our usual peace time activities to that end. When the war is won we will face stupendous problems of readjustment that will change our whole economy. Whether we like it or not, many, if not all of these readjustments will be permanent and we must regard them from that point of view.

Farming as you and I have known it is probably at an end. No longer is it merely a mode of living. And no longer will it be in order for a man to buy a piece of land and grow on it whatever crops he wants to without the slightest regard for any other individual or group of people.

Tomorrow, farming of necessity will be an inter-dependent occupation in which each individual must work in cooperation with someone else upon whom he is more or less dependent for his prosperity and who, in turn, is also dependent upon the farmer for his very existence. Thus, the present world upheaval has brought into being the necessity for cooperation between the farmer, the industrialist, the business man and the consumer so close that not one link in this chain can be weakened without

serious loss to the whole. That, gentlemen, is the responsibility that faces each one of us in this room today. It calls for more serious consideration than we have ever given to anything before.

There are many farmers who for years have been satisfied with mediocre yields, with lessening fertility of their lands, with faulty management policies and with no sales plans whatever. They have been satisfied with too little return on their labor and capital investment. That these men have succeeded in keeping possession of their farms until now is no guarantee that they will be able to do so in the years to come. The days of inefficiency and half hearted efforts are definitely over.

There are many other farmers who grow good crops. Their yields are satisfactory and their policies of management have maintained the fertility of their soils. But that is as far as they go. From the point of production on, they sit back and hope for good prices and wish for things to happen that will bring them a profit. The days of hoping are over. And that is where cooperation comes in; it is why I said in the beginning that the days of lone wolf farming are gone. The farmer of tomorrow must fit himself into the economic structure about him or perish.

That means that he must not only grow high yielding crops and in ways that will increase his fertility, and at costs that are kept at a minimum. But, of even greater importance, he must combine with his policy of farm management an administrative policy that will assure a favorable market situation for the things he produces. That, gentlemen, again is cooperation.

But unfortunately, it is at this point that the greatest difficulty lies. Most farmers are too inexperienced in business to create favorable market situations or to use the various means by which the manufacturer assures outlets for his goods. It is this shortcoming that has done more to hamper agriculture than any other one thing. Favorable marketing situations must be created; they do not just happen. There may be a thousand people who want to buy what

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

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Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This in-
cludes the Guide Post.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treas-
urer and General Manager, Bellefonte,
Pennsylvania.



Opposition Tables

Potato Control Bill

The proposed Federal Law to establish production quotas and control the marketing of potatoes, which was vigorously opposed by the Pennsylvania potato industry, has been tabled, due, in large measure, to the opposition voiced by Pennsylvania.

This announcement has been received by General Manager Bower from Congressman James E. Van Zandt, who joined the Association in resisting legislative approval of this law which discriminated against Pennsylvania potato producers.

Congressman Van Zandt wrote Manager Bower as follows:

"It appears that we are about to win a signal victory, since the restriction

imposed upon Pennsylvania Potato Growers is unreasonable and unjustified when it is taken into consideration that we do not raise a sufficient crop for the needs of our great Keystone State.

"The spirited opposition exhibited by your group during the hearings on the measure and the subsequent conferences that followed in contacting individual members of the House Committee on Agriculture, stressing the fact that, if a ruinous effect was caused throughout the country, by surplus potatoes, there was no justification for restricting Pennsylvania production when a deficiency exists.

"The Chairman of the House Committee has asserted that this reasoning in the opposition of Pennsylvania, caused the tabling of the legislation."

This is a signal victory for your Association and your industry. If a harmful surplus of potatoes does exist in the country, it has not been brought about by any increases in Pennsylvania acreage, and if potato acreage and production were to be reduced by allotment, the lion's share of reduction should be assumed by the states which have constantly and enormously increased their acreages, was the contention of the leaders of your Association.

With Pennsylvania's potato production ten million bushels short of the quantity of potatoes consumed by the State, any acreage reduction which would be required by the proposed law would only provide additional markets for distant producing areas which have been increasing their acreages steadily during recent years, some of them as much as 300 per cent.

President P. Daniel Frantz, representing the Association, and Dr. E. L. Nixon, as a potato grower, testified before the Agricultural Committee in Washington several months ago, in their opposition to the Bill, and the Association Management contacted, by conference and letter, leaders in the House and on the Committee who were responsible for the tabling of the Bill. Congressman Van Zandt, in an effort to assist the potato industry of his State, and through studies of the Bill at the Association office, first secured the disposal of the original Bill, with the idea of drafting a more equitable piece of Legislation, before the Committee set the matter aside.

Timely Observations and Suggestions

by L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

THE SEQUOIA: The Sequoia is a new variety, a cross between the Katahdin and the Green Mountain, developed by the U. S. D. A. plant breeders working at Presque Isle, Maine, and named by North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station workers in 1939. It was first noticed because of its high natural resistance to certain insects under North Carolina conditions. It is reported to be very vigorous in its growth, showing some disease resistance, and maturing late in the season. It has been observed to be very susceptible to common scab.

Although a number of growers have made inquiry about this variety there is no indication that it is a world beater, however, it may find favor with growers in some sections.

FARM EQUIPMENT LEFT OUT TO RUST OUT: While in western Pennsylvania late in January, accompanied by E. B. Bower, an observation was made that was, as Mr. Bower put it, "appalling." Travelling a back country route from Cochran to Girard, a distance of approximately forty-five miles the following farm equipment was recorded as we passed from farm to farm exposed to the weather either in the fields or barn yards:

Cultivators—9, harrows—16, binder—4, plows—7, disks—3, mowing machines—9, hay loaders—6, hay rakes—16, manure spreaders—14, wagons—42, tractors—7, grain drills—3, sprayers—1.

There is an old saying, "Waste not, want not." Times of plenty have undoubtedly made us careless in the care of costly farm equipment. I remember well as a youngster back on the home farm how we caught the very dickens for leaving any of the equipment we were using, such as many of those listed above, out in the rain or in the weather. My father is still holding fast to this rule. He is not one of those who in recent years has complained about making a living from the soil, not even during the so-called depression years of the late twenties.

Many of these tools may be more valuable to the farmer now than the family car for which, in most cases, a special storage room was provided. NOW IS THE TIME, before the rush of spring work, to start reclaiming and re-

conditioning equipment needed for the season's work.

FARM VALUES: The Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture recently released figures showing the average Pennsylvania farm contains 86.3 acres and is valued at \$5,113. The state's 14,594,134 acres of farm land represents a value of \$864,199,795 of which \$595,287,059 was the valuation of farms operated by their owners. The average acre value is \$59.22.

I never have believed too much in averages. They are too misleading. I would guess that Pennsylvania's potato growers would value their land at twice the above figure. Many of them would not take three or even four times the price.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST POTATO PRODUCTION: Looking the problems in favor of and against the Pennsylvania potato grower for 1942 straight in the face we conclude the following to be problems that must be satisfactorily met:

Lack of labor.
Lack of equipment.
Higher cost of seed, fertilizer, and spray materials.
Higher cost of bags.
Transportation problems.
In favor of the Pennsylvania grower, however, are a number of points which we list as follows:
Adaptable land, soil, and climate.
Knowledge of production and educational facilities.

Potatoes, a necessary war and peace time food.

Vast markets—25,000,000 people within a radius of 250 miles of central Pennsylvania.

A Marketing Program that works.
Prospects for favorable prices.

You may have other points that you would add to these enumerated above. This is one way of analyzing the situation, for those who are in great doubt.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL PURPOSES: The National Farm School, Doylestown, Pennsylvania founded in 1896 by the late Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, D.D., of Philadelphia, aims to:

"Divert worthy boys from overcrowded professions of congested areas to productive and satisfying careers on the land." (Continued on page 18)

ATTENTION—GRADE SUPERVISORS

We are now on the home stretch.

Up to here you have run a good race. Many laps are behind you, well run laps, steady and consistent through September, October, November, December, January, February and now you are in March rounding the curve into the home stretch.

What are you going to do? Are you going to stumble, run out of wind, get a sore leg, or in some other manner lose the race?

A good job of grading from here out cannot be done by lack of interest, coasting so to speak. It must be done by the same effort, consistent grind of the runner, that you showed back there in the fall and winter. You can do it. We have faith that you can do it. That is why you were licensed as an Association Grade Supervisor.

We are counting on you. Others are counting on you. The growers whom you serve, the distributors, and last but not least the consumers who pay the cash for each Blue Label you pack are counting on you.

There are a few stones on the road over which you might stumble during the coming weeks that we will point out so that you can finish the home stretch and have it said, "He ran a good race."

SPROUTING: The pack is out of grade when over 10% of the potatoes have sprouts over three fourths of an inch long. Don't guess at it. Examine the packs after packing and check it carefully.

SHRIVELING: The pack is out of grade if the potatoes are at all spongy or flabby. This is certain to be true if they are badly sprouted in bin or have been exposed to heat such as in a heated cellar.

SOFT ROT OR WET BREAKDOWN: Cut or otherwise injured tubers are most certain to be showing signs of soft rot or wet breakdown at this time unless the storage is unusually good. The best policy is to remove all such stock as it will soon show rot in warm warehouses or stores once packed out of storage.

STEM END DISCOLORATION: Stem end discoloration will increase in storage, therefore you should check the stock pile from time to time to make certain that this has not happened in the case of otherwise good stock a month or

so ago. Do not rely on making this check alone on the stock pile or on the picking table. Check a number of pecks after packing from time to time with a sharp knife.

DISCOLORATION FROM BRUISES: Bruises often show up quite brown or gray late in the season and cause excessive waste in paring.

FROZEN POTATOES: Watch potatoes rolling down from the wall, from near windows or doors, or from exposed walls for wet or soft potatoes. This is not enough. Pick off potatoes from time to time from such points, cut them through to see if they are in proper white starchy condition. Chilled potatoes often do not show wet, but on cutting will show a gray to dark texture.

WEIGHT: Better recheck your scales from time to time to be sure you are not caught on this point at this time of season. Do not pack too close the line. Most packers are weighing at 15 pounds, 6 ounces on dry potatoes.

WATCH OTHER DEFECTS: With emphasis placed on the above, do not forget Scab, Wire worm, Grub worm, Growth cracks, Second growth, Sun burn, Caked dirt, Mechanical injuries, Hollow heart, and other injuries that can put you off grade.

Let's wind up the job by leaving a good taste with ourselves, the distributors, and the consumers. The millions of pecks that have gone across the store counters is evidence of real progress for the 1941-42 season. Yours has been a most important job in making it so. You could break down what you have so nobly built up during the season to date. Don't do that, for another season is coming around the bend.

Stick by your guns, and keep firing!

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Will handle your
Lower Grades

in the Philadelphia Area
122 Dock St.

Potato Fertilization In 1942

by J. B. R. DICKEY, *Extension Agronomist, The Pennsylvania State College*

Farmers who went through the last war will recall the frantic search for substitutes for the potash which we had been getting from Germany; and how one was lucky to get two or three per cent of it in mixed goods instead of 8 or 10. We now have an ample source of potash of excellent quality developed in New Mexico and already supplying all our needs. The only trouble may be in getting transportation from the source to the farm. However, since a ton of muriate of potash carries two or three times as much actual plant food as does a ton of most other material, a little goes a good way.

Transportation of rock phosphate from Florida and sulfur from Louisiana, both ordinarily coming by boat, may also run into difficulties, but the supply for this season should be adequate if used efficiently. Many inquiries are coming in about raw rock phosphate from Tennessee. It is nearly twice as high in analysis as ordinary super and the delivered price is about the same ton for ton. While we have no comparative tests on potatoes we have plenty on other crops. Practically all of them were decidedly in favor of the super when used at the same rate. If we cannot get super the rock is a possible substitute, but very heavy applications would apparently be required.

The war has already seriously affected the nitrogen situation. Nearly all the companies making very high nitrogen material, such as Ammophos, Uramon, etc., have turned their plants over to defense work. This means that, except for outfits which arranged for their stocks early, there will be no double strength goods this year and none at all hereafter "for the duration." The government has taken over for the manufacture of explosives all the nitrate of soda not vitally needed for special production jobs. There is no more tankage, fish, etc., than before, and there has never been a great deal in terms of total nitrogen needs. Cottonseed and soybean meal are out of sight in price for feed, which means they are out of reason for fertilizer.

This leaves sulphate of ammonia and some ammonia liquor as the only considerable sources of fertilizer nitrogen.

The sulphate is a by-product of coke manufacture, but the steel and coke boom means no more sulphate right now since the extra coke is being made in the old "bee-hive" ovens which waste all the by-products. A half dozen operating plants to fix atmospheric nitrogen, such as they have in Europe, would come in handy in the present emergency.

As to what the farmer can, and should do, to adapt his course to the way the wind blows, the grower who has his soil in good fertility, and can keep it so through manure and clover sods, will be at a distinct advantage. If things get worse he may be the only fellow who can continue to produce profitable crops. It is no time to bring under intensive cultivation land which is low in fertility and can only produce through the liberal use of complete fertilizers. We have had 400 bushel potato crops where no fertilizer was used, and plenty with only superphosphate or phosphate and potash; but all of them were made on well-manured sods. Certainly one should take the best care and make the best use of the manure available, and should plan to have a clover sod of some sort to plow whenever possible. If one does not have a use or a market for the clover hay there are some very interesting and profitable possibilities in the production of red and other clover seed, with the minimum of labor expended, during the full year the land should be in sod. One potato grower in northwestern Pennsylvania produced and combined four bushels of red clover seed per acre on a large acreage last year. The entire crop, except the seed, was left spread on the ground for soil improvement. Soybeans combined seem to remove nearly all the nitrogen which the crop gets from the air and the rather coarse organic material left on the ground is of somewhat doubtful value in real soil improvement, especially if the field must be left bare to leach and wash over the winter. The roots of a sod crop are what really seems to put life and fertility into a soil.

The nitrogen situation will probably teach late potato growers with good soil conditions that they can get along as

(Continued on page 14)

Symposium on Marketing War-Time Machinery Clinic Held at National Farm School

National Farm School Host to
Chain Store Council and Farm Cooperative Groups

Marketing Pennsylvania farm products during and after the war, and the construction, repair and adjustment of farm machinery to meet war conditions formed the basis of discussion for a two day conference at the National Farm School, at Doylestown, March 5th and 6th. Officials of the Potato Growers Association and growers from a number of south-eastern counties joined in the two day discussion along with officials and producers of other cooperative groups representing poultry and poultry products, milk, fruit, and vegetables.

The conference was appropriately opened by a warm welcome from Dr. H. B. Allen, President of the National Farm School, who was responsible for making the fine facilities for meeting rooms, meals, banquets, and dormitory facilities available to those in attendance. The opening session Thursday morning was presided over by Loyal D. Odhner, Managing Director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. Mr. Odhner referred to the conference as a pioneering event in the field of Cooperative Marketing.

Roland N. Benjamin, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative, speaking from the viewpoint of the cooperative movement outlined in an enlightening address a number of problems for consideration. They were as follows:

- (1) Need of anticipating problems—not waiting for them to happen.
- (2) A working program of food distribution.
- (3) Elimination of steps in distribution and profits on all articles we use.
- (4) The need of the producer and distributor getting together around a conference table to work out programs in fairness to producers, distributors, and the consumer.
- (5) Cooperative selling of Pennsylvania farm products.

Mr. Benjamin referred to the Potato Growers Marketing Program as a "pilot plan" for the successful marketing of other products of Pennsylvania farms. He stressed the difference between co-

operative groups controlled and operated by the producer, as contrasted to pressure groups operating under the guise of cooperation but working for selfish interests. He pointed out the danger of unionizing of farmers by demagogue leaders, possible bread and milk lines, and stringent government regulation if producers and distributors do not move closer together and solve these problems.

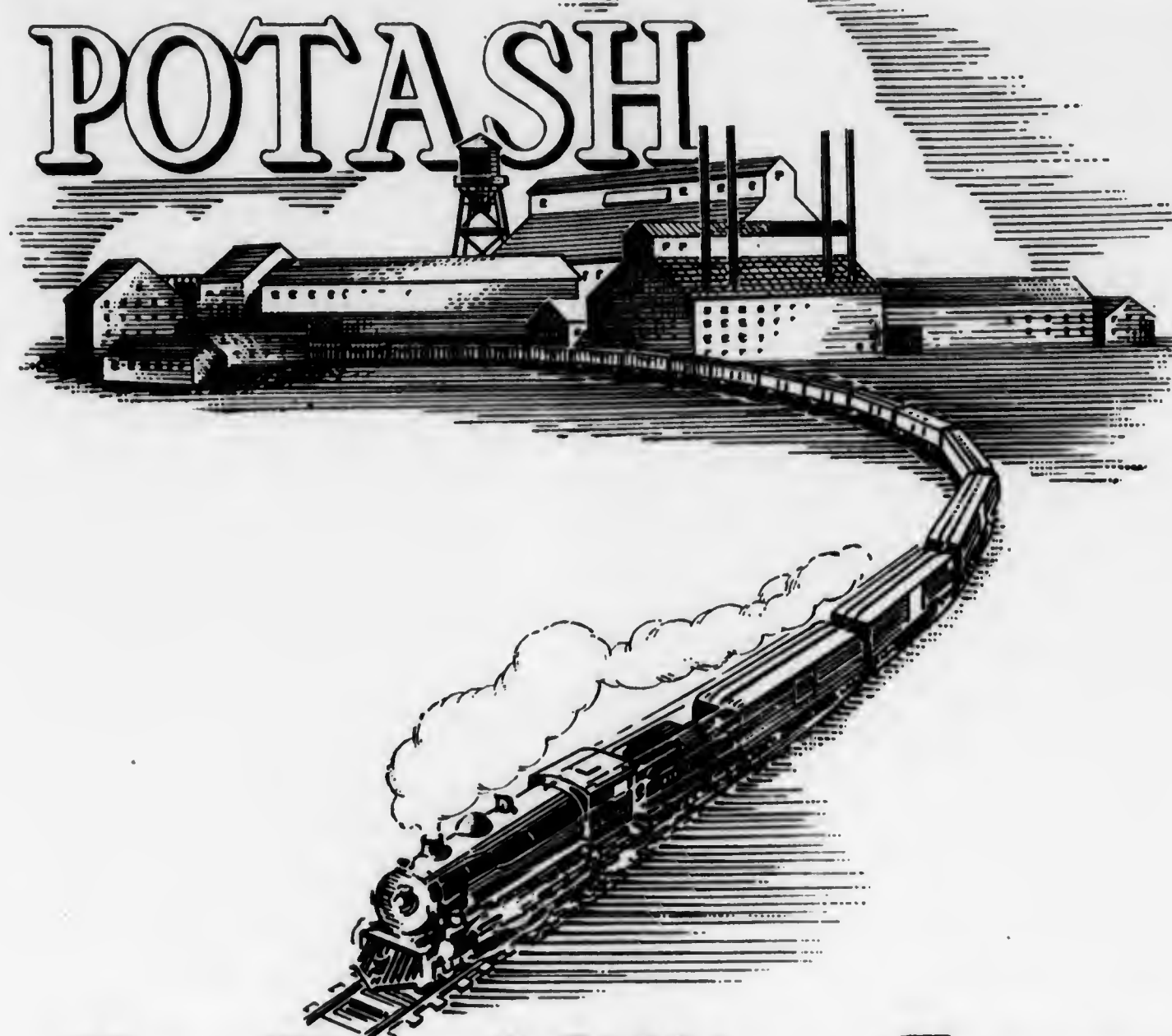
Earl R. French, National Marketing Director of the Atlantic Commission Company, New York stressed the point that while a "Long Time Program" must be kept in mind that the immediate need was a "Short Time Program" of production and distribution to win the war. He pointed out that the farmer was going to have to produce more with less: less labor, less farm equipment, etc. Mr. French emphasized the point that cooperative leaders must solve many problems for their groups in both a long time and short time program and that cooperative marketing must bend every effort to bridge the gap between producer and consumer in this crisis.

Mr. French stated that distribution was more of a problem than production, over a long time program. Even in a time of plenty, with food surpluses, nearly one third of our people were undernourished. That farm products in general were poorly processed and that assembly from small producers was inadequate, were problems presented by Mr. French for consideration. He believes that the small producer must be reached in a long time program by cooperative effort. He further stated that speculation was not efficient marketing, that a steady flow of supplies in volume must be a part of any marketing program, if it is to succeed.

Mr. French pointed out that factors in preventing the producer from receiving his just share of the consumers dollar were:

- Multiple handlings.
- Circuitous routings.
- Delays in service.

(Continued on page 24)



For Five Million Farms

More than 800,000 tons of potash materials for fertilizer use left American mines and refineries last year for farming areas where soil deficiency of potash—an essential plant food—is limiting crop production. About two-thirds of this tonnage was in the form of muriate of potash (60-63% K_2O), a form highly concentrated to reduce the Farmer's fertilizer freight bill. Immediately upon the outbreak of war in 1939, the American Potash Industry began a rapid increase in production capacity. This expansion program is still continuing to meet the demands for increased food production—FOOD for VICTORY.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated

1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Masonic Temple Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

FOR RENT: Will lease our Seed Potato Farms and storage to a responsible party. Consists of 100 acre farm, 25,000 bushel storage, Caterpillar and Wheel tractor, 2-row Planter, 2-Row Digger, 2 Cultivators, 22 in. Disk, Harrows, 19 hoe grain drill, 2 trucks, Boggs Grader and Picking Table, 2 Scales, new workshop and packing shed. 65 acres of rye to plow down this Spring. Have no help. Son enlisted in the United States Air Service. Write W. D. Finzer & Son, R. F. D. No. 1, Akeley, Penna.

FOR SALE: One No. 15 Caterpillar Tractor; one 22 inch off-set disc harrow. Both in good condition. Write W. H. Gregory Sons, R. F. D. No. 2, Weatherly, Carbon County, Penna.

FOR SALE: Potato Sprayer. Built on Mack truck; 35 Royal Bean Pump; ten row boom; 410 gallon tank. Good condition. Selling on account of help. Write: John N. Stoltzfus, R. F. D. No. 1, Parkesburg, Penna.

FOR SALE: Bean potato Sprayer; 8 rows for mounting on Cletrac Tractor. Like new; less than half price. Write R. E. Weingart, Kent, Ohio.

AVAILABLE: Pistol-Grip Twisters for tying paper bags, \$1.25. Write the Association Office, Bellefonte, Penna.

WANTED: A used Two-Row Iron Age Potato Planter, not particular as to condition. Raymond Strobel, Cohocton, New York.

AVAILABLE: At the Association office is kept a very limited supply of Chatillon Scales, for the convenience of growers wishing to purchase them. Price \$3.50.

NOT AVAILABLE: Copies of Dr. E. L. Nixon's book, "The Principles of Potato Production." It is necessary to refuse all requests to supply this book at the present time, as the first edition is out of print. Dr. Nixon is now revising this book, and a new edition will be run in the near future. When these are avail-

able, we will advertise them in this column.

AVAILABLE: Standard Association Invoice and Receipt Books (described in this issue) for growers packing in the Association Labeled bags. 30c a set. Write Association office, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Chippewas — 90 day Whites. Senecas — heavy yielding white rural variety. Sequoias — Excellent quality, blight resistant. Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

AVAILABLE: Copies of the New A. B. Farquhar IRON AGE High Pressure Sprayer catalogue might be had for the asking. This new catalogue, just off the press, is both attractive and informative. Write today for your copy to: A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited, York, Pa.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE: Rural White Seed Potatoes, Certified and one year removed from Certified; No. 2's also; prices reasonable. Write Don Stearns, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

SPRAYER FOR SALE: John Bean 200 gal. tank, 8 row boom, with 12 horsepower Leroi engine, 4 cylinder. Ready to go to work. Write John H. Richter, Benvenue Farm, Duncannon, Penna.

FOR SALE: Water storage tanks for spraying 7' x 6', with 2" staves, used in distilling wood alcohol. \$20.00 each. Cost new, \$85.00. Write Don Stearns, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

FOR SALE: Two International T Twenty Crawlers, Three Farmall Twenties, Two Farmall Thirties. All Blue Ribbon guaranteed. One Cletrac, in good condition. New and used tractor cultivators; Two John Bean Rubber Roll Power graders, less motor; One Rubber Roll Picking table; used sprayers of various makes; Parts and Service. J. Jacobsen & Son, Phone 54-R Girard, Erie County, Pa.

Two men were discussing the reasons for success and failure.

"A good deal depends upon the formation of early habits," said one.

"I know that," replied the other. "When I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I have been pushed for money ever since."

PACKING POTATOES PROPERLY

Suggests
Hammond Betterbags

To
Pennsylvania
Potato
Producers



for
Strength
Quality
Fine Printing

Hammond Betterbags

PROVIDE A PACKAGE

You Can Be Proud to Market
and
Your Customer Can Be
Proud to Buy

★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

POTATOES ARE ESSENTIAL!

Both inexperienced and trained farm labor is scarce. Potato growers will cooperate and fully meet their responsibility by varying standard practices and utilizing all available help. They will plant in season and with confidence that labor from some source, whether rural, town, or city, because of patriotic motives, will be at hand for the peak digging and storing period.



You will want to make every acre produce its utmost. Demonstrations conducted in numerous field tests prove—certified seed, that has passed rigid inspections, direct from the producing areas of Maine and Michigan with their cool soils and climate, will play an important part to insure maximum yields with minimum grading waste.

Dougherty Seed Growers
WILLIAMSPORT PENNA.

A Goal Has Been Set To Build YOUR MEMBERSHIP

A strong cooperative is **essential** in this period of National crisis.

The war cannot be won by individuals alone; it must be won by large numbers cooperating in concerted action.

The future success of the Pennsylvania Potato Industry and its individual members, and the solution of the many problems that will face it and you during this critical period needs the cooperation and support of **you** and the thousands of other growers throughout the State.

**YOU MUST HELP TO
BUILD YOUR ASSOCIATION'S
STRENGTH**

**CONTRIBUTE A MEMBER—
That neighbor who holds
no membership—
TODAY**

USE THE ENCLOSED BLANK

**Do Your Share — In
Building For Your
Strength**

DIRECTOR HUGH McPHERSON LIKES PACKING PECKS



When the season is closed, Director Hugh C. McPherson, of Maple Lawn Farms, Bridgeton, will have packed many thousands of fine quality Blue Label pecks. Here he is, pictured beside a pile of Quality potatoes, ready for delivery into the Baltimore market.

POTATO FERTILIZATION IN 1942

(Continued from page 9)

well, or perhaps better, with less nitrogen than they have been using. Many of our experiments showed that a 1-3-3 ratio, as in a 4-12-12 produced less top to keep covered with spray, but a larger crop of tubers, than a 1-2-2 ratio, such as a 4-8-8. If excessive vine growth is the rule, a 1-4-4, such as a 3-12-12, may be all right. With 12 per cent of phosphate and potash instead of 8 per cent, the amount per acre can be cut one-third. For early potatoes and less productive soils the 1-2-2 ratio is probably all right.

With labor and seed high it is not a good time to cut down on the amount of plant food applied unless its cost goes up radically. The latest government regulation calls for no increases in price for the next 60 days.

(Continued on page 22)

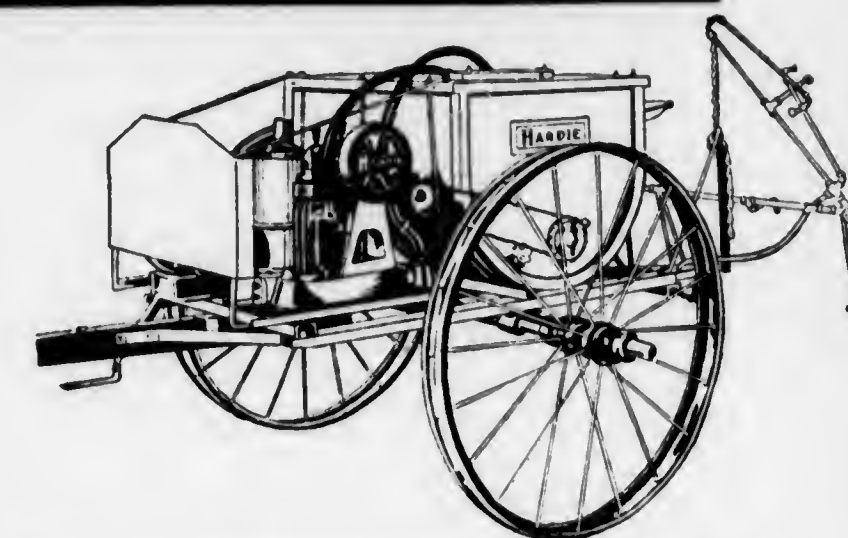
March, 1942

THE GUIDE POST

15

ALL THIS— and a SPRAYER Too

● Breakdowns, clogged nozzles, uneven ground do not interfere with row crop spraying when you do it with a Hardie. New adjustable steel axle, sensational new booms, pressure line strainer and other improvements feature the new Hardie line of row sprayers in many models for spraying 2 to 12 rows. Write for catalog. The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Mich.



HARDIE The **ONLY** Spray Pump that is
COMPLETELY LUBRICATED
Dependable Sprayers

for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

Potato Cutter
Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter
One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks rows—all in one operation.

Sprayers
Traction or Power. Insure the crop. Size, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.

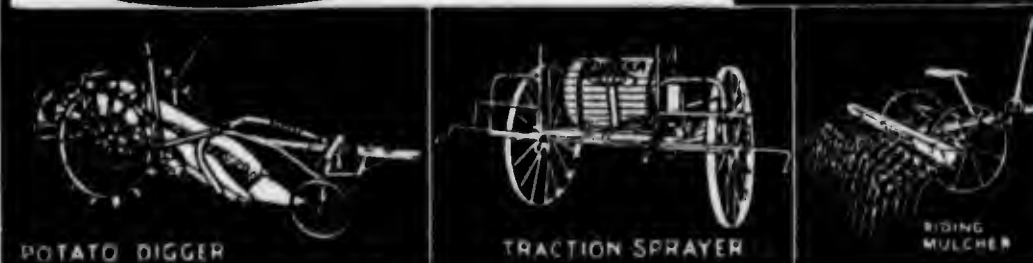
Riding Mulcher or Weeder
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.

Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.

Eureka Potato
Machines



Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the

**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

THE POST-WAR FARMER AND BUSINESS

(Continued from page 5)

you have to offer. But unless they know what you have, where it is and how it can be gotten, you cannot profit from this demand. Somehow, individual growers must be turned into experienced salesmen over night. It's a big job. But certain it is, that it is just as necessary for the farmer to use modern salesmanship for profitable operations as it is the manufacturer in the city.

Seven million farmers cannot be turned into good salesmen in a short time. Many of them cannot be trained in a lifetime. But that is where your Association comes in. And here again, we have cooperation. Your Association can create markets for you and can sustain those markets as long as you cooperate with it. And by cooperation, I do not mean simply buying goods at wholesale prices so that you can profit by the savings. I mean cooperation in good farm management so that your labor hours produce more than they ever have before; I mean producing high quality potatoes with high yields, packed and prepared for market so that your Association can, from that point on, exercise good business management and sell them under favorable price conditions. Nor do I mean, shopping around on your own to find some little independent buyer who might offer you a few cents more per bushel for your potatoes. Cooperation cannot work one day and be cast aside the next. It must be continuous; it must be honest and loyal and vigorous.

While my particular and personal interest is the advertising of farm products, I must impress upon you that advertising is only one small part of this cooperative cycle. True, it is the most practical and economical means of drawing buyers to the products you have to sell. But advertising will not sell potatoes. You, or someone representing you must do the selling. Advertising will make the selling easier and will save you endless time in finding the buyers that you want and in putting them in the proper frame of mind to buy your products. There must also be machinery for getting your potatoes to market, for distributing them economically over a range of markets, for actually taking orders from the ultimate buyer. Put all of these things together and you have a

cooperative sales campaign that will do what must be done in this state—namely, to supplant most of the ten million bushels of potatoes that are imported into Pennsylvania and to assure you a fair return on your productive efforts.

But in your desire to make a profit, all important as that is, don't lose sight of the responsibilities that are involved in these tasks. In the old days if you fell down on your job, none suffered but yourself. But now there is much more at stake than that. If you fail in your job, you spoil the efforts of many individuals dependent upon you. You nullify the work of those who prepare your potatoes for market, you make my job of advertising so that new markets are created of no avail. You bring hardship on every individual involved in making the implements that you use, the fertilizer, the bags, the seed, in fact every item on your farm and in your home. And you place the consumer in the dangerous position of shortage. You must realize that this cooperative cycle is utterly dependent for its success upon the individual success of everyone involved in it. You cannot be prosperous if industry wanes. You cannot be well fed if the consumer is poor. Nor can industry thrive if you fall down on the job and the consumer is in a hazardous position the moment you fail.

Does it not seem then that the most practical step toward these new and impelling obligations is an all out support of your Association. Every practical and intelligent potato grower in the state should be a member of this Association. The stronger it is, the better it can function for each of its members. If it were twice its size it would have the power to create favorable sales situations for you, to take over the business details of your operations so that every individual dependent upon you could count on your success with surety.

If you would ask me how to advertise potatoes, I think I would suggest that you do not advertise them at all—at this time. I would much rather see you build your Association to a powerful group that represents majority interests in the state. That is a big job. It will take time and money. It cannot be done casually but must be planned just as carefully as you would plan your sales campaign. But if it were accomplished, you would be strong and powerful—not strong to

(Continued on page 20)

EQUITABLE
Paper Bag
COMPANY
I N C O R P O R A T E D

*Specialists in the manufacture of

POTATO SACKS
*and All Other Types of Heavy Duty
Pasted Bottom Paper Sacks*

*Specialists because . . .

We operate our own paper mill, and control every step to the finished paper bag, giving Equitable customers these three important advantages: uniform high quality, reliable service, and economy in price. Our art and research departments (a gratis service to Equitable customers) assure you of a well designed bag, efficiently suited to your particular needs.

PROMPT *Deliveries*

RELIABLE *Quality*

ECONOMICAL *Prices*

4700 Thirty-first Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

Paper Mills at Orange, Texas

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 7)

"Offers to young refugees fleeing the chaos of Europe, new hope for useful lives as tillers of the soil."

"Contributes to our first line of defense through its program of training in the operation and maintenance of modern machinery and in the production of agricultural commodities so vital to the nation's economy."

Here are a couple of National Farm School slogans: "TO FARM IS TO ARM!" "THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL PREPARES YOUNG MEN TO SERVE ON AMERICA'S FARM FRONT."

WINDING UP THE 1941-42 MARKETING SEASON: As of March 1, potato supplies yet on hand with the growers were becoming light in many southern counties. This is as it should be. Unless very good storage for holding stock for later marketing was at hand growers were wise in keeping the flow to market steady, during recent months.

A number of counties or producing areas to the north still had considerable tonnage to move. With wider market outlet for this stock, due to other areas cleaning up, there should be no need for alarm on the part of these growers. Prices have held fairly steady with a tendency to weaken rather than strengthen during past weeks. Growers throughout the state should bear in mind that a good reputation gained by good grading and packing early in the season can be injured by packing poor conditioned stock from here out. Spongy or badly sprouted stock should not go in Blue Label bags. Let's make sure we leave a good taste in the mouth of the buyers and the consumers by keeping up the quality right down to the last bag.

VIRGINIA LOOKS TO HARVEST LABOR PROBLEMS: During the last war Boy Scouts were sent from Norfolk, Virginia to assist in the potato harvest on Eastern Shore. The boys according to reports did very well at the job.

Virginia producers are already taking steps to solve the labor problem for the coming harvest. Patriotic men, women, and children have been urged to register with the local employment office at Norfolk to assist in the harvest work. Housing facilities are being arranged by the Farm Security Administration to alleviate the housing situation and prevent exploiting of workers by high rent chargers.

Thousands of Pennsylvania folks who have not heretofore participated in the potato harvest will, I am sure, gladly roll up their sleeves and face down the potato rows next fall to do their part in their Nation's greatest emergency. We must not, we will not fail to do our part.

ALABAMA AND LOUISIANA EXPERIENCE WET PLANTING SEASON:

Reports dated February 27th. are to the effect that both Alabama and Louisiana growers are going through one of those unusual wet periods at planting time. More than three fourths of the seed was in the ground at this date, still growers are questioning if this is for good or bad. With around six inches of rain in the past two weeks much of this seed may rot, especially in the low areas. Some are estimating the loss may be as high as 20% or more.

I am sure that hundreds of Pennsylvania growers well know what six inches of rain would do to seed under Pennsylvania conditions especially if it came immediately after planting. This is one good reason why hundreds of our growers on heavier soils have turned to the use of good whole seed so long as it can be had.

ORDERING SEED BAGS: Growers planning on ordering Association paper bags for packing and shipping seed should figure out their needs and place their orders considerably in advance of use. Trucking and shipping deliveries are becoming increasingly uncertain, due to war priorities.

A number of growers have already ordered bags for seed and indications point to a good number more before the season is over. Do it the easy way, and avoid delay, order now.

HINTS ON SAVING TIRES: There is no use kidding ourselves, the present tires will not last for ever. The situation will with out question get worse before it gets any better. How much worse no one can tell. Why not get on the safe side and start now to do all you can to better your own situation, by saving your tires. And you come back of course and say, How?

Set a lower maximum speed at which you will drive and see that your hired men adhere to it too.

Set a still lower speed for curves as taking curves at high speed increases the wear on tires four fold.

Avoid sudden stopping. Start stopping good distances from intersections.

(Continued on page 20)

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(Continued from page 7)

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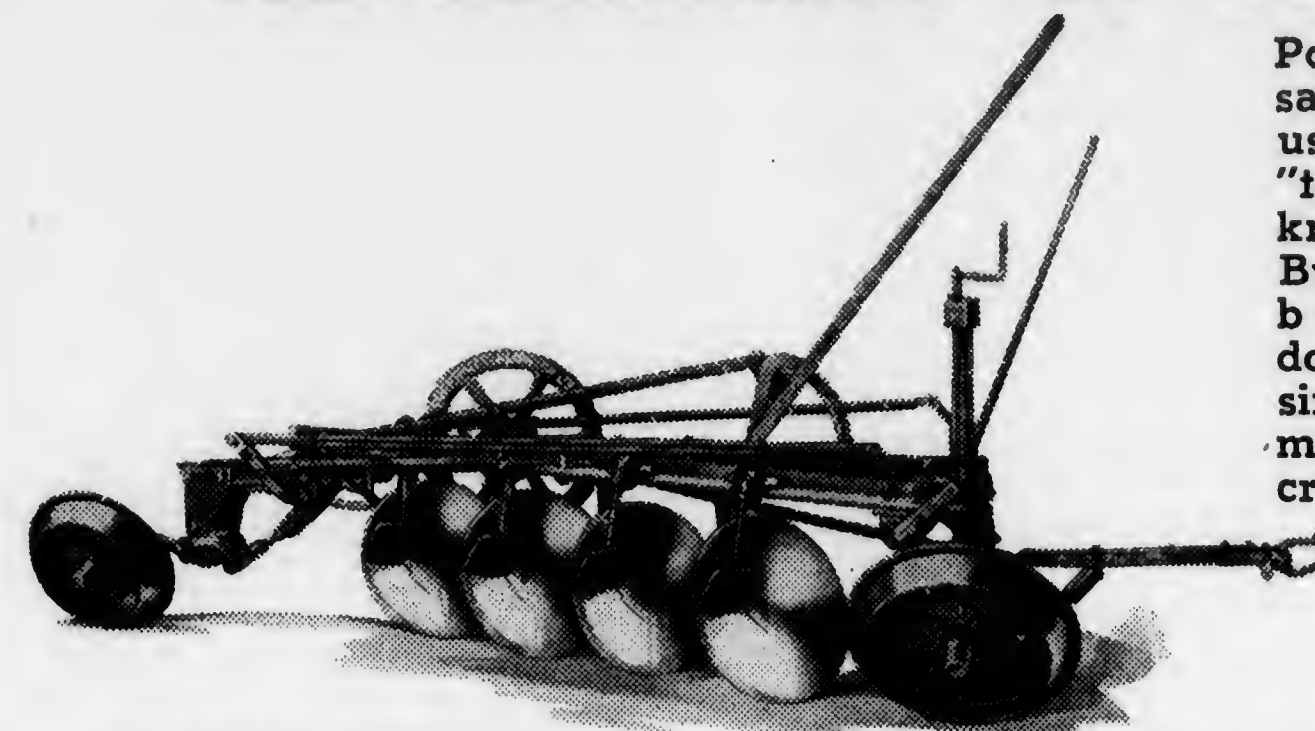
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(Continued on page 20)

THE COCKSHUTT "31" PLOW



Potato growers say it costs less to use the "31." It "takes" the hard knocks in stride. Builds the seed bed DEEP—down to 16" if desired. Holds more moisture against critical dry days.

COCKSHUTT disc plows with from two to six discs, carried in Pennsylvania warehouse with complete repair service.

Write for folder and prices.

Eureka Mower Co., Utica, N.Y.

Duane H. Nash, Dist. Representative
Haddonfield, New Jersey

When you discover how much more you can put into your job you'll be surprised to see how much more you are getting out of it.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Handling all Fruits and Vegetables

Specializing in Potatoes

122 Dock St.

Philadelphia

Lombard 1000

POTTER COUNTY DISEASE FREE PRODUCTIVE SEED POTATOES

White Rurals
Russet Rurals
Pennigan

Houma
Katahdin
Chippewa

Potter County Foundation Seed Potato Growers Association

Robert Barnett, Coudersport, President
Letha Roberts, Coudersport, Secretary-Treasurer

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 18)

Avoid rapid starting. Kicking up the dirt so to speak.

Keep tires inflated to required pressure. Check them more often than usual.

Avoid rough, craggy, or otherwise dangerous roads where possible.

THE NEW RECEIPT AND INVOICE BOOKS, A BIG HELP: The new uniform receipt and invoice books of the Association are proving a great help in keeping deliveries and records straight. They are meeting with wide approval by both the grower and the buyer. These books are available through the Association office at a nominal cost. Growers or shippers who still have stock to move should put this system in operation at once.

TOM, DICK, AND HARRY IN THE SEED BUSINESS: It appears that almost every Tom, Dick, and Harry so to speak is in the seed potato business this year. There is plenty of room for good honest legitimate seed dealers in the seed game but certainly all of those posing as such are not of the same color. Nor is the fact that a dealer is handling certified seed enough to prove his honesty.

The problem of where, or from whom to buy seed becomes increasingly difficult under such conditions. If I were the grower I would either stick to an agency that has proved reliable in past seasons, or investigate any new agency or dealer who might tempt me on the following points:

1. Is the seed I am offered from a proven seed growing source?
2. What assurance have I that it has been grown as represented?
3. Is the integrity of the grower or dealer good?
4. Are the grower and dealer dependable? Will they deliver as promised or will there be delays?
5. Does the grower or dealer give any guarantee with his product?
6. What has been the productive record by other Pennsylvania growers with this seed during past years?

TIME TO DO A FEW ODD JOBS:

Keep checking your potato equipment, making repairs and ordering parts.

Haul out those rotten potatoes around the storage.

Take a hike out over your fields to look things over.

Check your tile drain outlets.

If you are still packing, keep the Blue Labels rolling.

AVAILABILITY OF FERTILIZERS: I was informed by a reliable source today that double and triple strength fertilizers will be more difficult to secure this season and more expensive than heretofore due to the lack of the more concentrated carriers—for example superphosphate.

Present indications are that there will be no actual shortage of fertilizer for the potato grower for the coming crop. Growers however, should place their orders early in view of dealers having difficulty securing certain ingredients, and in view of trucking and shipping delays.

CAUSES OF POOR STANDS: Heading the list of all causes of poor stands is, **POOR SEED**. A poor stand is a handicap that cannot be overcome after the season is under way. **Good Seed** planted in a **properly prepared seed bed full of humus**, followed by **timely spraying and cultivation** leads to a good potato crop that can be capped off with **profitable marketing**, in Blue Labels of course.

THE POST-WAR FARMER AND BUSINESS

(Continued from page 16)

bully your way along, but strong in your ability to cooperate with other people and other groups so that your position in the general scheme of things would be permanent, equitable and profitable. If you will look upon your problems for the coming year with this broader vision, with the knowledge that you are a vitally necessary part of a program whose ultimate success depends upon you, you will then have taken the first step toward a cooperative policy that will bring prosperity to you as an individual and as a member of this Association.

for Lower Grades
in Pittsburgh
DOBBINS BROTHERS
2014 Pike St.

Today's #1 Need

-BETTER FOOD AND PLENTY OF IT

GOOD food and plenty of it — that is the foundation of national defense. That is why food and nutrition are first-page news . . . why you hear so much talk about vitamins and minerals and nutritive values. And where do minerals and vitamins and all good nourishment come from? From well-fed crops — nowhere else.

Cash in on today's opportunity . . . get higher acre yields of top-quality crops . . . use Agrico, the Nation's Leading Fertilizer, and enough of it to do a real job. Leading growers everywhere have proved by actual crop tests that Agrico has the **EXTRA** plant-feeding efficiency which means top yields and top quality.

Why Agrico Is Today's #1 Value

There's an Agrico specially formulated for each crop and each principal crop-producing section. Each brand of Agrico supplies all the needed plant-food elements in just the right form and in the proper balance. By soil and crop tests, Agrico is kept abreast of the changing needs of the changing soil.

Use Agrico under your own crops . . . see for yourself the profitable difference it makes in yield, quality and extra cash income.

Agrico is Manufactured **ONLY** by
The **AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**
Baltimore, Md. Buffalo, N.Y.
Carteret, N. J.



THERE'S A BRAND OF AGRICO FOR EACH CROP →



AGRICO THE NATION'S LEADING FERTILIZER

USE GOOD SEED



When you plant, be sure of your seed. Much good seed is produced in Pennsylvania. The above is a field of Chippewas, in blossom, on the farm of Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport, who grows fine seed.

**W. O. Strong Appointed
Dean of Agriculture
At National Farm School**

Individuals and organizations that have long followed the progress of The National Farm School in Bucks Co., Pa., where city boys are taught to be practical farmers, will be interested to learn of the appointment to its Faculty, as Dean of Agriculture, of William O. Strong. The announcement of Mr. Strong's appointment has just been made by the President of the School, Dr. H. B. Allen.

The new Dean of Agriculture, succeeding C. L. Goodling, who recently resigned after fourteen years of service, brings to his new position a broad background of experience in practical farming and agricultural education. A graduate of Cornell University, Mr. Strong successively taught agriculture in New York State, managed a large commercial farm in Virginia and taught vocational agriculture and farm shop under the Smith-Hughes Act. Following these appointments, he served as Superintendent of the Eastern Shore Branch of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for 16 years and during the same period, by popular demand of the farmers of Accomac County, held the post of County Agent. Recently Mr. Strong has been associated with the Farm Security Administration as program analyst for Region I which includes the eleven Northeastern States.

**POTATO FERTILIZATION
IN 1942**

(Continued from page 14)

The fact that sulphate of ammonia is to be the main source of nitrogen is probably nothing to worry about. It has been the cheapest and consequently one of the main sources for years. If the soil is not too sour it seems perfectly satisfactory, and where fertility is fair there is little need for the more slowly available organic nitrogen. Sulphate may also help to reduce scab through rendering the soil in the row a little more acid, and consequently less favorable for scab development. If, however, the soil is already at or above the neutral point, as in a field where alfalfa is growing, the use of an "acid" fertilizer may increase scab since the scab organism does not develop best in either very sweet or very sour soils. Most companies make both "acid" fertilizers and those to which limestone is added to render them "basic," "neutral" or "non-acid forming." The latter will probably be best on *very* sour soils and on land at or above the neutral point from both the standpoint of yield and scab.

To get the best yield fertilizer should be applied with a planter which puts it in bands at the sides of, but not in contact with, the seed. A new development is the "high-low" idea which places the band on one side at about the seed level and the one on the other side about as deep as one can get it. The idea is that the high band helps the crop to a good start and the low band is down where the moisture supply is more constant and adequate and will stimulate deeper rooting and better growth in dry weather. Some tests have been shown attractive increases in yield from this system which often can be easily adopted by adjusting the opening disks to different depths.

Some experiments have been conducted on plowing down potash and nitrogen. Last year the plowed down potash seemed to increase yields as extra potash often does in a dry fall. With the fertilizer situation as it is, however, with short nitrogen and no potash to waste, it might be wise to continue to experiment but to go on with what we know until something better is thoroughly proven. This also means planting potatoes only on land which we know will produce a good yield, putting in no more than we can put in right and take care of properly.

Certified KATAHDINS

"BLUE TAG" BRAND

Clean Field Readings

College Inspected

Florida Tested

BEST SEED — BEST BUY

Write us for prices

NEW YORK COOP. SEED POTATO ASSN., INC.

GEORGETOWN

NEW YORK

SYMPOSIUM ON MARKETING AND WAR-TIME MACHINERY CLINIC

(Continued from page 10)

Consideration of terminal markets.
Waste, rot, and decay.
Extra cartages, or deliveries.

To prove this point he showed that whereas, the average return of the consumers' dollar to the producer of all fruits and vegetables marketed in the United States was less than 35%; the return to Pennsylvania potato growers in central Pennsylvania through their Association Marketing Program on direct store door delivery was 86%.

In discussing a short time program Mr. French declared that the issue is clear, the contest certain, that the conflict is on the home front as well as at the battle front. He stated that food for ourselves and our allies is essential—that an army of seven to ten million may be necessary before the conflict is won—that war supplies for ourselves and allies must be provided—that a two ocean navy must be built—that Washington, Main Street, Coal Hill, Steel Way, Grain Lane, Live Stock Yard, Potato Road, and all the rest must join in one great effort for all out war. Our homes, friends, country, liberty, and all that we hold dear are at stake. We need action now, the job must be done, and done with all our might.

Other speakers appearing on the two day program included: H. C. Fetterolf, Chief of Agricultural Education, Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction; C. A. Bogar, General Manager Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers; Honorable John H. Light, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counsellor, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; P. Daniel Frantz, President Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association; W. T. Spaulding, Manager Hazelton Farmers Dairy Cooperative; Noah Hershey, President Coatesville Producers Cooperative Exchange; Samuel L. Alt-house, Associate Editor, American Poultry Journal; Joseph C. Trainer, Chairman Industrial Relations Committee the Philopatrian Institute, Philadelphia; W. O. Strong, Dean of Agriculture, National Farm School; C. W. Waddington, Atlantic Commission Company, Philadelphia; H. D. Williamson, American Stores Company, Philadelphia; and Merton L. Corey, A. & P. Tea Company, New

York City. Others contributed timely discussion contributing to the success of the conference. We regret that space will not permit us to cover a number of other fine contributions from those listed above, in this issue. We will continue the reports in a future issue of the GUIDE POST.

Machinery Repair Clinic

Both floors of the large Farm Machinery Building of the Farm School were turned over each afternoon for use in connection with this phase of the two day program, along with various units of equipment such as sprayers, tractors, cultivators, etc.

A. C. Ramseyer, Smithville, Ohio who has fostered similar meetings, acted as general chairman introducing various subjects for discussion and the expert men in the field of construction, repair and adjustment of farm machinery, who handled the technical explanation and demonstration of doing the various jobs. Included in this group were: Abner Troyer, Smithville, Ohio; William Roberts, Coudersport, Pa.; J. M. Snyder, Neffs, Pa.; Frank Antonioli and Norman Meyers, National Farm School; Ammond Stauffer, Martindale, Lancaster County; and W. W. Tranter, A. B. Farquar Company, York, Pa. Professor R. U. Blasingame, Agricultural Engineering Department, Pennsylvania State College, joined the clinic on Friday afternoon and in his masterful way, gave valuable assistance in directing the discussion and program.

Mr. Ramseyer in opening the clinic Thursday afternoon emphasized that there was a need for such meetings both in peace and in war times. With the war upon us it is all the more important for farmers, and especially potato growers, to learn the steps or means of constructing, repairing and adjusting available equipment for production, grading and marketing. The availability of new equipment, he pointed out, will be limited and the repair of present equipment will save greatly in materials.

Mr. Tranter, of the A. B. Farquar Co., discussed the care of sprayers, particularly the spray pump. A full presentation of his discussion will appear in the April issue of the GUIDE POST.

Mr. Troyer explained how to build up the planter picker release arm so as to insure accurate dropping of seed in planting, the building up of the planter shoe to insure depth of planting, and

(Continued on page 26)

Your job



IS TO KEEP AMERICANS WELL-FED!

Let DAVCO GRANULATED help you get greater yields!

Uncle Sam is depending upon you to force bigger potato crops from your land with the most efficient fertilizer you can buy. That's where high-analysis Davco Granulated scores heavily over low-analysis types. For Davco Granulated drills easily and distributes evenly—produces the higher yields of vitally important potato crops that America needs. *It's granulated—no dust or waste.*

Use Davco Granulated 4-8-8 or 5-10-10 to produce a Victory potato crop! Ask your agent TODAY.

BE WISE... take deliveries early! Your agent has been requested to order in capacity carloads. Please cooperate with him.



DAVCO Granulated FERTILIZER

a product of

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

BALTIMORE • MARYLAND

SYMPOSIUM ON MARKETING AND WAR-TIME MACHINERY CLINIC

(Continued from page 24)

welding of new points and cutting edges to the plow point which, he stated, could be done at one half the cost of new points with a big saving in steel.

Mr. Roberts showed how the digger points could be rebuilt at a cost not exceeding \$3.00 as against the cost of new points at \$7.00 to \$8.00, rebuilding of digger web rollers, rebuilding of plow points, and repair or adjustment of drive shafts.

Mr. Antonioli demonstrated a product known as "Lingerwett" made by the Wilson Imperial Co., Newark, N. J., for removing paint, grease and particularly Bordeaux where new painting is to be done. The product sells for \$1.25 per gallon, with a quart being enough to do the job of cleaning up the sprayer for the new paint job. For 25 cents you can save 16 hours of hard scraping, according to Mr. Antonioli.

Many other items came in for discussion including the use of direct power take-off for truck sprayers, spray boom adjustment time savers, etc.

All those in attendance, including Farm School students, a group of 40 Future Farmers from near by Bucks and Montgomery County, and farmers from 14 counties of South Eastern Pennsylvania were intensely interested in the program. But for the wear and tear on tires, it is likely that hundreds more would have been in attendance.

SEASON'S MARKETING TO SHOW REAL SUCCESS AND ENORMOUS GROWTH

With the Pennsylvania potato crop now almost moved to market with probably less than a sixth of supplies yet to be delivered, we are ready to write off the season as the most successful in your Association's history. Records show a tremendous increase in the number of markets served, in the number of growers who enjoyed the benefits of the Association sales effort, and in the number of potatoes used by all buyers over previous seasons. It shows a substantial increase in the number of Counties which participated in the Association activity, and increase in the use of the consumer package over the bulk package, and an enormous increase in direct delivery, which brought the grower in direct contact with the produce men handling the potatoes for the consumer, and netted the grower a premium for his direct delivery service. Many of the successes of the present marketing season are almost intangible, but mean a world of encouragement in this great movement. The feeling of certain, once antagonistic potential purchasers has altered. They recognize the Pennsylvania Trade-Marked pack with a respect never enjoyed in previous seasons; this list grew steadily throughout the season. Other purchasers, somewhat luke-warm in the past to exclusive use of the Pennsylvania potatoes have all but admitted that the Blue Label pack does compete most favorably.

The idea of moving the clocks ahead an hour in war time is to get us all up earlier to get ahead of the Rising Sun.

When high speed planting "bottlenecks" your seed cutting—

use a

Trexler Power Seed Potato Cutter

"Better'an hand cuttin' "

ALBERT E. TREXLER

Phone: Krumsville 36-12

Trexler, Pa.

CAN YOU MAKE THE GRADE? You can if you Use a Bean Rubber Spool Grader

You Can Help
DEFENSE AND HELP YOURSELF



3 Capacity Sizes of Bean Graders

YOU DON'T LIKE BRUISING
YOU DON'T LIKE CUTTING
YOU DON'T LIKE INACCURACY
IN YOUR POTATO GRADING.

YOU DON'T GET IT

WITH A BEAN RUBBER SPOOL
The most efficient Potato Grader made

Our Catalog Shows Your Way to Profit

John Bean Mfg. Co.

LANSING

MICHIGAN



“ . . . the Band-Way method of applying fertilizer is far superior . . . ” says Joseph Taylor

Two Iron Age users get together! Growers Joseph Taylor and W. C. Smith, his neighbor, who bought an Iron Age planter out of the first carload to be shipped to his territory.



Iron Age Hi-Speed Planter, with 16 Picker Arms

**A. B. FARQUHAR, CO., Limited, 111 Duke St.
YORK, PA.**

Joseph L. Taylor, of Horsey, Virginia, has 200 acres under cultivation—and plants 90 of them in potatoes. In the 28 years he has been farming he's used Iron Age planting equipment continuously . . . and just last year purchased a new, two-row Hi-Speed planter (like the one shown here).

Grower Taylor's enthusiasm for Iron Age can best be supported by his own words. "I am very much pleased with the accuracy, easy handling, lack of seed injury . . . the covering gang gives a good list and the belt feed fertilizer attachment is superior to any I have seen or used." Mr. Taylor goes on to say that he thinks the Band-Way method of applying fertilizer is far better than any method he has ever tried.

"The Hi-Lo method, which I tried last year, showed up well both in spring and fall crops—I expect to continue Hi-Lo in the future," he states.

Mr. Taylor's experience with Iron Age is just one of hundreds that money potato growers throughout the country experience all the time. Make crops pay, plant the Iron Age way.



AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
"PENN SPUD" Says—



★ ★ ★
**Food Will Help Win
The War!**

**On Your Home
"Front", PRODUCE
To Do Your Part!**

★ ★ ★

APRIL « » 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED**



LETHANE 60- ROTENONE- CUPROCID

Consider what this combination of a high-speed contact insecticide, a stomach poison, and a powerful fungicide can do for you.

THERE is a trend among potato growers toward the use of faster acting insecticides. LETHANE 60 and rotenone, acting together as a contact insecticide, give a QUICK kill of Colorado Potato Beetle—prevent most of the damage. This combination controls not only the larval form, but also a good percentage of the adult beetles, thus striking at the source of reinfestation.

The residue of rotenone on the plants acts as a stomach poison. It controls beetles and larvae not hit by the dust or spray, and larvae which hatch soon after the application.

LETHANE 60 and rotenone also control aphids, leaf hoppers, flea beetles, psyllids. Most potato producing areas now have to contend with one or more of these insects, which are controlled by a good contact insecticide.

The damage insects do by feeding on the plants is not the whole story, however. Plant disease organisms enter the plant through the wounds insects make in the foliage. Insects also act as carriers of certain plant diseases. Control the insects with HIGH-SPEED LETHANE-rotenone, and you retard or prevent the spread of diseases.

LETHANE 60 is a synthetic contact insecticide. As a source of insect killing power, it is cheaper than botanicals such as derris, cube, etc. Combining it with a reduced amount of rotenone gives you finished dusts and sprays with:

- **Faster Insect Kill.**
- **Higher Percentage Kill.**
- **Lower Cost.**

LETHANE 60 is not dependent on imported raw materials. By using it your supplier gives you better insecticides and conserves the limited derris stocks.

For control of early and late blights, Yellow CUPROCID is incorporated in the dust or added by you to the spray tank. See CUPROCID bulletin 18 for the complete advantages of this fungicide which has won such tremendous acceptance.

LETHANE 60-rotenone may be used for insect control without the CUPROCID. And CUPROCID may be combined with arsenicals or applied alone as a straight fungicide dust or spray. But for maximum protection to your crop *this season*, use the triple combination: LETHANE 60-rotenone-CUPROCID.

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

Manufacturers of CUPROCID* and LETHANE* 60 for dust and spray



Care and Repair of the Sprayer

W. W. TRANTER, Chief Engineer, A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd.

We are now feeling the pressure of our war program in the Agricultural Industry. Many of the high-class alloys which we use in our modern machines are now denied to us, as these must be used in the more important machines for our National Defense. We are facing an extended period during which only a few new machines will be available and our old machines must do the job. To do this, they must be put into first class condition. We are facing the greatest food production job of all time, and avoidable breakdowns, with consequent loss of time and material, are inexcusable.

This is particularly true in the case of sprayers. It is important, at this time, that all operators look their machines over very carefully, secure the necessary repair parts, and put their machines in first class shape in order to have trouble-free operation. The tank should be thoroughly cleaned, and if metal, repainted inside with a rust-inhibiting paint. All piping and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned of rust scale and spray residue, as far as possible, so that loose pieces of material will not cause trouble at the nozzles when the spraying operation starts. A general clean-up of the machine, including tank running gear, pump and drive unit is valuable in that it uncovers worn-out and broken parts.

Special attention should be paid to the power unit. If the sprayer is engine driven, repairs must be ordered early, as all engine manufacturers are on war work and repairs are hard to get. Before a machine goes in the field, the engine should have a thorough over-haul and the ignition and fuel system put in perfect condition for maximum power and efficient burning of fuel. Worn seals or piston rings that will cause an excessive use of lubricating oil should be corrected. If the machine is driven from a tractor power take-off, the universal joints and slip shaft and the power unit on the sprayer should be checked and the proper adjustments of bearings made. If universal joints are badly worn, repair or replace these in order to prevent costly break-downs during the growing season. Adjust the chain or belt drives used between the engine or power take-off and the pump. Remove and wash the roller chains in gasoline, then clean with oil, and reinstall on the machine.

All modern sprayer pumps are built for hard, continuous use, but long life is not realized unless these units are properly cared for. Before entering the spraying season, the drive part of the pump, that is, that portion of the pump which houses the crankshaft, countershaft, gears, connecting-rods, etc., must be thoroughly cleaned and the connecting-rod bearings taken up so that there is no excess play in the bearings. This is done by taking out several thousandths of shim in each bearing. Examination of the ring gear at the drive end of the crankshaft sometimes reveals that the gear is wearing at three places, that is, where the greatest load comes on the gear during the revolution of the crankshaft. Much greater life can be secured from a pump if this gear is changed in position periodically. This can be done by taking out the cap screws which bolt the ring gear to the crank, and turning the gear over one bolt space. This will put the worn part of the gear at the light load position and the unworn portion of the gear will then carry the highest load.

The roller bearings used for mounting the crank and countershaft are not adjustable and if properly cleaned and lubricated periodically, will out-live the other parts of the pump. The gear case is protected from dirt and leakage of oil at the point where the countershaft passes through the crank case heads and also where the pistons pass through the oil seal plates. If these seals are badly worn and leak oil, they should be repaired. The brass sleeves which operate in the piston seals should be replaced if scored, as a scored sleeve will destroy the action of the oil seal. These repairs are simple and easy to make and material required is inexpensive.

Any over-haul of the sprayer pump should include the replacement of plunger cups and the examination of the plunger tubes. If the pump is equipped with stainless steel tubes, and for any reason these are badly scored, long cup life will be impossible. Due to the war demand for stainless steel, it is impossible to purchase repairs for stainless steel tubes; however, replacements can be secured from the factory if your old tube is returned. If time does not permit making this exchange the average good automobile repair shop can re-hone the

(Continued on page 20)

Well Stored Seed An Advantage

Remember—"You Reap What You Sow"

★ ★ ★



The potatoes shown here were stored under three different conditions. Which bushel would you prefer to plant? Good seed is essential to a good crop at harvest time.

There is an old saying, "You reap what you sow." In speaking of potatoes we might change it to, "You dig what you plant."

Potatoes that are badly shrivelled, sprouted, or as some would say, withered, can in no sense be classed as seed potatoes. There may be exceptions where conditions of moisture of the seed bed or weather conditions were just right and fair to good yields were obtained from planting such stock. Who knows however that the same fields might not have produced as much as 100 bushels more per acre had good seed in good condition been planted.

It takes more shrivelled seed to plant an acre, it does not work well in the planter especially if all the sprouts are

not removed, and chances of a good stand and yield are definitely impaired. Seed that is out of condition often does not heal well when cut for planting.

Growers who are unable to hold their seed in good condition due to the lack of proper storage will profit by cleaning up their crop and securing their needs from a proven seed source or of a good local grower who has favorable storage facilities.

Seed prices are relatively high this spring and may lead to some growers making false economies in using what is at hand. The cost of plowing, seed bed preparation, fertilizer, cultivating, spraying and harvesting are too great in potato growing to chance the kind of seed you plant.

You Can Help

Announcing An Association
Membership Canvass

It has never been the policy of this Association to make a concerted drive for members. The steady growth of the Association has been founded on the desire of the growers to seek membership rather than on a policy of high pressuring them into it. We believe that this has been a sound policy.

In recent years the membership has been around 1,000 or more growers representing all potato growing areas of the State. We believe that during the war emergency, and for the good of our growers and the industry, to meet problems certain to appear during and following the war, that a larger membership would be an advantage to the individual members, the industry, and the Association. We therefore, are planning a State-wide canvass of growers, pointing out the value of a strong State Association and the advantages for the grower to keep informed through the Guide Post on the many problems facing him and the industry.

As an active member of the Association, you can help in this canvass in your local community by contacting growers and pointing out to them what membership in the Association and the Guide Post has meant to you, and what the Association has meant to the industry of the State.

Appearing in this issue of the Guide Post are Membership Goals, set up by counties, with the counties having similar goals grouped together. These county goals were arrived at by using a factor based on potato acreage, potato production, and the number of growers per county growing five acres or more of potatoes according to the 1940 census.

The goal for the State is set at 2,000 members with an additional goal of 500 members from out of State, or a total goal of 2,500 members. We believe that through plans being completed by the Association office and with your help that this canvass can go over the top during the coming months. Growers turning in new members will be so credited in each succeeding issue of the Guide Post.

The counties in each group have been rated as of April 1st on a percentage basis—the number of active members in relation to their goal. **Where does your**

County stand? What can you do to raise it if your County is low in your group? Only one answer: help get some new members.

The ten leading Counties as of April 1st are listed and will be carried in each issue of the GUIDE POST.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP and ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP GOALS BY COUNTIES

Group 1

County	Standing	Goal
Erie	3rd	96
Lancaster	6th	128
Lehigh	1st	183
Northampton	4th	101
Somerset	5th	156
York	2nd	94

Group 2

County	Standing	Goal
Berks	5th	56
Cambria	2nd	55
Chester	3rd	42
Columbia	1st	47
Crawford	6th	68
Luzerne	7th	50
Mercer	8th	46
Potter	4th	56
Schuylkill	9th	74

Group 3

County	Standing	Goal
Bradford	11th	30
Bucks	2nd	25
Butler	8th	38
Carbon	7th	24
Centre	3rd	23
Clearfield	6th	27
Indiana	5th	31
Jefferson	12th	29
Lackawanna	9th	21
Lebanon	1st	33
Lycoming	4th	32
Northumberland	10th	23
Tioga	10th	23

Group 4

County	Standing	Goal
Armstrong	15th	16
Bedford	11th	16
Blair	12th	13
Clarion	5th	16
Clinton	13th	11
Cumberland	8th	11
Dauphin	4th	12

(Continued on page 20)

Plant Varieties of Potatoes Adapted To Your Soil Conditions

★ ★ ★



Needless to say the crop of potatoes from which the accompanying hill was dug were not readily received in the market. It is doubtful if they were marketed at all.

Rural Russets or some other scab resistant variety might have grown in the same field comparatively free of scab injury.

Very few potato diseases have been worked on more than potato scab. Thousands of dollars have been spent by potato growers on treating materials to prevent the disease that might just as well have been poured down the ditch at the end of the potato rows. Thousands of duplicated College experiments have been conducted throughout the country in an attempt to find a satisfactory control. The potato grower still has the problem to face but is gradually solving the problem in a practical way.

Potato scab is primarily a soil problem. It is tied up with the PH of the soil or in common words the sweetness or acidity of the soil. Careless liming practices are a contributing factor. Inability of growers to produce crops free of scab has caused a good number of

growers to abandon the production of the crop, not only in Pennsylvania but in other sections as well. In a few cases growers have moved to areas where scab is not a problem.

It is well known that some varieties do not scab as readily as others. This is a practical solution for hundreds of growers who have year after year been troubled with the scab disease injuring their crop. Growers who know that they are apt to have scab should avoid varieties that are particularly susceptible, such as Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler, Chippewa, etc.

Markets have become more exacting in their requirements in recent years with scabby potatoes definitely on the black list.

Timely Observations and Suggestions

by L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

NOW IS THE TIME TO:

To open up ditch drains.

To lay out areas or fields that wash badly in strips or adopt other means of soil preservation.

To repair the potato sprayer and other potato equipment you have not yet been able to get to fixing.

To lay out that long contemplated potato storage and start excavation.

To gather up all unused bags and store them in the dry safe from rodents.

To trim the shrubbery and plan for new plantings.

To make a clean-up of rubbish around the premises.

To mend fences or relocate present ones to gain time or convenience for the busy season ahead.

To clean up the potato storage and arrange a suitable place to hold your seed until planting time.

To buy LIBERTY BONDS and STAMPS.

POTATO CHIP MEN MEET AT YORK

The Eastern Division of the National Potato Chip Institute held a meeting at York, Pennsylvania on March 3, with Dr. E. L. Nixon as one of the principal speakers. Dr. Nixon reported to the Chippers, as these men often call themselves, on the progress and development of Camp Potato. He told of the long hours devoted to breeding work, pollinating, selecting, and grading that must of necessity precede any actual successful results.

The Potato Chip Institute is making a notable contribution toward the success of the Camp Potato project in contributing a Research Fellowship. This Fellowship is now held by Robert Keith who spent all of last summer at the Camp and will be on hand this spring when planting time rolls around. Mr. Keith, better known as "Bob" to most of us, hails from Lewistown and is rounding out his second year in the School of Botany, at Penn State.

SEEDING THE COVER CROP FOR POTATOES

Wheeler McMillan once said, "One of the difficulties about farming is that so much of the work comes in the months of May and June when there are so many other things one would like to do."

The same is true, in a sense, with seeding the cover crop for the succeeding potato season or the ones to follow. There are so many other things to be done at the same time. Then, too, we cannot see much result from our labors for a year or more hence. The real test of our labor comes with the kind of a potato crop we produce on this land when it comes back in the rotation.

The results cannot be measured alone in total yields produced. A quality grower can find himself out of business today on the score of poor quality just as quickly as on low yields. Scab and Wire Worms are two of the most guilty thieves when it comes to poor quality. Two practices, both of which are aimed at high yields, are contributing factors to hundreds of growers who are pestered with these injuries. The one is careless liming, the other, long rotations. There is more profit and a lot more satisfaction in marketing a crop of 300 bushels per acre of quality potatoes than there is in marketing a 350 or even a 400 bushel yield tered with scab or eaten up by wire worms.

Getting back to the subject. "Seeding the Cover Crop for Potatoes," it would be well to answer the question, what are you seeding for, yield or quality? If your aim is the cover crop alone, then lime excessively and grow clover in abundance, or go to a long rotation with timothy taking over after the clover has run out. However, if you do this, don't blame me if your potato crop is plastered with scab or eaten up by wire worms.

The grower troubled with scab has two possible choices. abandon potatoes on these fields or grow varieties that are resistant to scab. Seed free of scab, of course, should be used. This holds good at all times.

I am satisfied and have been for years from experience on the home farm, that wire worms can be eradicated with a Soy Bean rotation. Do not expect the first crop of potatoes following Beans to be free of injury, nor the second crop to be entirely free, but my observation is that when you come around the third time you will have no trouble packing U. S. No. 1 stock or a good pack of Blue Labels.

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.



YOUR TIRE SITUATION

The present tire rationing regulations provide that the following are eligible for new, recapped, or retreaded tires:

"A truck operated exclusively for transportation of farm products," except a truck "used for transportation to the ultimate consumer for personal, family, or household use."

"Tractors or other farm implements other than automobiles or trucks, for the operation of which rubber tires or tubes are essential."

"Trucks used exclusively for servicing farm machinery and equipment."

The following are eligible for retreaded or recapped tires after needs in the above list are covered:

"Passenger cars used principally for transportation of produce and supplies to and from the farm if the applicant operating such farm does not possess a truck or other practicable means of transportation."

"Passenger cars used principally for transportation of workers to and from, or within agricultural establishments."

In the case of automobile rationing, "farmers who lack other means of transporting produce and supplies to and from market," may apply to the local rationing board for the permission of purchasing automobiles.

HOW TO GET FARM TRUCKS

The Department of Agriculture has estimated that approximately 196,000 trucks and truck trailers will be available for rationing during the coming 22 months.

Under the new truck rationing program, a farmer who wishes to purchase a new truck or trailer will go to his local truck dealer, get an application form, fill it out and mail it to the Local Allocation Office of the Office of Defense Transportation. The dealer will give you the address of the proper office. If approved, the application will go to the War Production Board. The Board will issue a certificate which will authorize the farmer to purchase from any dealer who has the desired vehicle in stock.

In the order of eligible classes for trucks, farmers are covered in Classes 2 and 3, which allow the purchase of "materials and equipment directly connected with the war effort, including farm and forest products and food."

Keep in touch with your local board for further regulations.

USDA Announces

Price Support Program

For 1942 Crop Irish Potatoes

The Department of Agriculture announced recently a program for the support of prices for the 1942 crop of Irish potatoes. The program is designed to encourage growers who cooperate in the Agricultural Conservation Program to plant their full potato acreage allotments in 1942.

The price support will be provided in each of the major producing areas, at scheduled base prices, for potatoes grading U. S. No. 1 or better, sacked, f.o.b., in carlots. Appropriate price adjustments will be made for marketable potatoes grading 85 percent U. S. No. 1 and for potatoes in bulk and in storage, if it

(Continued on page 27)

Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Honor Designer of Raydex

R. J. Altgelt Awarded Medal for "Outstanding Improvement in Plowing"

At its Annual Banquet on January 20th, the nationally known Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association presented its Gold Medal to R. J. Altgelt, Chief Engineer of Oliver's plow works, who designed the Oliver Raydex plow base. The Association also presented its "Certificate of Merit" to the Oliver Farm Equipment Company.

The Association's award for improvements in potato growing and harvesting machinery has been made to very few designers and manufacturers. Great care is taken in choosing the recipients. In its 1942 award to R. J. Altgelt and the Oliver Equipment Company the Association called the development of the Raydex base an "outstanding achievement." In discussing the award, Dr. E. L. Nixon, internationally recognized potato culture authority and agricultural counselor of the Association, specifically called attention to the fact that the Raydex base not only represents an improvement in plowing, but particularly stressed that Mr. Altgelt designed a base that costs the farmer considerably less money than a conventional plow base of similar size. It is Dr. Nixon's opinion that the Raydex base, with its cheaply replaceable points, is the first real improvement that has been made in plows for a great many years.

Raydex Base Satisfactorily Used In Variety of Soils

According to Dr. Nixon, the Raydex base is well suited to the stony Pennsylvania soils where potatoes are grown. During the past four years these bases have also given a satisfactory account of themselves in different types of sod, the loam soils of the central states, the clay soils of the mid-south and the volcanic soils of the Pacific states. R. J. Altgelt, designer of the Raydex base, points out that much of the versatility of the Raydex base is due to its shape. Both moldboard and point are formed on a perfect circle, rather than the multi-curved shape, typical of the conventional-type base. The circular shape of the Raydex base allows it to be drawn through the ground with less power, pulverize the soil better and to scour well under most conditions.

Points Packaged Like Razor Blades

Raydex points are sold in boxes of six, much like the way razor blades are sold. Instead of re-sharpening or re-pointing a conventional-type share, the farmer discards the Raydex point when it gets dull or loses its suck and puts on a new factory sharp point which costs him approximately what the blacksmith charges to sharpen or re-point the conventional-type share. The Raydex points are also said to wear as long or longer than a conventional-type share.

Pennsylvania Cooperative Famous For Accomplishments

Since it was established in 1916, the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, has attained national recognition for its successful efforts to increase the yield of better quality potatoes and to improve the methods through which they are marketed. The potato grower members of the Association have been called "real farmers who are applying scientific methods to potato growing."

There are 1800 members of the Association's "400 Bushel Club"—growers who have raised 400 bushels or more per season on a "measured acre." The 1941 champion of the club raised 571 bushels per acre. Other champions have grown as high as 640 bushels.

The Association's marketing program was started six years ago. Approximately a million pecks of Association trade-marked potatoes were sold the first year. For the 1941-42 marketing season, to date, sales have been at the rate of about a million pecks per month.

(Editor's Note: The above article was released by the Oliver Farm Equipment Company, for publication in numerous farm journals and trade papers. It pays a fine compliment to your program, and we have reprinted it here in full just as it was released.)

**There is Strength in Numbers!
 Sign up a New Member. Today!**

Deep Versus Shallow Planting

Most commercial growers know that deep planting, 3 to 4 inches below the level, is the proper thing to do yet many of them fail to carry this out. There are a number of reasons for this failure with the following ones the most common:

(1) A hard compact seed bed, plowed wet, harrowed down too often rather than worked up with a limited number of operations running deep.

(2) Planter shoe worn out. (This can be remedied by welding two to three inches to the planter shoe.)

(3) Improper hitch to the planter whether tractor or horse drawn, but more often wrong with tractor hitch. The danger is that the front of the planter is hitched up too high. This leaves the front dicks running shallow, and the planter shoe running deep. It should be

the reverse.

(4) Failure on the part of the grower to check the depth of planting, leaving the job to someone else. Growers using the high ridge covering method are more guilty of shallow planting than those using a modified or shallow covering system.

Shallow planting results in sunburned potatoes, in odd shaped potatoes, clustered setting of tubers, and the crop will suffer more severely during drought periods. This result is shown clearly in the accompanying cut where seed was purposely planted at a depth of one inch and four inches respectively. Note the clustered roots on the shallow planted row and the small percentage of merchantable tubers, as contrasted to the deep planted row.



These two rows of potatoes were planted on the same date, with the same seed, the same fertilizer was used, the same cultivation and all other practices except the depth of planting.

Can you tell which row was planted shallow and the one planted at proper depth?

POTATO CHIPS

To realize the staggering importance of American food products, cite these figures: 3,747,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities were delivered to representatives of the United Nations for Lend-Lease shipment up to February 1, 1942. Total cost of these commodities, bought by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, since operations began in April, 1941, was \$417,000,000. The Lend-Lease program is growing; America's food needs are growing; the demands for our expeditionary forces are growing. The challenge is, American farmers — keep growing food in pace with the war demands.

★ ★ ★

The more waste, the less speed in doing America's job in war.

★ ★ ★

Everything must be made to last just as long as possible. Think of this, constantly. Farmers are responding, readily, to the appeal to repair farm machinery and make it go as far as possible. The demand for repair parts is the greatest in history. The government is asking that the same effort be made with regard to rubber goods, bags, boxes, barrels, tubs, rope, jars and leather goods. In fact, there is no obvious exception. Everything should be treated as though it is the last obtainable.

★ ★ ★

When you "beat" the ration, you defeat your nation.

★ ★ ★

"Auto graveyards" are going to be cleaned up and are being cleaned up as rapidly as possible, so don't think, because some junk dealer near you seems to have a lot of idle scrap, that your old scrap is not needed. Scrap is more than needed, and your contribution, small or large will mean much to the war effort. Much of the scrap now accumulated will be put to use very shortly. County war boards are busily listing outlets. Your early contribution will assist the compilations of your county war board.

★ ★ ★

Farmers who operate trucks in connection with agricultural commodities

may secure complete information on tire rationing from their Local Tire Rationing Board. If you have a tire problem, which will prevent your getting your farm products to market, place it before your Local Rationing Board immediately. Elsewhere in this issue are printed some regulations for tire eligibility. Read these regulations, and if you are eligible, see your local Rationing Board.

★ ★ ★

Your Association is growing in strength by cooperation of its membership. Enthusiastic booster members are contributing the memberships of their neighbors — to help these neighbors benefit by cooperative strength, and to help themselves belong to a strong cooperative. It takes very little effort to make such a worthy contribution. It is a worthy contribution. It is not a task, anyhow—its a privilege. A blank is enclosed with this Guide Post for your convenience in enrolling your non-member friend. You need him in your Association—Now.

★ ★ ★

The Association Marketing Plan, in its system of orderly distribution has, during recent weeks, figured most successfully in getting potatoes into stores which might otherwise have not been reached. With the demand for railroad cars—came the dire necessity of prompt unloadings from cars frequently held on track until distribution could be made from them. This carload warehousing affected dozens of commodities. With suddenly curtailed warehouse space, the direct delivery of Pennsylvania Blue Labels permitted their unhampered flow to market, and proved a great help to cooperating distributors.

★ ★ ★

As we go to press, hearings are being scheduled on H.R. 5218 to control union unloading activities. Details are not available, but it is encouraging that hearings are to be granted. It is hoped that, before another Guide Post appears, some of our Pennsylvania growers will have testified in favor of this bill.

Working Up The Good Earth

Preparing the "seed bed," or better stated, the "root bed," is one of the most important steps in starting the 1942 potato season. Much will depend on the way in which this job is done. If the soil is plowed or worked too wet, especially in the case of heavy soils, permanent damage is most certain to result.

Overworking the soil to get it fine too often results in making it too compact, hard, and in poor condition for growing

a good potato crop. The ideal is to have a loose friable seed bed with the organic matter, or humus, well distributed throughout. This cannot be accomplished with a worn-out harrow that can no longer be set deep. Soil that is plowed in proper season, or in proper condition is much easier fitted for the crop, with good working conditions throughout the season more definitely assured.



The potato seed bed should be loose from the bottom up. The organic matter, or humus, should be distributed throughout the soil.

Large growers with a big acreage to plant, of necessity turn to modern tractor power units that will pull large, heavy tools that readily do the job. This does not mean that the smaller or average grower cannot accomplish the same results with smaller power units or a good farm team. It is being done and can be done by hundreds more with adoption of the principles involved and the proper use of tools.

With definite limitations on new equipment, growers will have to make the very best use of equipment at hand. Extravagance in the use of equipment has been one of the sins of modern farming. Let's get the best out of our present equipment and where replacements are needed, let's make certain we are getting the tool that will do the job we want done.

★ ★ ★

Use The Grower To Grower Exchange To "Swap" Used Machinery and help the War Effort.

Machinery Ads can be run free. Advertise what you don't need if it will help another grower.

Association Marketing Sales Program Virtually Completed For Season

Spell successful with a capital when you choose it to describe your marketing program! This program which, though still revolutionary, actually is the answer to the market problem.

Records are now being worked up which will show tremendous increases in tonnages of Blue Labels moved during the past season—which will show great advances in consumer acceptance in certain markets—which will show growth of marketing activity in numerous counties, with proof of profit to the participants—and many other interesting figures which will read *only* in lines of growth and satisfaction.

With the winding up of crops the Management is constantly receiving appreciative letters from grower-packers, which letters prove no act of cooperation with participants in the program is too big if such satisfaction can be achieved. For example, here are only several of these gratifying letters:

H. R. Snoberger, of New Enterprise, Bedford County, new to the Association program this year, writes:

"This is once in my life I am both glad and sorry, but I am reporting to you that we do not have any more potatoes.

"I wish to thank one and all of you for your service, and to say that this is the first time in my life that I have had a market that was regular, so that we could arrange our work, and know from week to week just how we were going to dispose of our crop."

Richard Reitz, one of the Reitz Brothers operating Broadacres, Inc., at Brookville, Jefferson County, wrote:

"We delivered our last load today for this season and we wish to express our appreciation of the fine service we received through your office.

We tried our best to give a good clean, full weight pack and were fortunate to get all deliveries made on the day specified and without frost.

Our aim was to leave the trade in better shape than when we started and we did not receive one kick on our pack."

These are representative of the dozens of Pennsylvania Packers who have been served well through the program. Then, customers, have not hesitated to

approve the Blue Label by letter. Customers from all the markets served with the Association pack have found our potato worthy of praise.

For example, from Brown's Mills, New Jersey, a consumer wrote:

"We have just used a bag of your potatoes and I must tell you they are really good—the best potatoes we have ever had. The bag is marked "Grade Supervisor No. 306, and we bought it in the supermarket in Mount Holly, New Jersey."

Incidentally, congratulations are due Clinton Bastian of Wescoville, Lehigh County, who placed his stamp No. 306 on that compliment provoking bag of Blue Labels.

If space permitted dozens of similar letters could be printed and in another issue, more will be quoted for your further appreciation of the fact that your program is taking tenacious hold—on the farm, in the produce buying terminal and in the kitchen.

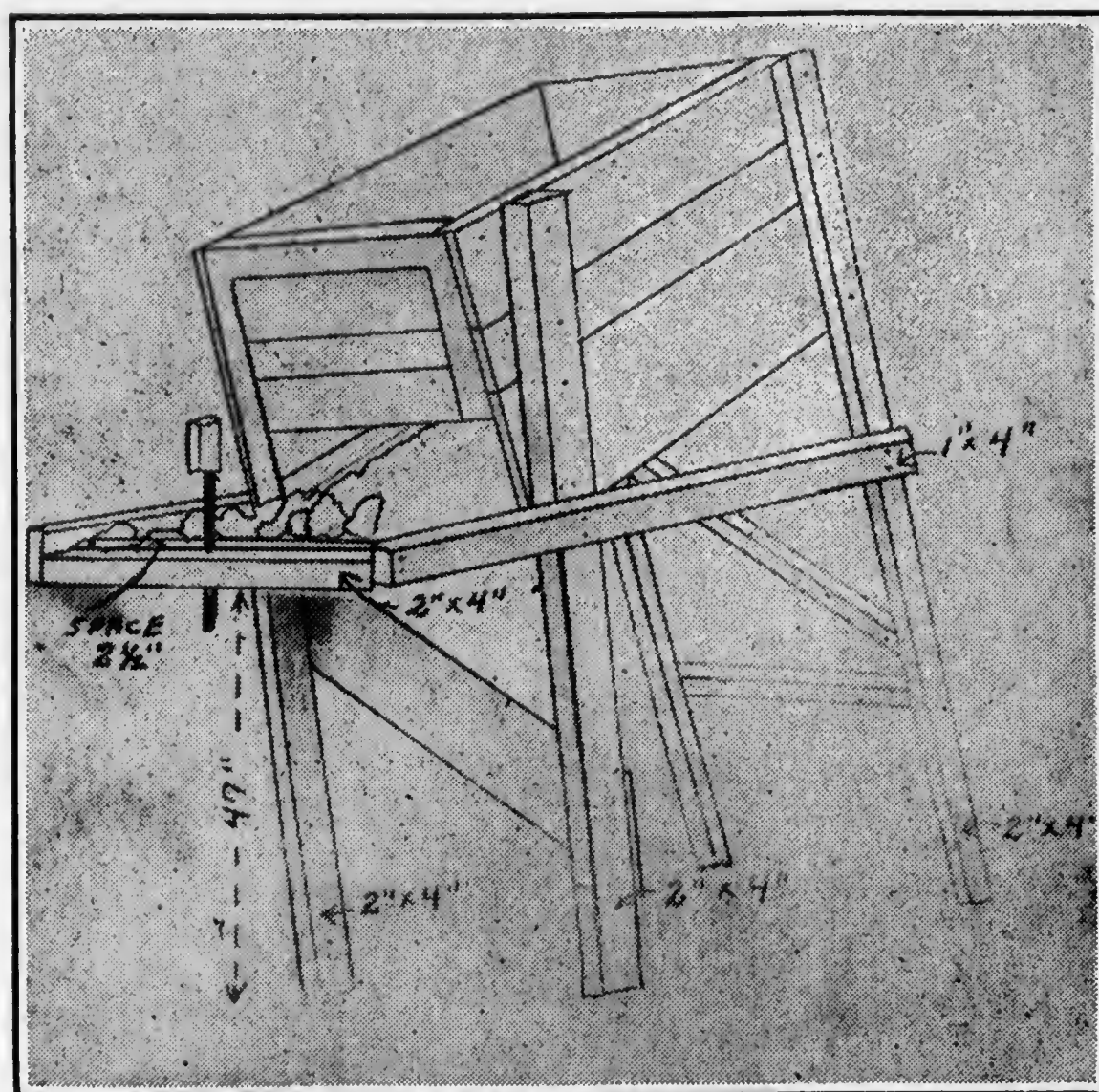
There was never a time during the 1941-1942 season that all the Association Blue Labels offered, for all markets, from all packers, could not be moved—readily and systematically into one of several markets. There were few weeks that thousands more could not have been moved into all markets. This, in itself, proves your success story.

An Association Canvass
Is Outlined on Page 5.

READ THIS

Then Show How You
Can Help!
NOW!

Save Time and Expense in Cutting Seed



A Potato Seed Cutting Box that can easily be adapted to the individual grower's needs to speed up the job and save time and labor costs at planting time.

It requires over 3,000,000 bushels of seed to plant Pennsylvania's annual potato crop. Although many commercial growers have turned to the use of whole seed (seconds and thirds from good seed crops), by far the greater portion of this 3,000,000 bushels of seed must be cut before planting. There is a grand opportunity of saving both time and expense in the cutting of this seed by thousands of our growers. This is exceedingly important under present war conditions. There are a number of mechanical cutters on the market, but their cost and availability are prohibitive to thousands of our growers.

We show here a drawing of a simple cutting box with a stationary knife that should be suggestive to growers for arranging for this job which will be upon us in most planting areas within the next few weeks. Many adaptations of this idea have been used by growers throughout the State. A larger box may be used, a bin can be constructed against the inside of a building, or a wagon bed or truck bed can be utilized for the purpose if given the proper slope. The idea lends itself to any number of cutters if the box is long, rather than to make a number of separate outfits. Those who

prefer to cut the seed on flat surfaces rather than on an upright stationary knife can quickly change over to this method.

The knife should have a four to five inch blade that is quite thin for speedy, accurate work. It can be most easily held in place by driving it upward into the proper sized auger hole.

Cutting can be done into either crates or bags. Bag hooks can be secured at any hardware or ten cent store counter and screwed into the frame so as to hold the bag in proper position. Large operators have, in a number of cases, arranged to bag the cut seed at one end of the cutting box by the use of a continuous belt running the full length of the box.

The making of a seed cutting box is an excellent shop project for Vocational Schools and evening farmers' classes. The project can be completed in a shop or evening period and the numerous variations or adaptations discussed. The average grower can, in a single evening or a rainy forenoon, construct a box, or arrange for his seed cutting in a way that will speed up the operation and save time and labor costs at planting time.



(Left) R. J. Altgelt, designer of Raydex and chief engineer of Oliver's plow works. (Below) The Gold Medal and certificate presented Mr. Altgelt and Oliver.

Thank You...

PENNSYLVANIA GROWERS!

OLIVER is proud of the recognition your distinguished association has given to Raydex, successor to the plowshare. In Raydex, Oliver has given to farmers all over America a better way of plowing . . . lighter draft, better scouring, and lower cost share replacement.

Oliver is justly proud of the contribution made to agriculture by Mr. Altgelt, chief engineer of its plow works. And Oliver welcomes this opportunity to reaffirm its pledge of unceasing effort at the task of designing better, more productive tools for the farmers of America.

The Raydex base fits any Oliver tractor plow.

STURDY IS THE WORD FOR OLIVER
MAKER OF RAYDEX, SUCCESSOR TO THE PLOWSHARE

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 7)

Potatoes are potatoes; they grow in the ground. Corn, wheat, and oats are something else. They produce their crop above ground. I wonder if corn, wheat, and oats crops however would not be increased materially if wire worms were eradicated.

CAMP POTATO COMES OUT OF REFRIGERATION

Signs of Spring are moving in at "Camp Potato" as the snow drifts begin to melt away and seed potatoes are being graded for distribution to points out over the State. A short visit to the Camp on March 25th revealed a snow drift in front of the storage fully six feet deep. This will melt away gradually during the coming weeks.

Needless to say the seedling potatoes are keeping in excellent shape. They are dormant, no sign of sprouts, and as firm and crisp as when dug in the Fall.

Mervin Hanes, who was caretaker and operator of the Camp Farm during the past year and did a good job of it, has taken a job with the York County Farm Bureau Cooperative, York. Those of us who are accustomed to spending a good deal of time at the Camp during the summer will miss "Merve" as we all knew him, Mrs. Hanes and daughter, Joan. We wish him the best of success in his new work, and know that his job at "Camp Potato" not only helped him to get his new position but we also trust that his experience gained at the Camp will be useful in his new work.

Very shortly after Mr. Hanes took up his new work, Director Ed Fisher was fortunate to secure Robert Crosby and his wife to take over at the Camp. Mr. Crosby, native of Potter County, has had several years' experience in potato operations under Potter County conditions. Whatever the plans of the Camp for the summer may be, we look forward to a successful completion of the plan with "Bob" and Mrs. Crosby in charge.

THE CENTER OF POPULATION AND POTATO PRODUCTION

Where would you guess the center of population is for Pennsylvania? In other words if you were to draw a line East and West across the State that would divide the State's population, half to the North and half to the South, and then another line drawn North and South dividing the population, half to

the East and half to the West, where would these two lines cross? The point would be in Dauphin County slightly North of Harrisburg.

If we follow the same procedure on potato production, dividing the production North and South, and East and West, we will find that the point is about 40 miles due north of Harrisburg in Snyder County.

THE NEW "ALLEGHENY MT."

The new "Allegheny Mt." potato developed at "Camp Potato" has been in good demand with all supplies of seed exhausted for some weeks. The coming season, with rather wide distribution of this new variety over the State, should prove to a large degree what place this new variety may play in future potato production in Pennsylvania. It's cooking quality has proven to be superb, it is an attractive white potato in strong demand in many markets, and it has shown good yielding ability. Like many other new promising varieties, developed not only in Pennsylvania but in other States, disease may yet prove to be its downfall. Plantings during the coming season will be watched with much interest.

STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

The first grower to my knowledge to break ground for a new potato storage for the season was Alfred Rice & Son, Dallas, Luzerne County. I visited the Rice Farm on Friday, March 20th, when the tractor shovel had just moved in and moved away the first dirt. This job was being tackled in a business-like way, with the excavation job farmed out on contract. This is going to be a busy and interesting summer on the Rice Farm with both father and son equally interested in the job at hand.

Up the road a few hundred yards is the fine home and farm of George Rice & Son, which I visited the same day. These two brothers operating as Father & Son combinations have been steady cooperators in the Association Marketing Program.

SOME CAUSES OF POOR STANDS:

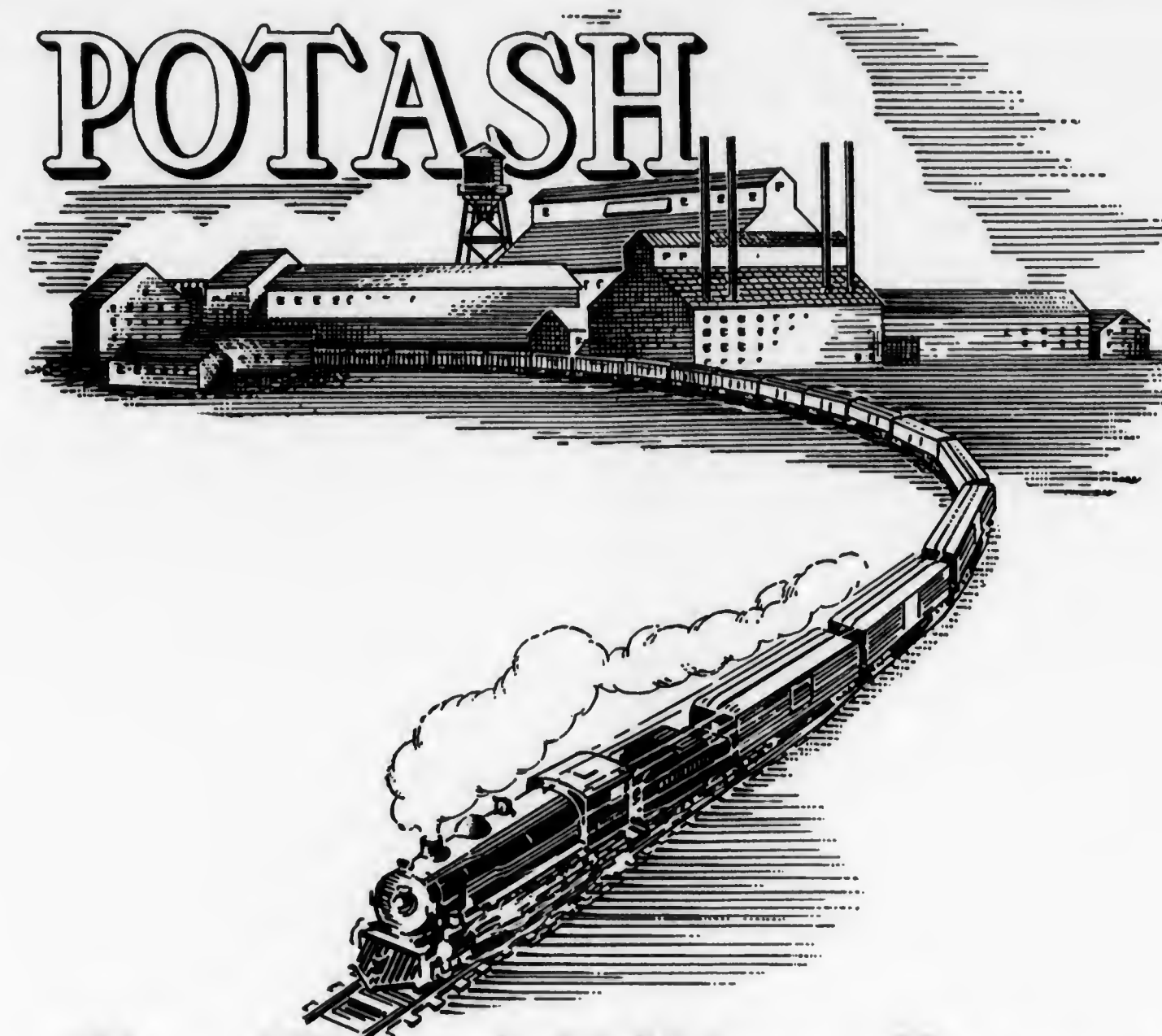
Poor seed—diseased, poor condition, chilled or frosted, or heated.

Carelessly cut seed—seed pieces without eyes, small or poorly shaped seed pieces.

Exposing cut seed to hot sun or wind.

Allowing seed to heat after cutting—holding in full crates, bags, or deep piles.

(Continued on page 22)



For Five Million Farms

More than 800,000 tons of potash materials for fertilizer use left American mines and refineries last year for farming areas where soil deficiency of potash—an essential plant food—is limiting crop production. About two-thirds of this tonnage was in the form of muriate of potash (60-63% K₂O), a form highly concentrated to reduce the Farmer's fertilizer freight bill. Immediately upon the outbreak of war in 1939, the American Potash Industry began a rapid increase in production capacity. This expansion program is still continuing to meet the demands for increased food production—FOOD for VICTORY.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

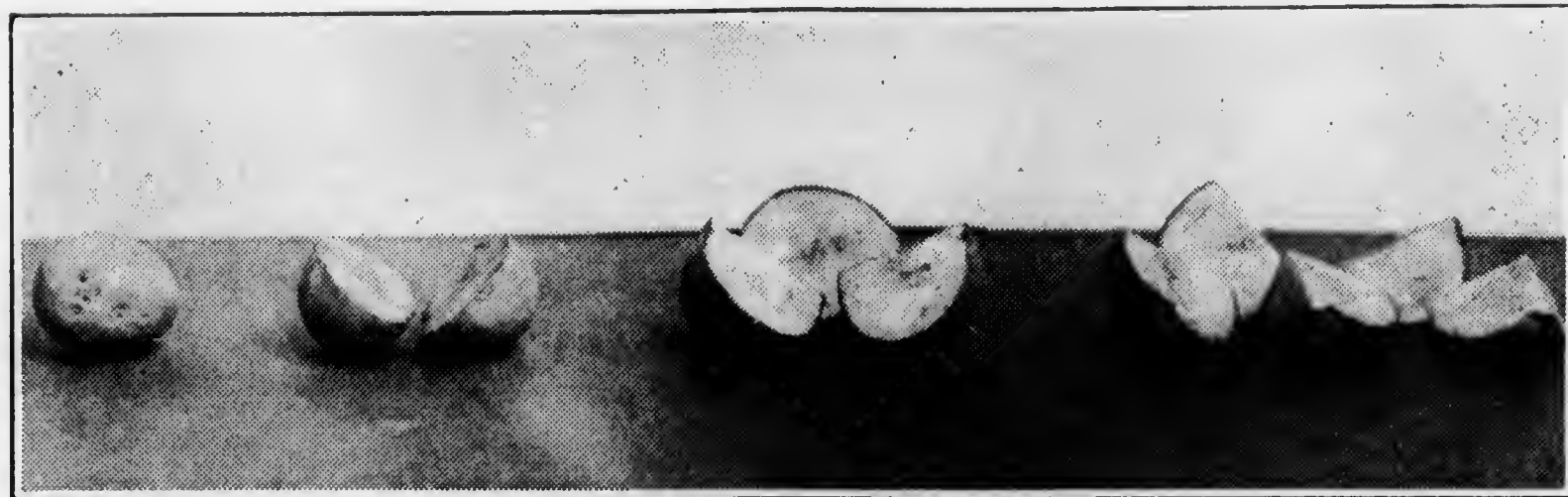
Incorporated

1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



How Large Should Your Seed Pieces Be For Planting?



Uniform, blocky seed pieces are essential to uniform planting and stands. Cut seed should average around $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per piece for average conditions and best results.

This question has been debated as long as potatoes have been grown commercially. There is no exact size or weight of seed piece that can be defined as correct. Conditions for planting, such as soil, temperature, moisture, etc., are so variable that what may prove best or most economical in one section may not prove to be best in another. Conditions vary greatly even within our own State.

In a general way, it is fair to state that the seed should average not less than an ounce, and costs make it prohibitive to go beyond two ounces. Most producers of early potatoes are in the habit of using larger seed pieces than producers of the late crop. Large vigorous plants, off to a good start, is the aim in using larger seed. A week's difference in the advancement of the early crop may mean a difference of 50 to 100 bushels per acre in yield. The late crop has a much longer growing season, and depends on favorable weather during the fall months for maximum yields.

Seed cut to one ounce pieces will give 960 pieces to the bushel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce pieces will give 720 pieces to the bushel, and 2 ounce pieces will give 480 pieces to the bushel. Two ounce seed pieces at 12 x 32 inch spacing in planting will re-

quire approximately 34 bushels of seed per acre. This makes a heavy seed cost. Growers using large seed pieces are inclined to space farther in the row.

Pennsylvania's commercial late growers are inclined to cut around a $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce seed piece. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, a bushel of seed will cut around 720 seed pieces, and if this seed is spaced 12 x 32 inches, will require approximately 22 bushels of seed per acre. Growers using whole seed, especially in northern or cooler areas, find that small whole seed does equally as well as cut seed, often better, and that less than 20 bushels per acre will seed an acre.

In using cut seed, it should be kept in mind that the pieces should be cut blocky; that the seed should not be allowed to heat in crates or bags; should not be exposed to the hot sun, wind, or concentrated fertilizers; nor should it be exposed to water such as dashing rains.

Smaller seed, cutting to two, three and not more than four pieces, can be cut much faster as no particular attention need be given to eyes in cutting. In cutting large potatoes for planting, care must be exercised lest a high percentage of the pieces be barren of eyes, which will result in poor stands.



IS *Your* FARM PRODUCING AT CAPACITY?

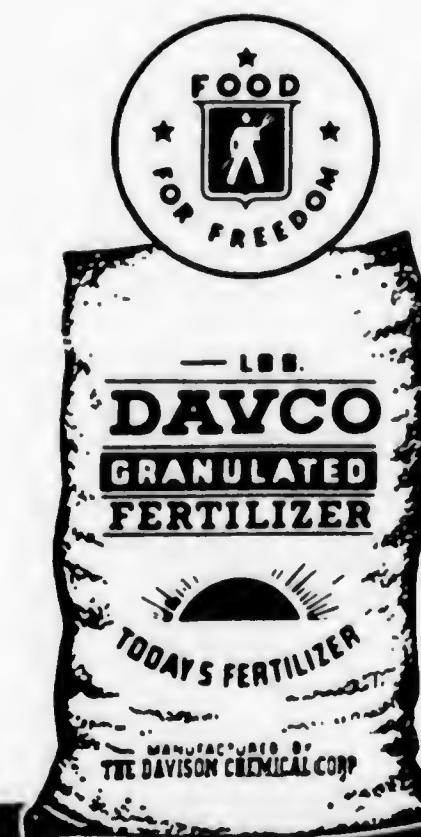
USE DAVCO GRANULATED FERTILIZER

Uncle Sam is asking the help of every farmer in America! He asks that you conserve everything helpful to Victory—money, materials, labor and transportation—and at the same time, produce record crops of potatoes.

Use of Davco Granulated high analysis fertilizer is the answer! A 4-8-8 or 5-10-10 analysis forces yields UP into the high brackets. Davco Granulated drills easily, distributes evenly, feeds crops evenly—a combination that can't be beaten! Its proved, more efficient granular form eliminates waste.

Use Davco Granulated for your 1942 Victory crop! Ask your agent today.

BE WISE . . . take deliveries early! Agents have been asked to take deliveries in capacity carloads. We ask your cooperation.



DAYCO *Granulated* FERTILIZER

a product of

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

BALTIMORE • MARYLAND

CARE AND REPAIR OF THE SPRAYER

(Continued from page 3)

inside of your stainless steel tube and make it as good as new, unless through accident or inattention the scores are too deep. Do not throw away any worn stainless steel tubes but trade them in for replacement tubes or have them re-finished as above. Always start the season with tubes and cups in perfect condition and eliminate interruptions in your spraying program with a consequent loss of labor and material.

The valves in a modern sprayer pump rarely give any trouble if the pump is thoroughly cleaned before the operating season. However, the valve and the regulator will show some wear and, if this is serious, the valve seat and ball should be replaced and the valve properly adjusted. During operation the pump should be run at a speed that will just supply enough liquid to the spray boom. Any excess material pumped must be returned through the regulator valve and, since all spray material is more or less abrasive, regulator valves and balls wear rapidly. The proper speed can be determined by watching the pressure gauge on the pump when the boom is turned on. If the pressure drops slightly as the boom is turned on, you will find little or no material is being bi-passed to the tank and all of the spray material being pumped is taken by the nozzles of the boom. If this condition is maintained, no material is bi-passed and the regulator valve will not be subject to any wear. This condition, of course, is very difficult to maintain, but the smaller the amount of material that is bi-passed, the smaller the amount of wear in the regulator valve.

These regulator balls and seats are made of hardened stainless steel which is now used entirely in the war effort, and as soon as present stocks are exhausted, only substitutes will be available. We must, therefore, make every effort to cut down wear as far as possible on every operating part of our sprayer units.

Care saves wear and prevents loss of time and material. Care also will lengthen the life of machines that cannot be replaced until our enemies are defeated—and our American Liberties made secure.

YOU CAN HELP

(Continued from page 5)

Elk	3rd	10
Franklin	15th	16
Huntingdon	16th	10
Lawrence	10th	15
Monroe	9th	17
Montgomery	6th	15
Snyder	16th	10
Susquehanna	17th	11
Union	2nd	13
Venango	7th	16
Warren	1st	16
Wayne	14th	14
Westmoreland	15th	16
Wyoming	10th	12

Group 5

County	Standing	Goal
Adams	5th	8
Allegheny	9th	5
Beaver	14th	8
Cameron	6th	3
Delaware	10th	6
Fayette	8th	9
Forest	12th	5
Fulton	13th	7
Green	11th	3
Juniata	13th	7
McKean	2nd	6
Mifflin	9th	5
Montour	12th	5
Perry	4th	9
Philadelphia	1st	5
Pike	11th	3
Sullivan	3rd	5
Washington	7th	4

Ten Leading Counties in Order as of
April 1, 1942

Warren	1st
Philadelphia	2nd
Lebanon	3rd
Columbia	4th
Union	5th
Elk	6th
Dauphin	7th
Bucks	8th
Centre	9th
McKean	10th

Did you find a
NEW MEMBER

Blank in this issue of the

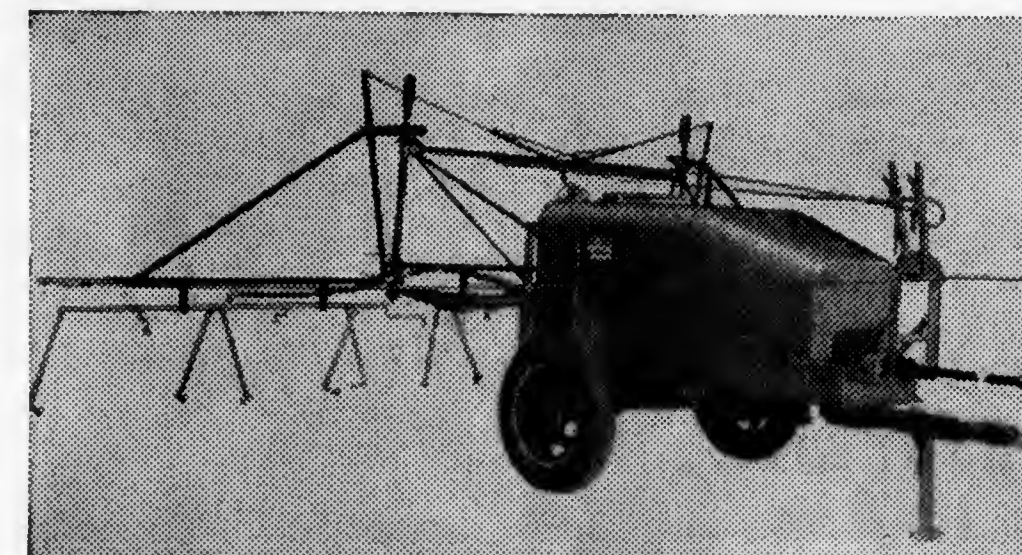
Guide Post?

Use It, Today! Boost!

BEAN POTATO SPRAYERS EARN BIGGER PROFITS

Wherever you find a Bean Potato Sprayer protecting the potatoes, you will find a keen, two-fisted grower who knows that the best sprayer obtainable is the sure way to potato profits. And you find more of them than any other.

These Bean Sprayer users know that in order to compete today, they must keep their spraying costs down and at the same time raise a larger and better crop at lowest possible complete cost. That is why so many growers have and are standardizing on modern Bean Sprayers and Dusters. There is one in your neighborhood.



Investigate the rugged construction, the money saving features, the modern design, the new style booms, the uninterrupted operation and the low cost spraying of Bean Sprayers, all of which you can buy at no extra cost.

There is a Bean Sprayer that will protect your crop and save you money every time you spray. Better coverage with less material.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.
LANSING, MICHIGAN

You Should Grow

Potatoes IN the Soil, Not on Top of It



Tomatoes grow on vines, but potatoes need the protection of the good earth to prevent greening, to insure good type and to preserve their food value. A loose friable soil is desired. To gain this point, good judgment must be exercised in preparing the seed bed before planting.

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 16)

Better cut as you plant and plant as you cut.

Allowing fertilizer to fall or blow over cut seed when filling the hoppers.

Failure of the planter to be properly adjusted to feed the seed down evenly to the pickers.

Damaged picker points.

Failure of the picker release to drop the seed—this cannot be determined by seeing that all pickers have seed. Check the position of the seed pieces in the row after planting at the time of planting.

Improperly prepared seed bed resulting in poor coverage.

Poor adjustment of covering disks—although seed should not be covered deep it is still worse if it is not covered at all.

Heavy rains immediately following planting—this one is hard to overcome if it happens to you. Under such conditions, whole seed (seconds or thirds) will come through much better. Many growers are in the habit of using whole seed for this reason especially on lower fields or heavy soils.

Careless cultivation.

Soil born diseases such as Rhizoctonia and Black Legshallow covering has helped many a grower on this score.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ ADDRESSES MEETING

Speaking to those in attendance at the "Symposium on Cooperative Marketing," National Farm School, Dolyestown, on March 6th. President P. D. Frantz outlined the history of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association and its many activities. Mr. Frantz pointed out that the early activities of the Association dealt mostly with educational meetings and production problems. These activities were unusually successful as shown by the records of the states "400 Bushel Club" in the attainment of high acre yields throughout the State.

President Frantz stated that production had progressed satisfactorily but that there came a time when the pressing need of our growers and the industry was a modern system of marketing or merchandizing. In early Joint Conferences of the Association with Food Distributors in setting up the present Marketing Program such topics as grades, identified packages, deliveries, etc., were topics of discussion that were met squarely and fairly by both producer and distributor and solutions evolved. Mr. Frantz explained how the present efficient Grade Supervisor System was established and developed.

In reviewing the many conferences held by the Association and its producer

(Continued on page 24)

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG

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for

POTATO SACKS

FERTILIZER BAGS

And all other types of heavy duty
pasted bottom paper sacks

Equitable is GENERAL HEADQUARTERS for bags of superior quality and construction because we operate our own paper mill and control every step of the manufacture from the pulp to the finished bag.

Our wide variety of bag sizes and styles make us able to supply the proper bag for every need—

Avail yourself of the free service of our Art and Research staffs on your specific problem.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO. INC.

4700 31st Place

Long Island City, N. Y.

Paper Mills at Orange, Texas

Be Prepared To Spray



Uninterrupted spraying of the 1942 potato crop will depend to a large degree on how thoroughly the sprayer is overhauled and put in condition. Appearing in this issue of the Guide Post is an article on conditioning the sprayer by W. W. Tranter. Mr. Tranter is well qualified to discuss this problem that is so vital to the coming season's success.

Further discussion of spraying and spraying practices will appear in the May issue of the Guide Post.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ ADDRESSES MEETING

(Continued from page 22)

representatives with the Food Distributors, President Frantz emphasized the spirit of cooperation and confidence which led to the solution of many problems that made the present workable plan possible.

The method of assembly and distribution was shown graphically and the method by which deliveries are made to prevent overlapping and extra hauling was stressed. Prompt service is maintained, the grade is kept to a high standard, and a general good-will relationship is maintained with the stores, superintendents, and buyers. With this relation continued Mr. Frantz pointed out that it was not difficult to hold the markets to Pennsylvania Blue Label

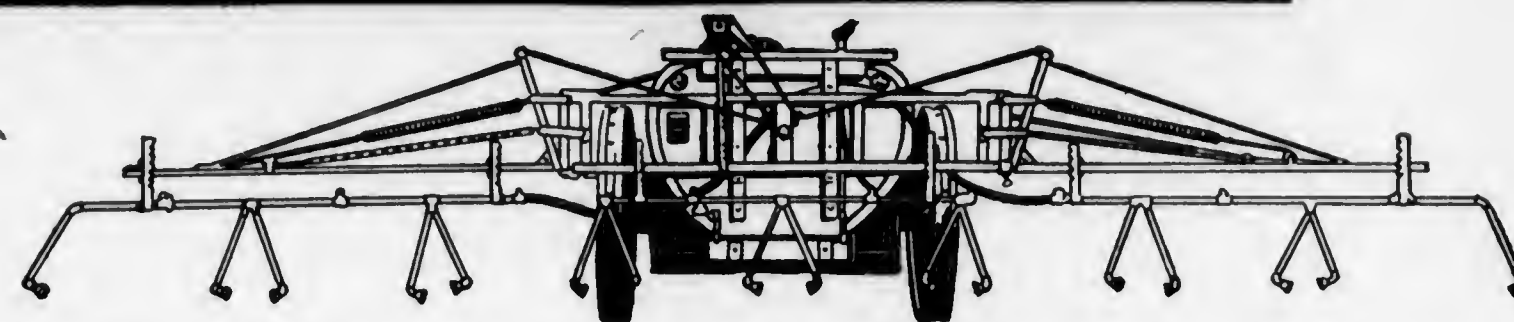
Packs throughout the season.

Perhaps the high point of his talk was the statement that this system of marketing Pennsylvania Potatoes had returned from 80% to as high as 86% of the consumer's dollar to the Pennsylvania potato grower participating in the program.

Speaking at a later session of the conference Mr. C. W. Waddington, of the Atlantic Commission Company, Philadelphia, and Mr. H. D. Williamson, American Stores Company, Philadelphia, commented on the Potato Marketing Program and pledged their continued interest and cooperation.

**Buy Today !
Defense Stamps and Bonds !**

Meeting Today's Challenge with *Unusual* PERFORMANCE *Advanced* FEATURES



• The new Hardie Levelrite boom provides quick center leveling and any desired ground clearance on either or both wings. Controls easily operated from driver's seat. This is only one of

many new labor-saving improvements in the new Hardie line, which includes many models for spraying 2 to 12 rows. Write for catalog. The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Mich.

HARDIE The *ONLY* Spray Pump that is
COMPLETELY LUBRICATED
Dependable Sprayers

Thanks, Boosters!

The Association canvass for increased membership is bringing a steady flow of memberships from loyal former boosters, and many new helpers.

All of these are doing a real job of boosting and setting an example for some of you who can help if you take the few minutes needed to sell a neighbor a membership.

Our thanks, in behalf of our entire benefitted Membership, go to these member boosters who have already contributed:

M. C. McPherson, Bridgeton
P. G. Niesley, County Agent, Bloomsburg
Joseph Murphy, Dushore
E. J. Waltz, Montoursville
Francis E. de Long, Harrisville
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Ellis Artley, Catawissa
Elam King, Parksburg

Walter Bishop, Doylestown
C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Warren
M. L. Jones, Westtown
Geo. W. Buss, Easton
Roy R. Hess, Stillwater

Some of the above have more than done their part!

Ellis Artley's list of new members was long!

H. C. McPherson's list was just as long.

C. F. H. Wuesthoff enlisted five times one new member!

P. G. Nissley's contribution was two new members—and one renewal.

Follow this example! One new receipt from you will double your membership strength.

There's a blank here for your contribution. Use it today!

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Masonic Temple Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

FOR SALE: Select Size B Nittany Cobbler, Chippewas, Katahdin, Pennsigan, and Rural Russet Seed Potatoes. Also one Oliver No. 70 Tractor with Cultivator and Rubber Tires. Write W. D. Finzer & Son, Akeley, Warren County, Penna.

FOR SALE: One No. 15 Caterpillar Tractor; one 22 inch off-set disc harrow. Both in good condition. Write W. H. Gregory Sons, R. F. D. No. 2, Weatherly, Carbon County, Penna.

FOR SALE: Potato Sprayer. Built on Mack truck; 35 Royal Bean Pump; ten row boom; 410 gallon tank. Good condition. Selling on account of help. Write: John N. Stoltzfus, R. F. D. No. 1, Parkesburg, Penna.

FOR SALE: Bean potato Sprayer; 8 rows for mounting on Cletrac Tractor. Like new; less than half price. Write R. E. Weingart, Kent, Ohio.

AVAILABLE: Pistol-Grip Twisters for tying paper bags, \$1.25. Write the Association Office, Bellefonte, Penna.

WANTED: A used Two-Row Iron Age Potato Planter, not particular as to condition. Raymond Strobel, Cohocton, New York.

AVAILABLE: At the Association office is kept a very limited supply of Chatillon Scales, for the convenience of growers wishing to purchase them. Price \$3.50.

NOT AVAILABLE: Copies of Dr. E. L. Nixon's book, "The Principles of Potato Production." It is necessary to refuse all requests to supply this book at the present time, as the first edition is out of print. Dr. Nixon is now revising this book, and a new edition will be run in the near future. When these are available, we will advertise them in this column.

AVAILABLE: Standard Association Invoice and Receipt Books (described in this issue) for growers packing in the Association Labeled bags. 30c a set. Write Association office, Bellefonte, Pa.

SEED FOR SALE: No. 1 Certified White Rural and Russet Rural seed Potatoes. Write Lyle G. Tarbox, Ulysses, Potter County, Penna.

SPRAYER FOR SALE: Hardie 10-row potato sprayer with 400 gallon tank. Truck mounting. Starter and radiator cooling. Excellent condition. Write John K. Graham, Adams Mills, Ohio.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Chippewas — 90 day Whites. Senecas — heavy yielding white rural variety. Sequoias — Excellent quality, blight resistant. Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

AVAILABLE: Copies of the New A. B. Farquhar IRON AGE High Pressure Sprayer catalogue might be had for the asking. This new catalogue, just off the press, is both attractive and informative. Write today for your copy to: A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited, York, Pa.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE: Rural White Seed Potatoes, Certified and one year removed from Certified; No. 2's also; prices reasonable. Write Don Stearns, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

SPRAYER FOR SALE: John Bean 200 gal. tank, 8 row boom, with 12 horsepower Leroi engine, 4 cylinder. Ready to go to work. Write John H. Richter, Benvenue Farm, Duncannon, Penna.

FOR SALE: Water storage tanks for spraying 7' x 6', with 2" staves, used in distilling wood alcohol. \$20.00 each. Cost new, \$85.00. Write Don Stearns, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

FOR SALE: Two International T Twenty Crawlers, Three Farmall Twenties, Two Farmall Thirties, All Blue Ribbon guaranteed. One Cletrac, in good condition. New and used tractor cultivators; Two John Bean Rubber Roll Power graders, less motor; One Rubber Roll Picking table; used sprayers of various makes; Parts and Service. J. Jacobsen & Son, Phone 54-R Girard, Erie County, Pa.

(Continued on page 27).

USDA Announces Price Support Program For 1942 Crop Irish Potatoes

(Continued from page 8)

proves necessary to handle bulk or stored potatoes.

Prices will be supported through one or more of the following methods:

1. Purchases for relief distribution by the Agricultural Marketing Administration; distribution to low-income families through the Stamp Program;
2. Diversion to starch, livestock feed, and other products under AMA programs;
3. Loans or purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Department officials point out that the potato price support program is not aimed toward expanded production in 1942, but rather to assure the full planting of the allotted acreage which is the same as in 1940 and 1941. This acreage is sufficient to produce the 365 million bushels needed to meet normal domestic requirements. To further encourage full planting, the Agricultural Conservation Program regulations will provide that potato producers must plant an acreage equal to at least 80 and not over 110 per cent of their allotment in order to qualify for the full ACP potato payment.

Low prices for the past few years have caused a considerable reduction of the acreage planted to potatoes, Department officials say, but due to high yields per acre, production has been adequate.

GROWER TO GROWER EXCHANGE

(Continued from page 26)

PLANTER FOR SALE: A used, Two-Row International Picker-type potato planter, with fertilizer attachment and tractor hitch, in running condition. Write: G. L. Allen, Wysox, Bradford County, Penna.

Remember That New Member
Enlist him, Today!

Hammond Betterbags are Proven for

Packing Pennsylvania
Potatoes



ARE MADE FOR

Fertilizers,

Lime and Limestone,
Flour, Feed, and
Potatoes

They Combine

Strength
Quality
Fine Printing

You Can Be Proud of
Your Product

in

Hammond Betterbags

★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.



E. H. Deller, York County, Pa., picks Iron Age to protect his potato crop.



Spraying potatoes on the Deller farm with strong solution of bluestone lime. Mr. Deller uses an Iron Age power take-off row crop model.

AFTER 4 years of hard use, Mr. E. H. Deller's power take-off Iron Age sprayer is still working perfectly . . . keeping more than 60 acres of fine York County potatoes in tip-top condition throughout the season. Grower Deller says he likes his Iron Age machine far better than the sprayer he had previously, pointing out that he uses his sprayer hard 6 to 8 times each year for not only his own crop, but also for that of his son on an adjoining farm.

"It really gets a tough workout," he says, "but the 20-23 G.P.M. Victory pump delivers up to 800 lbs. pressure consistently . . . and that's all I ask." The Dellers—father and son—farm over 277 acres between them, and are sold on Iron Age planting, spraying and digging equipment. In 24 years of farming, Mr. Deller, Sr. has seen no equal to the Iron Age planter . . . and he claims he'll keep on buying Iron Age as long as he stays on the soil.

**A. B. FARQUHAR, CO., Limited, 111 Duke St.
YORK, PA.**

He sprays the
Iron Age Way
to make his
potato crop pay

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



"PENN SPUD" Says—



★ ★ ★
"When In Doubt—
SPRAY!"
★ ★ ★

MAY . « » . 1942

Published by the

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED



LETHANE 60- ROTENONE- CUPROCID

Consider what this combination of a high-speed contact insecticide, a stomach poison, and a powerful fungicide can do for you.

THERE is a trend among potato growers toward the use of faster acting insecticides. LETHANE 60 and rotenone, acting together as a contact insecticide, give a QUICK kill of Colorado Potato Beetle—prevent most of the damage. This combination controls not only the larval form, but also a good percentage of the adult beetles, thus striking at the source of reinfestation.

The residue of rotenone on the plants acts as a stomach poison. It controls beetles and larvae not hit by the dust or spray, and larvae which hatch soon after the application.

LETHANE 60 and rotenone also control aphids, leaf hoppers, flea beetles, psyllids. Most potato producing areas now have to contend with one or more of these insects, which are controlled by a good contact insecticide.

The damage insects do by feeding on the plants is not the whole story, however. Plant disease organisms enter the plant through the wounds insects make in the foliage. Insects also act as carriers of certain plant diseases. Control the insects with HIGH-SPEED LETHANE-rotenone, and you retard or prevent the spread of diseases.

LETHANE 60 is a synthetic contact insecticide. As a source of insect killing power, it is cheaper than botanicals such as derris, cube, etc. Combining it with a reduced amount of rotenone gives you finished dusts and sprays with:

- **Faster Insect Kill.**
- **Higher Percentage Kill.**
- **Lower Cost.**

LETHANE 60 is not dependent on imported raw materials. By using it your supplier gives you better insecticides and conserves the limited derris stocks.

For control of early and late blights, Yellow CUPROCID is incorporated in the dust or added by you to the spray tank. See CUPROCID bulletin 18 for the complete advantages of this fungicide which has won such tremendous acceptance.

LETHANE 60-rotenone may be used for insect control without the CUPROCID. And CUPROCID may be combined with arsenicals or applied alone as a straight fungicide dust or spray. But for maximum protection to your crop *this season*, use the triple combination: LETHANE 60-rotenone-CUPROCID.

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

Manufacturers of CUPROCID* and LETHANE* 60 for dust and spray



Nixon's Potato Spray Program Stands the Test of Time

It is twenty-five years, a quarter of a century, since Dr. E. L. Nixon arrived in Pennsylvania and inaugurated what has come to be known as Pennsylvania's Potato Spray Program. During these twenty-five years many another idea, plan or program has been conceived and inaugurated for the benefit of Pennsylvania Agriculture, some remained on paper, while others were put into operation, but many of them have long since been forgotten.

Previous to 1918, when Dr. Nixon set foot on the Penn State Campus, potato spraying on the College Farm had shown but an average increase of 13.6 bushels per acre over the six-year period from 1910 to 1917 inclusive. This was the best that could be secured by the use of commercial bordeaux, low pressure (100 pounds per acre), one nozzle per row, with little thought of proper adjustment or nozzle construction, and two to four sprays per season. Results in the border states, particularly New York and New Jersey, showed little more in the way of encouragement for inaugurating a potato spray program, and the methods employed were equally primitive.

Without fear or favor, Nixon set out in 1918 to organize 32 potato spray demonstrations in 11 counties which involved the spraying of 314 acres on the farms of cooperating growers. The results, if interpreted in the light of present day potato spraying, would not be considered exciting, but in 1918 an increase of 34.8 bushels per acre was not only significant but encouraging to both the Doctor and the cooperating growers. The following year 224 demonstrations in 23 counties showed an average increase of 42.9 bushels per acre. By 1920 the records show that demonstrations were organized in 42 counties involving over 5,000 acres of potatoes and the records in the fall showed an average gain of 74.7 bushels per acre over unsprayed checks. As a direct result of these increases over 500 sprayers were introduced with Pennsylvania growers in 1920. From here on, the stream flowed deeper, with the high water mark not to be reached until 1927, when 245 demonstrations showed an average increased yield of 136.7 bushels per acre.

Pennsylvania's Potato Spray Program had arrived, even the most skeptical had to admit it. By 1927, "400 Bushel" yields were commonplace, increases of 100 and even 200 bushels per acre from spraying

were unquestioned, and by 1930 it was estimated that 10,000 sprayers were in operation in the State.

The Program

WHY SPRAY? It is questionable if anyone ever wrote a clearer, more concise explanation of why we spray potatoes than was written by Dr. Nixon in his potato spray bulletin of 1922, and later included in his book, "Principles of Potato Production." This story is so fundamental to potato spraying that it is included here in its entirety.

"The potato plant has roots, stems and leaves, and tubers or potatoes which are underground modified stems. The roots absorb water and mineral salts from the soil. The stems display the leaves to the sunshine and air and serve to transport to the leaves what the roots absorb from the soil. The chief function of the leaves is to manufacture starch. By the action of the energy of sunlight, the green leaves convert or combine carbon dioxide obtained from the air and water obtained from the soil into starch.

A small portion of this starch is used by the potato plant in its growth processes, but a great excess is made by the leaves and this is transferred through the stems to the tubers, where it is stored. The valuable starchy material in the tubers is then actually produced in the leaves. It takes an entire leaf surface to make maximum tuber production. Every spot, hole, or burned edge on the leaf surface reduces tuber production in the same ratio that the size of the defect bears to the entire leaf surface.

The purpose of spraying consequently is to prevent the formation of defects; such as spots, holes and burned edges. These defects can be avoided only by preventing their appearance. They cannot be cured after they appear. Spraying is the only means of prevention, and the three factors: Time (when to spray), Manner (how to spray), and Material (what to use) play the important part.

WHEN TO BEGIN SPRAYING: In 1918, most spraying was begun when the plants were ten inches to a foot high. Nixon's Program called for making the first spray before all the plants were through the ground. He stated, "In a general way, one should begin spraying before the appearance of flea beetles, which is frequently before all the plants are through the ground....Spraying

should begin before the trouble is apparent. The best rule is to begin early and continue spraying until the vines are dead."

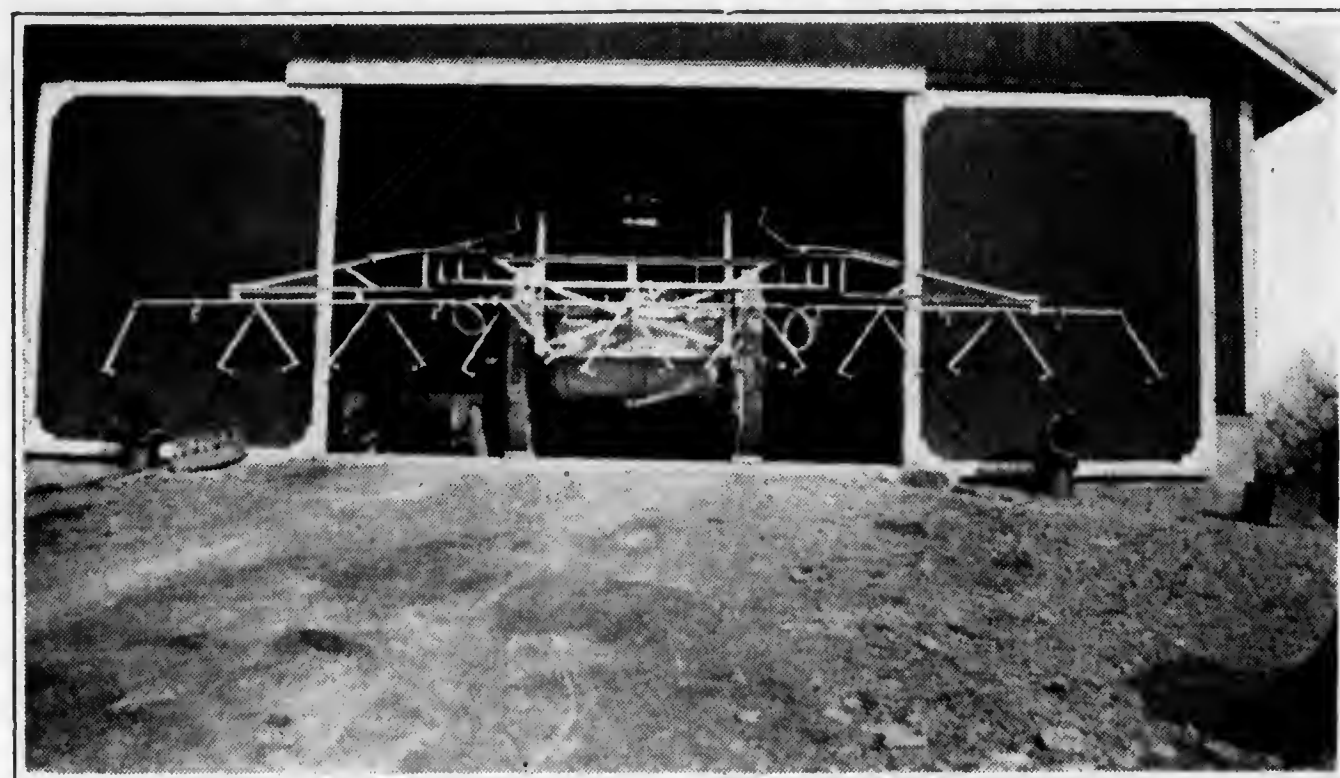
HOW OFTEN SHOULD WE SPRAY? In the early period, Nixon stated that spraying should be made at not longer than ten-day intervals. He said, "Spraying which thoroughly protects at any given time does not suffice ten days later." He found that eight sprays under optimum conditions may suffice, ten applications were more like it, and that twelve may be necessary.

HOW LATE SHOULD WE SPRAY? Nixon said until the vines are dead. He pointed out the danger of infection from LATE BLIGHT at the very end of the

season, resulting many times in severe tuber rot. He stated that tuber production continued so long as the plants are kept green.

WHAT PRESSURE SHOULD WE USE? Nixon championed high pressure as against low pressures. He stated, "High pressure, with proper nozzle adjustment, puts a film over the entire plant, provided there is enough material." He insisted in the days when traction sprayers were the rule, that they be kept in condition to deliver the highest pressure possible.

HOW MUCH MATERIAL SHOULD WE USE? From the beginning he insisted on 100 gallons per acre per application, more if needed to make a



Condition and readjust your Spray Boom on the next rainy day.

complete coverage of all the foliage. He did not aim at drenching the plant but rather, as stated in his own words, "A film is all that is needed; that which runs off is wasted. A plant may be dripping and still be only half sprayed."

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLETE COVERAGE: Nixon stated in his bulletin in 1922 that, "if the under surface of the leaf is not covered, less than half a job has been done. Of the two surfaces, the under is the more important. It is on the under surface that insects deposit their eggs. The under surface remains moist longer than the upper, thereby aiding infection from disease germs. A host of ills befall the lower surface which do not endanger the naturally better protected upper surface."

SPRAY BOOM CONSTRUCTION: Spray booms in 1918 were of every conceivable type and construction. Some

were stationary, others hung loose, some were built of large pipe, some of small, while still others were a mixture of all of the above. It wasn't just an arbitrary decision on the part of Nixon that he set about to design and construct a spray boom best suited to do the job. He knew what he was about, as T. B. Terry would say. He reasoned there must be a definite relationship between the size of the different pipes in the make-up of the boom. Likewise, he reasoned there must be a certain position at which the greatest coverage can be obtained. Therefore, he decided upon a certain length for the drop arm pipes. The Nixon Spray Boom, not a particular make or trade name, but a particular type of spray boom as to fundamental construction, is in universal usage throughout Pennsylvania today, as well as in most potato growing sections of the Nation.

(Continued on page 16)

War Emergency Care of Farm Equipment

Contributed by
Agricultural Engineering Department
The Pennsylvania State College
AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION
by R. U. Blasingame

While in Harrisburg recently I called on the service men of the Massey-Harris, Oliver, Allis-Chalmers, International Harvester, Huber, Deere, Caterpillar, Cletrac, and Case Companies. I asked them to outline briefly a preventive maintenance farm tractor program in order to prevent abnormal wear, expense, and trouble with those machines. Almost to a man they listed among the important precautions in operating farm tractors something like this:

1. It saves time and expense to take time to give farm tractors the care which they deserve.

2. This is called preventive maintenance because it stops trouble before it starts.

3. Use good fuel from a reliable firm.

4. Keep that fuel clean. The jet on your tractor is only a very tiny hole. The least particle of trash stops it up.

5. Cans, funnels, and dust blowing around cause lots of tractor troubles.

6. Most of the water and other foreign material in the fuel can be removed by cleaning out the sediment bowl between the fuel tank and the carburetor. This needs regular servicing.

7. Fuel stored in a tank under ground or in drums, kept away from the direct rays of the sun, has less harmful gum deposits because the light portions do not evaporate so rapidly.

8. When 10 gallons of fuel are burned in a tractor, the engine consumes enough air to fill two 90-ton silos. If this air is laden with dust the engine will be worn rapidly if the air cleaner is not serviced often. The instruction book tells how to keep the air cleaner in good shape. It is well to service the air cleaner at least once a day in average operating conditions and several times a day in very dusty fields.

9. No matter how well the air cleaner is working, dust will enter the engine through cracks in the air hose or connections between the cleaner and carburetor. All of these connections must be kept dust tight.

10. Then, there are carburetor and manifold gaskets which may be loose and let dust enter the engine.

11. Too often the breather is forgotten. It is another entrance through which dirt may enter the engine. Breathers are equipped with caps which are in reality miniature air cleaners. To keep them working right remove the cap and wash it in kerosene. Before replacing it dip the cap in clean engine oil.

12. Use good grade oil and keep the measuring cans and funnels clean. This means spotlessly clean.

13. Clean off the dirt which always collects around the crank case filler pipe before putting in new oil.

14. Oil filters remove dirt, sludge and foreign matter from the engine oil. This filter will clog if it isn't serviced or a new one put on as the instruction book recommends.

15. Each tractor manufacturer has a lubrication chart for the grades of oil to use in summer and winter. Also, these charts tell how often the oil must be changed when burning kerosene, fuel oil or gasoline. To neglect these recommendations one is burning his tractor at both ends.

16. Warm-up periods are important. These tractor manufacturers say that the most engine wear comes in the first few minutes of operation. This is because the tractor is cranked and the load thrown on at high engine speed all at once. Take a tip from the aviator. He gives his engine a warm-up run before he takes off.

These service men for the tractor companies know about troubles because that is all they do, fix these machines in the field. A few tips from them are worth remembering.

MORE TRACTOR WORK PER GALLON

by A. W. Clyde

More than 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline and other tractor fuel could be saved each year if all of the farm tractors in the state were operated as efficiently as some are. This may seem an outlandish estimate, but I think it is a conservative one. Specific ways of getting more work from each gallon of fuel are listed below.

1. Burn Gasoline with High Compression

Compression is power is the first law of the gas engine. The reason we have many low compression tractors is because heavy fuels, such as kerosene, are

low priced. They can be used with low compression, but will knock badly if the compression is raised beyond a certain point. This fuel knock is such a handicap that it has been called the "cancer of combustion." Gasoline has better anti-knock quality and may be used with higher compression. But it also costs more than heavy fuels, particularly in this state where the tax on gasoline must be paid. My purpose is not to convince anybody which fuel he should use, but to point out that it is wasteful to burn a good fuel like gasoline in a low compression engine. With low compression a tractor will use as many or more gallons of gasoline in plowing an acre as of heavy fuel because each gallon has fewer pounds. If a man has a tractor made for heavy fuel and decides to use gasoline exclusively, he should increase the compression of the engine. He cannot hope to save any gallons if he burns gasoline with low compression.

2. Check Carburetor Adjustment

A rich mixture is needed for full power but a rich mixture is wasteful. Most work does not require the last ounce of engine power, hence a leaner economical mixture can be used. If the carburetor has a needle valve for adjusting the load mixture, this should be adjusted to give as lean a mixture as will fire regularly and pick up the load satisfactorily. Do not, however, tinker with the idling adjustment for this purpose. On some tractors the carburetor may need adjustment when changing from heavy work, like plowing, to a lighter job. This is because some carburetors give a richer mixture for a light load than for full load.

3. Reduce Engine Speed for Light Work

Every needless revolution of the engine wastes fuel. When the load is light, full speed is not necessary and, if practicable, the speed should be lowered. The reason for this goes back to compression. At full speed with light load the actual compression pressure is very low and little work is done by the fuel used. At a slower speed, the throttle opens wider, and the compression pressure is higher. This gives fewer explosions per minute, but each one makes better use of the fuel. For half load with some 2-plow tractors, as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons can be saved each day by reducing engine speed and readjusting the carburetor.

4. Have a Big Enough Load But Not Too Big

When a tractor is pulling a drawbar load, the drive wheels always slip, and

slip is a loss. But if we make the load very light so as to have little slip, we lose in another way. We then have to move the tractor more miles to plow an acre or do any certain amount of work. Hence the size of load must be a compromise between two conflicting things. Extensive tests at this college and in Iowa show that the greatest amount of engine work gets to the drawbar if the slip is as follows:

Wheel tractors, either air or steel—10% slip on average surfaces. On a firm surface such as sod, the slip should be a little less, and on a very soft surface it should be more.

Tracklayers—2 to 4% slip.

A slip test is easy to make. Measure off 100 feet and see how many revolutions the drivewheels make in this distance without any load. Then attach the load and see how far the tractor goes in the same number of revolutions. Subtract this figure from 100 and the result is the per cent slip.

If the slip is found too low, then perhaps something can be done to pull a bigger load and cover a wider strip of ground. If the slip is too high, then choose between (a) adding weight to the drive wheels, or (b) reducing the load.

KEEP MACHINERY GOING BY KNOWING WHEN, WHAT, AND HOW

by D. C. Sprague

Have the satisfaction of knowing that you will get the job done on time tomorrow, with the least work, and with those old machines too. Why wait and worry? Yes, why do like this fellow?

He is up feeling fine and does the chores with a bang! Puts away a good breakfast and starts off to the field. Whoa! That jingle stops him. Something is wrong! Yes, there it is. A dangling cultivator shovel and one bolt gone.

Now, he is back to the shed still feeling pretty good as such things generally happen at the other end of the field. Yes, this is the can but it is too dark to see, so the contents are dumped on the floor by the door. He is lucky. Found just the right bolt with a nut. Now he remembers that the wrench is in the garage so leaves the can and bolts strewn in the doorway, arguing that the kids ought to know enough to let them alone.

As he tightens the nut he wishes for a washer, and upon seeing the wife, gets ready to grumble, "Don't have time,"

(Continued on page 20)

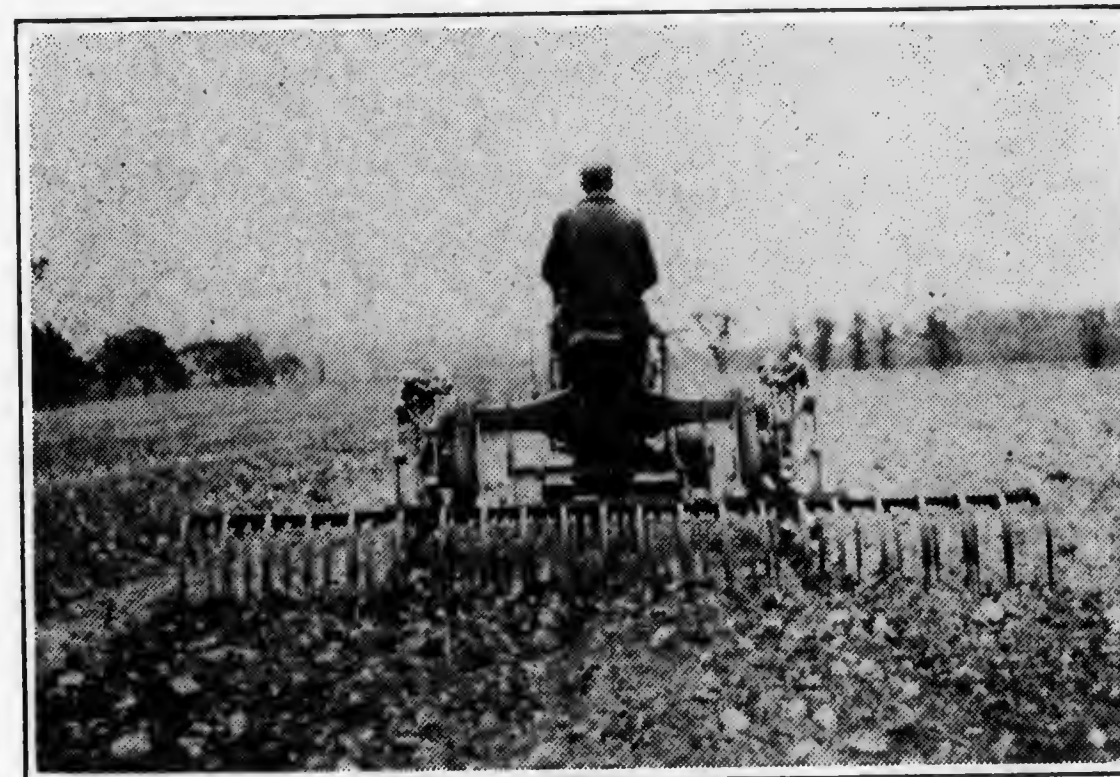
Timely Observations and Suggestions

by L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

"WHAT DO WE CULTIVATE FOR," BY T. B. TERRY:

"To keep weeds down, and the surface mellow....., so as to let air in and check evaporation from below. These are the main reasons. By cultivation I mean, of course, all stirring of the soil—harrowing as well as the work done by the weeder and different cultivators. Have you ever stopped to think how much damage weeds do? There is no question on this point; they eat up plant food and deprive your potatoes of it just as certainly as a rat eating some of the oats fed your horse cheats your horse out of some of his food. If you let them grow, they will eat, and you pay the full bill in potatoes. And, what may

be still more important some years, weeds will drink. And do you know how much they will drink?.....one pound of weeds (dry weight) evaporates or removes approximately 300 pounds of water from the soil. Think of this when you let weeds grow, particularly in a dry year. Potatoes need abundant moisture; weeds rob them of it. Are you going to let the tramps eat and drink at your expense? Are you going to treat them better than your own family? Alas! Some farmers do. Shame on them. Let us do all we can, friends, to show them more businesslike and manly methods. With drained soil and proper food, and persistent, systematic effort, we can keep weeds practically down, never let



Keep the Weeder Going Early and Late.

them see daylight, (nothing short of this is perfect), and still we shall only be giving the crop the tillage that it needs and what it will pay for. The weed fighting has really cost nothing to speak of. What did Providence give us weeds for? Partly to oblige us to till well, perhaps."

SOME SIMPLE PROVEN RULES OF CULTIVATION:

The first or early cultivations on potatoes can and should be deep and close to the rows.

The harrow, spike or springtooth, preferably the springtooth set shallow should be used prior to the potatoes coming up, either lengthwise or crosswise of the rows.

The weeder, the best time and labor saver the potato grower has, (one of the

cheapest too) should be started early, used often, and continued late. Bear in mind it is not a weed eradicator, it is a weed preventer. It has no equal if properly used.

After the potatoes are six inches high, actual cultivation should be shallow and not too close to the rows or plants. Deep cultivation after mid-season has ruined many an otherwise promising potato crop. The weeder can and should be used into mid-season or later, particularly on the Rural or late crop. As Dr. Nixon has often said, "Weed until they are knee high, and then once or twice more."

Ridging or hilling for weed control should not be necessary. What little ridging or hilling is done should be aimed at preventing the sunburning of

tubers that lie near the surface. The ridge or row should be wide or flat when the job is complete.

SPRAY BOOM ADJUSTMENT IS IMPORTANT:

It is depressing, it is discouraging, yes, even disgusting to see an otherwise good spray outfit, proper pump capacity and motor power, good pressure and all that, and then find the spray boom completely out of line or adjustment. Before going into the field this year, of all years, when every move must count, check over your spray boom. See that it is rigid, in line, firmly fastened so as to not change its position once in the field, that the drop pipes are positioned properly. Some people, it seems, never learn to paint, some never learn how to spray. Thousands have done it, and you can do it too. A word of caution, however: Proceed with this job with care to prevent breakage of fittings or pipes.

CONSERVE ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES:

The wise potato grower will begin now to conserve many essential supplies that will become increasingly hard to replace as war production and the offensive drive comes into action. All of the following items will be affected directly or indirectly by the war effort:

- Bags (particularly burlap)
- Farm tools and shop tools.
- Rubber products, such as rubber belting, tires, hose, etc.
- New machinery, graders, sprayers, etc.
- Pipes of all kinds.
- Engines and pumps.
- Certain kinds of rope and twine.
- Scales.
- Tarpaulins.
- All aluminum products, potato forks, etc.
- All tin products, such as funnels, etc.
- Certain kinds of paint.

By being thrifty or saving, even though many items may still appear to be in abundance, you will be cultivating a good habit for the day when these items are not to be had so readily. You may be helping another soldier or sailor out of a tough spot.

In the December, 1940, issue of the GUIDE POST, I published a potato growers' inventory. Perhaps now is a good time to take stock of some of your equipment or supplies, where it is stored, and in what condition.

AVAILABILITY OF BLUE STONE AND LIME:

I am informed that the principle Pennsylvania lime plants that furnish the

bulk of potato spray lime are all working at 100% capacity. The bulk of their output is for industry, steel mills, chemical plants, etc., in the connection with the production of war goods. In talking with one of the higher officials of one of these plants, he assured me that every effort will be made to meet spray lime requirements. He pointed out that in some instances there may be delays, due to full capacity operation and inability to secure cars immediately for shipment. Growers who have been in the habit of going direct to the plants for truck pick-up of their spray lime needs will be cared for as in the past. So as not to cause delay, both for the grower and the lime company, it will be advisable for the grower to contact the company a few days in advance to date of trip.

I am informed that there will be ample Blue Stone for spray needs for the present season. Here again the problem of possible delay in shipment should be taken into account. A price ceiling of six cents per pound has been placed on Blue Stone. Although I am not so informed, I assume this is a manufacturers' plant price. At any rate, if this can be maintained, it is a much different situation than during the last war, when Blue Stone went as high as fifteen cents per pound.

A FEW FARM HAZARDS THAT CAN BE FIXED ON A RAINY DAY:

Broken wobbly steps, that may mean a broken leg. Missing steps, broken railings, broken floor boards, and cluttered up stairways are definite hazards.

Broken or cracked ladder rungs, side pieces, and damaged step ladders, all of which are often used accessories on the farm, can easily and quickly be repaired and made safe. Plenty of danger of an accident here.

Loose handles in the axe, maddock, pick or sledge waste time for the user, and make someone liable to permanent injury.

If you have lumber that has been used in some temporary job, and is full of nails, rainy days will be well spent in cleaning the lumber which will save time when again needed.

Door hinges, roller door tracks, and safe door latches can be quickly fixed with but little cost.

If you have not already done so, arrange a convenient, permanent tool

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Large Increases in Movement of Potatoes for the 1941-42 Marketing Season

The 1941-32 Marketing Season just closed shows marked increases over past seasons in volume of potatoes moved, number of buyers and distributors served, number of communities and stores to receive direct store-door deliveries, and in number of participating growers.

Chain stores continued the leading cooperators, with increases in their participation with the Association over previous seasons. An analysis of the season's business shows a great increase in the participation of independent chains and independent co-operators.

Other significant facts shown by the analysis of the past season's marketing activities were a marked increase in the movement in the Southeastern Marketing area, made possible largely by the establishment of the Allentown Branch Office, a wider distribution over past seasons, with potatoes having been delivered to distant points such as Boston, Richmond, Roanoke, Columbus, etc., an increase in the quality of the Association pack, as shown by increased demand by buyers and the reduction of market rejections to the lowest figure since the initiation of the program, and the increased cooperation of various other agencies.

Movement Virtually Reaches 5,000,000 Packs

District	B-15's	Red 15's	E-15's	B 50's	Uncl. 50's	Value
Northeast Marketing Area	464,176	11,500		24,703	7,800	\$156,611.64
Southwest Marketing Area	1,413,293	9,435		88,491	640	489,169.84
Central Marketing Area	600,775	64,170		12,924	4,600	184,162.75
Northwest Marketing Area	440,050	22,061	34,200	5,300	10,550	141,019.00
Southwest Marketing Area	1,132,711	59,859	5,809	19,057	24,073	353,101.98
TOTAL	4,051,005	167,025	40,009	150,475	47,663	\$1,324,065.21
Total Equivalent in pecks: 4,918,499						

From the vast volume of figures available, and by careful computations where definite figures were not obtainable, the season's movement reached an equivalent of 4,918,499 pecks. Breaking this down to the various Association packs, the volume or number of each pack moved was as follows: Blue Label 15's—4,051,005; Red Label 15's—167,025; Economy 15's—40,009; Blue Label 50's—150,475; Unclassified 50's—47,663.

While participating growers will tell you they received an increased price for potatoes merchandised through the Association Program, thousands of other growers benefitted directly and indirectly through stabilization of prices and increased prices at the farm-yard. The total value of all the potatoes sold during the year amounted to \$1,324,065.21. This vast volume of business was handled, to the everlasting credit of the distributors and buyers, without any short paying or rubber checks.

Much of the credit for the increased volume, the increased demand for the Association pack, should go to the Local Association Grade Supervisors who bore the brunt of the job of seeing that the pack was right. The Marketing Pro-

gram and the activities of these local men in establishing better grading, packing and merchandising, is leading to better production methods and better care of the crop both in the field and in the storage.

Potatoes were moved from practically all the leading potato growing areas of the State during the past season, and from many widely scattered growers and points. Figured on a county basis, the ten leading shipping counties during the past year were: Erie, Somerset, Lancaster, Lehigh, Cambria, Chester, Northampton, Columbia, Carbon and Potter.

Big Increase in Store-Door Deliveries

Direct store-door deliveries more than doubled that of a year ago, with over 2,000 stores in 416 communities receiving supplies in this manner. Over fifty percent, 56.2% to be exact, of all Blue Label pecks sold took this direct route from grower, to store, to consumer. The movement of the same pack, the Blue Label peck, to strictly Pennsylvania stores on this direct store-door delivery program was close to 65% of all pecks moved within the State.

In many communities, the entire movement was by direct store-door delivery, with individual growers and groups of growers cooperating throughout the season to keep up prompt and constant store supplies. The movement in the Metropolitan area of Pittsburgh was better than 80%, direct to the stores, while the Philadelphia movement direct store-door increased to close to 60%.

Direct store-door deliveries have resulted in a closer and better relationship between the buyer, the store manager, and the grower or shipper. All of this great movement was made with a very minimum of complaint on the part of store managers as to deliveries, and our growers have reported, with few exceptions, the most courteous treatment. It is evident that the farmer, in this case, the potato grower, and the business man, the distributor of essential food, can cooperate for the good of all three groups concerned, the producer, the distributor and the consumer.

In addition to the large share of the consumers' dollar returned to the producer, which has in many cases been as high as 85%, direct store-door delivery has proven, in most cases, to be more economical to both the shipper and the distributor.

Southeastern Marketing Area Leads in Distribution

Of the five marketing areas — the Southeastern, the Northeastern, the Southwestern, the Northwestern and the Central—the Southeastern area showed the largest increased movement for the season, as well as the largest total tonnage. The movement credited directly to the Allentown Branch Office, which figured largely in the increases, totaled the equivalent of 1,341,973 pecks, or an increase of 54.44% over the movement in the same area a year ago.

Although the greater portion of this movement was Blue Label pecks, the Blue Label 50's had their heaviest movement in this area, with the total reaching 87,514 fifty-pound bags for the season.

The movement in the Southwestern area totaled 1,342,146 pecks, with an increase of 39.02% over that of last year, while the movement in the Northeastern area totaled 584,019 pecks, the Northwestern area used 549,144 pecks, and the movement into the Central area was 723,358 pecks. These figures represent the volume handled by food distribu-

tors in these areas, and should not be confused with the volume or tonnage packed by growers within the areas. The populations and the numbers of cooperating distributors and stores in the above areas determined, to a large extent, the volumes of movement.

Increase in Number of Buyers and Distributors

While the chain stores continued as the leading cooperators and distributors of Pennsylvania Blue Labels, an increased number of participating independent chains and operators resulted in a considerable increase in the movement to independent outlets. By far, the largest increase in this independent movement was shown in the Northwestern and Southwestern areas.

Through personal contacts with buyers, made by the Association and by grower-shippers, many markets that had been lost to outside competitors were reclaimed for the movement of Pennsylvania grown potatoes. These buyers and distributors, many of whom had lost confidence in Pennsylvania potatoes, because of former poor grading and uncertain supplies, had to be shown that quality and supplies would be consistent. With growers meeting these requirements with the Association pack, a number of these new buyers and distributors have been steady cooperators throughout the year.

Whereas many of the same buyers accused the grower in years past of crooked grading and packing, and the grower, in turn, accused the buyer of low prices and crooked dealing, they are now beginning to meet each other on a common ground founded on the principle of cooperation. No one can deny that better relationships have been established, in which each can share and share alike.

Blue Labels from Boston to Virginia

When the Association Marketing Plan was inaugurated in 1936, we were thinking largely in terms of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania markets. This still is the "battle cry", for in spite of the progress made, the movement of increased volumes of potatoes, improvement in grading and packing, and a better understanding and relationship, there are still thousands of growers who are not directly benefitting and thousands of stores still to be reached.

(Continued on page 17)

The Home Front and Victory

From week to week and month to month more people are realizing that this war is not "something apart," not a task for someone else to do. Hundreds and thousands more must come to this realization during the weeks ahead. There is a job for all of us, not alone the soldier at the front, but all of those on the "Home Front," including the miner digging the necessary coal for the molders of steel, the machinists at their benches turning out tools and parts for war equipment, the producer and distributor of the necessary food to feed the masses at home and the allies abroad as well as our soldiers on the field of battle.

All of these and many more are in this war, and until VICTORY is won, all will either volunteer or be called upon to work, give, sacrifice, fight and even die, so that our way of life, as Lincoln said, "Shall not perish from the earth."

Gas Rationing Effective May 15th

With gasoline deliveries to retailers reduced by one third, the War Production Board ordered a gas rationing plan effective in 17 eastern states beginning May 15th. It is pointed out that the plan was adopted to assure the public of fair distribution of the curtailed supplies of gasoline in the Atlantic sea-board area, including Pennsylvania. The shortage arises not from a scarcity of crude oil or from refinery facilities, but from a lack in transportation means. Normally, more than 90% of the supply of gas on the east coast is brought in by tanker. Since the start of the war, many tankers have been sunk by enemy submarine action, and sinkings continue. At the same time, the Army and Navy, preparing for offensive action at the earliest possible moment, need every tanker that can be pressed into military service. In addition to this, the great industrial empire of the east is using increasing amounts of petroleum products in the production of necessary war equipment.

Under present rulings, trucks will not come under the restrictions set forth in the order for May 15th. This may be changed, however, as further restrictions are most certain to follow if the public does not do its part in conserving fuel. The Government is asking motorists to:

1. Eliminate all unnecessary driving.

2. Form car sharing pools with neighbors working in the same general area.

When use of the car has been reduced to the minimum, gasoline consumption may be further conserved by observing the following suggestions:

1. Drive under 40 miles per hour. Studies have shown that gasoline consumption increases with the speed of a car. A car getting 16.4 miles to a gallon of gas at a speed of 40 miles per hour will get only 14.6 miles on a gallon at 50 miles an hour; 12.6 at 60 miles; 10.6 at 70 miles, and 8.6 at 80 miles per hour.

2. Don't idle the motor unnecessarily. The Bureau of Standards report that a 30-second "idle" uses one-sixth as much gasoline as would be consumed by a car going one mile at 50 miles per hour.

3. Keep your car in good mechanical condition.

4. Align the wheels properly.

5. Lubricate all parts of the car regularly with proper lubricants.

6. Drive at steady speeds. Avoid spurring.

7. Start slowly. Don't attempt quick get-aways.

8. Keep braking to a safe minimum.

9. Inflate tires properly.

10. Don't drive on curves at speeds that "pull" the car.

The same rules can and should be applied to the use of gas on the farm, gas engines, the sprayer and the tractor included.

Rubber Wheeled Farm Machinery Out

Because of the critical rubber situation, the War Production Board has ordered production of farm machinery and equipment requiring rubber tires discontinued after April 30, except for combine harvest thrashers. Production of combines requiring rubber tires must be dropped also after July 31.

Transportation Restrictions

Moving to counteract a rapidly dwindling supply of motor trucks in the face of increased demands on the country's transportation facilities, the Office of Defense Transportation, April 23rd, ordered the trucking industry to put its over-the-road freight operations on a more efficient basis. The new regulations

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THE GUIDE POST

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.



GROWER TO GROWER EXCHANGE SERVES USERS

THE GROWER TO GROWER EXCHANGE, carried entirely for the convenience of growers who wish to buy, sell or swap farm products, farm machinery, and the like, has served many of its users well, procuring them a ready sale for the article they wanted moved, or securing for them the machinery they needed to buy.

Recently we received a letter from J. C. Jacobsen, of Girard, who has used the GUIDE POST many times in the past several years, which proves the worth of the GROWER TO GROWER EXCHANGE as an advertising medium. Mr. Jacobsen's letter read as follows:

"We are writing you in appreciation for the results obtained from our ads in the Guide Post. We have been running these ads quite frequently in the past three years and have been very well pleased with the response we have received from them. The ad is always set

up in nice form and placed in the Grower to Grower Exchange where you just can't miss it.

"Another feature of advertising in the Guide Post is the great span of territory it covers. We have received inquiries from such places as Coudersport, Pa., St. Mary's, Pa., Dalton, Pa., Pennsylvania Furnace, Pa., Williamsport, Pa., and even from Elmira, Michigan.

"We have moved a number pieces of machinery through this source and feel assured that this is really the very best paper we have found for advertising purposes."

With Sympathy

This office was indeed sorry to hear of the passing of Mrs. Thomas Buell, Elmira, Michigan.

Those of us who have at various times over past years made trips into the seed potato section of Northern Michigan will long remember the friendly greeting and welcome from Mrs. Buell at the Buell Homestead, near Elmira.

We express our deepest sympathy to Mr. Buell and members of the family.

FOUND!

A NEW-MEMBER BLANK

in this issue

of the GUIDE POST!

★ ★ ★

Use it, today, to sign up a member-subscriber.

His receipt of the Guide Post is as good as attendance at a good Potato Meeting—which he probably can't attend—without gas, tires and time.

★ ★ ★

Help him to be informed!

Treat him to the privileges of
 THE GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Potato Growers Appear Before Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives

A delegation of Pennsylvania potato growers took time out, in a busy season, to attend a legislative hearing and present testimony in support of legislation aimed at putting a stop to unjust loading and pilot charges, made on the producer and trucker of farm produce, in a number of our metropolitan markets. The hearing was held on April 24th, before the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

The delegation, speaking in behalf of Pennsylvania potato growers included: P. Daniel Frantz, Lehigh County, President of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, E. B. Bower, Centre County, General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, Ivan Miller and A. C. Harwood, Erie County, Irvin H. Hostetter and Hugh C. McPherson, York County, John Stoltzfus and Aaron W. Gehman, Chester County, and Dr. E. L. Nixon, who testified as a grower from Centre County.

The Bill under consideration was entered in the House of Representatives by Congressman Hobbs, of Alabama, and states in its title, "An Act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation." Provisions of the Bill, under Section 2, state, as follows:

"Any person who, in connection with or in relation to any act in any way or in any degree affecting trade or commerce or any article or commodity moving or about to move in trade or commerce—

"(a) Obtains or attempts to obtain, by use of or attempt to use or threat to use force, violence, or coercion, money or other valuable consideration; protection or protective service, or the expressed or implied promise thereof; or the purchase or rental of property; or

"(b) Obtains the property of another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of force or fear, or under color of official right; or

"(c) Commit or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to violate subsections (a) or (b) of this section; or

"(d) Conspires or acts concertedly with any other person or persons to violate any of the provisions of this section; shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 20 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both."

Brief and Testimony Presented by Pennsylvania Delegation

In addition to direct testimony, a brief was prepared by the Pennsylvania delegation, representing you and your Association, at the hearing and filed by Dr. Nixon with the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee at the close of his testimony. This brief explains pretty clearly the problems involved and the position taken by your Association.

"We, the undersigned, represent the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association. We deliver potatoes to every city in Pennsylvania, and into many cities of states bordering Pennsylvania. Many members of our organization have trouble in various cities both within and without the State with certain so-called representatives of labor unions. Their tactics are as follows:

"As the trucks drive up to a warehouse, store, or other terminal, one or more of these so-called union men demand a fee ranging from \$2.50 to \$9.00 before the potatoes can be unloaded. There is no uniform basis of charge. It varies with the resistance of the driver, either from his persuasive ability or out of respect for his size.

"The potato growers of Pennsylvania like those from other states do not have wide margins of profits on which to operate. These racket fees comes as a distinct hardship to our growers for they are paid directly out of the pockets of our growers. Frankly, we do not like the attitude of these agents or racketeers. There is a difference whether a man offers his services for hire or demands that 'You cannot unload here yourself. You have to pay a fee for this privilege.' (See receipts). These fees are exorbitant even if they are justified. They amount to more money (approximately 2 cents per bushel) for merely

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Vital Needs for Victory

(Released by R. U. BLASINGAME, Chairman, Agricultural Committee, State Council of Defense)

SCRAP IRON IS VITAL TO VICTORY: For every ton of scrap that is used, we conserve between 4 and 5 tons of iron ore, coal, stone and other raw materials, and in fact, our steel industry is based around the use of scrap.

If the steel mills had to erect blast furnaces to make steel out of new pig, the cost would be exorbitant, and we couldn't begin to build, especially at this time, the freight cars, the vessels, the blast furnaces, and the coke ovens, to make that additional tonnage of pig. So scrap is a very essential raw material at this time, and the steel that is made through scrap is stronger and it is cheaper.

In 1917, which was the peak year of the first World War, we consumed in this country 26,800,000 gross tons of iron and steel scrap. In 1940, which was a transitional year, or a defense year, our consumption was 40,000,000 tons of scrap. In 1941, we went up to 53,600,000 tons of scrap, twice what we did in the best year of the first World War.

Gather up your scrap iron and put it where it will count. Keep the steel mills rolling.

RUBBER IS VITAL TO VICTORY: No person shall, unless expressly permitted by the Director of Industrial Operations, destroy, by burning or any other means, all or any part of rubber tires, tire casings, tire tubes, waterproof footwear, heels, soles, hose, belting or storage battery boxes, whether these products are worn out or not, which is composed in whole or in part of any kind of rubber.

Rubber reclaimers' stocks of scrap will run out in about four months unless we increase their current collections. They are now running to the poorer grades of scrap to supplement tires and tubes.

Gather up your rubber and put it where it will count. Keep the rubber factories working.

WASTE PAPER IS VITAL TO VICTORY: Waste paper is vital to victory because it is a basic resource from which are made millions of containers which are essential to supply our armies on the fighting front, our soldiers in training, our allies overseas, and our vastly expanded defense industries.

Trade estimates that the average family can save a pound of waste paper a day. This is the important source of waste paper that must be salvaged if a serious shortage is to be averted.

A ton of paperboard, from which containers are made, contains 1906 pounds of waste paper, cardboard, and corrugated board. America's war effort now takes one-fourth of the more than 8,000,000 tons of paperboard scheduled for manufacture in the United States this coming year. By the end of 1942, it will be utilizing two-thirds of an estimated 9,000,000 tons. One ton of waste paper will produce any of the following: 1500 shell containers, 47,000 boxes for 30-caliber ammunition, 71,000 dust covers for airplane engines, or 36,000 practice targets.

Army ordnance plants require 30,000 tons of paperboard each month just for packaging the shells they turn out. To keep the soldiers in the service supplied with milk, army quartermasters need a million paper milk containers a day. Just to pack the canned tomatoes which the army boys will eat this next year will require a thousand tons of paperboard. *The paper collection drive must rake together almost 2,000,000 pounds of waste paper just to make the paperboard for these canned tomatoes.*

Gather up your waste paper and put it where it will count. Keep the paper mills rolling!

Also for Victory—

★ ★ ★

Buy Defense

Stamps and Bonds

Regularly!

★ ★ ★

This is Vital, Too!

Association Membership Shows Gain for Month of April

The membership canvass announced in the April issue of the Guide Post is under way with a substantial gain in membership in a number of counties for the month. The canvass of growers will continue with the support of many volunteer workers in numerous potato growing sections throughout the State.

As an Association Member you are invited and urged to support this move in your community and county. The best increase in membership for the past month was turned in by Union County with an increase of 38.4 per cent. Other counties making substantial gains were: Sullivan with a gain of 20%, Cambria 16.4%, Bedford 12.5%, and Columbia with a gain of 10.6%.

Counties that have reached or exceeded their goal are; Warren, Philadelphia, Columbia, Lebanon, Dauphin, and Elk.

The State Goal is 2,000 Members for the current year. This State-wide goal is broken down to the Counties on an equitable basis, using a factor based on acreage, production, and number of growers per county growing five acres or more of potatoes according to the last census.

The Counties have been arranged into five groups. Those with similar membership goals have been grouped together for the purpose of comparison.

The standing of a County in its group is determined on the basis of the percentage of its membership goal attained. For example, the goal for Lebanon County is 33 members. Lebanon County on May 1st had actually 43 members which places the County over its goal at 130.3%, and 1st in its group.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP RATING AND GOALS BY COUNTIES

Group 1		
County	Standing	Goal
Erie	3rd	96
Lancaster	6th	128
Lehigh	1st	183
Northampton	4th	101
Somerset	5th	156
York	2nd	94

Group 2		
County	Standing	Goal
Berks	5th	56

Cambria	2nd	55
Chester	3rd	42
Columbia	1st	47
Crawford	7th	68
Luzerne	6th	50
Mercer	8th	46
Potter	4th	56
Schuylkill	9th	74

Group 3		
County	Standing	Goal
Bradford	12th	30
Bucks	2nd	25
Butler	8th	38
Carbon	7th	24
Centre	3rd	23
Clearfield	6th	27
Indiana	5th	31
Jefferson	13th	29
Lackawanna	9th	21
Lebanon	1st	33
Lycoming	4th	32
Northumberland	10th	23
Tioga	11th	23

Group 4		
County	Standing	Goal
Armstrong	15th	16
Bedford	9th	16
Blair	11th	13
Clarion	5th	16
Clinton	14th	11
Cumberland	7th	11
Dauphin	3rd	12
Elk	3rd	10
Franklin	13th	16
Huntingdon	16th	10
Lawrence	10th	15
Monroe	8th	17
Montgomery	4th	15
Snyder	16th	10
Susquehanna	17th	11
Union	2nd	13
Venango	6th	16
Warren	1st	16
Wayne	12th	14
Westmorland	13th	16
Wyoming	10th	12

Group 5		
County	Standing	Goal
Adams	5th	8
Allegheny	9th	5
Beaver	11th	8
Cameron	6th	3
Delaware	10th	6
Fayette	8th	9
Forest	11th	5

(Continued on page 20)

NIXON'S POTATO SPRAY PROGRAM

(Continued from page 4)

NOZZLE CONSTRUCTION: With the advent of higher pressure came the necessity of a change in nozzle construction. The weakness of nozzles at that time was lack of volume and faulty construction of the whirl chamber. Here again Nixon, without fear or favor, criticized many of the faulty makes and co-operated with manufacturers who were progressive, in designing and constructing nozzles that would do the job.

BOOM AND NOZZLE ADJUSTMENT: Boom and nozzle adjustment

went hand in hand with their proper construction, yet there is no one in the Nation who has placed more emphasis and spoken oftener on the necessity of proper boom adjustment than has Nixon. He stated, "After all, spraying a plant is no different from painting a house, in that the job is not complete until all the exposed surface is covered." It should be clear to all of us that a faulty boom or nozzle adjustment will not do a complete job of spray coverage. At thousands of spray demonstrations, lime slaking demonstrations, and on all other occasions, Nixon stressed proper boom adjustment. The height of the boom, the proper angle of the drop arm pipes and



Growers of The Lehigh Valley watch Roy Wotring follow the practice of making the first spray while the plants are still quite small.

the exact turn or position of the nozzles is as fundamental today as it was back in the twenties.

THREE VERSUS ONE NOZZLE TO THE ROW: Early spraying in Pennsylvania and in the border states was done with one nozzle per row, spraying only the top of the plants. The results were so meager that even College workers in that day were saying that it didn't pay to spray potatoes. This was in the years immediately preceding Nixon's Program. The Doctor never faltered in his belief that three nozzles properly spaced so as to reach all the plant were essential to a complete job of potato spraying. Some so-called spraying specialists in other states have questioned the neces-

sity of the three nozzle arrangement in the past, but where did it lead their growers in the face of blight epidemics? The records are plain: into abandoning potato growing.

SPRAYING UNDER CRITICAL CONDITIONS: Nixon, early, through his keen observation and experience, found that there were certain critical periods in the spraying of the potato crop. These periods may be defined as the first few weeks of the young plant's growth, the hot period of mid-summer, and the rainy season of the fall. In meeting these critical periods, he referred to the *Foundation Series* of sprays, the *Heat Series*, and the *Blight Series*. He

(Continued on page 18)

Members Are Contributing To Canvas

A host of new members have been added to the Association rolls during the month passed. Some were unsolicited—many were contributed, directly or indirectly, by supporter cooperators.

New members whom we welcome into our group, among the recent "enlistments," include:

Edgar Gooderham, Patton, Cambria
Raymond Haas, Ebensburg, Cambria
L. E. Helsel, Elton, Cambria
E. J. Hughes, Ebensburg, Cambria
Pius Kirsch, Carrolltown, Cambria
L. W. Kline, Cresson, Cambria
J. C. McGough, Dysart, Cambria
Gerald Springer, Carrolltown, Cambria

W. A. Westrick, Patton, Cambria
Harry E. Graver, Lehigh, Carbon
Lee P. Smeltzer, Bellefonte, Centre
Henry J. Stover, Aaronsburg, Centre
Newton Lantz, Parkesburg, Chester
Carl Ecklund, Berwindale, Clearfield
Lorenzo Fetterman, Catawissa, Columbia

Cassel Landis, Hummelstown, Dauphin
Jacob Gearhart, Chambersburg, Franklin

J. Ralph George, Schnecksville, Lehigh

Russell W. Jacoby, Allentown, Lehigh
Walter H. Jarrett, Macungie, Lehigh
William J. Lichtenwalner, Breinigsville, Lehigh

John Remaley, Schnecksville, Lehigh
Stine Brothers, Macungie, Lehigh
Park Speicher, Somerset, Somerset

Joseph Keating, Dushore, Sullivan
Beck & Platt, New Columbia, Union
R. C. Betting, Lewisburg, Union

W. I. Dyer, Winfield, Union
Leon Musser, Lewisburg, Union
A. M. Fries, Aldenville, Wayne
Norman Schneider, Cochocton, N.Y.
G. B. Townsend, Greenville, O.

For contributions among the above new members, on behalf of the entire membership, we express appreciation to these contributors:

Clinton T. Bastian, Wescoeville, Lehigh, who forwarded five memberships to the Association.

H. R. Snoberger, New Enterprise, Bedford County, who is continually boosting.

Morris Kriebel, Barto, Berks County, whose three contributions make his long list of "plugs" for the Association during a period of years very long indeed.

Daniel J. Frantz, of Coplay, Lehigh County, who, as Secretary of the Lehigh County local Association, keeps "pushing" gave a substantial start to putting Lehigh County back in an enviable position among the leading counties in the State.

Clinton E. Snyder, of Neffs, Lehigh County, too, knew what the blank, inserted in his April GUIDE POST meant—and used it!

You can help! Remember, if each of you contributes **one** new member, you will **double** your memberships' strength. In these times, this strength is **essential**.

There is another blank with this GUIDE POST. **Use it today!** Enlist **your** new member. You will be helping yourself and your fellow members, and doing a real service for the new member you enroll.

LARGE INCREASES IN MOVEMENT OF POTATOES

(Continued from page 10)

It is significant, however, that at a time when most potatoes are moving southward to market, we should be shipping Pennsylvania Blue Labels to Boston. To the South, Richmond and Roanoke, Virginia, were constantly seeking supplies. Blue Labels reached into all of the border states, including New Jersey, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and were on sale in stores in the District of Columbia and in the state of Indiana.

The greater portion of this out of state movement was unsolicited. Were it sporadic, one would conclude it was prompted by curiosity, but the demand and movement was steady and continuous, so long as supplies were available.

Coming back to Pennsylvania, as stated previously, the number of stores and communities served with Pennsylvania potatoes in the Association pack during the past season were greatly increased over previous years. This increased movement, in our own stores, along with the more distant demand referred to above is some evidence that Pennsylvania potatoes are reasserting themselves in the market and that we are regaining much of our lost prestige as growers and shippers of quality potatoes.

NIXON'S POTATO SPRAY PROGRAM

(Continued from page 16)

stated, in referring to the Foundation Series, that "This series, as the name implies, is basic for the control of many insects, such as flea beetles and the common Colorado potato bugs, but more especially, it is indispensable for the control of late blight." He recommended to begin spraying as soon as the rows could be distinguished and to make three applications during the first ten days.

During extreme heat periods, 90 degrees in the shade, Nixon recommended shortening the spray period, and during the latter part of the season, when damp cool weather was the rule, he emphasized the necessity of spraying even if it was done in the rain.

HOME MADE VERSUS COMMERCIAL SPRAYS: The stand of Dr. Nixon on this point is well known by growers everywhere, and who wants to deny that he not only made the potato growers of the State millions of "potato dollars" by this stand, but saved them from abandoning potato growing as well? Where would thousands of our growers be today, or the industry of the State as a whole, if it had not been for the sound fundamental teachings of the late teens and twenties, on the preparation of economical, efficient, home-made Bordeaux for potato spraying?

FORMS OF LIME AND BLUE STONE: Nixon recommended the use of crystal form of Blue Stone, believing that there was less chance of adulteration which was a definite threat to upsetting results in the early period. The same can be said of lime, with the additional fact that it was his observation that burnt lump lime, properly slaked, made a quality of Bordeaux that was more adhesive to the plant and caused much less wear on spray nozzles and pumps than did other forms of lime. No one has claimed to this day, and proved it, that other forms of lime are superior to burnt lump lime.

PROPER SLAKING OF LIME: No art was ever taught with more sincerity, definiteness, precision, and for a more definite purpose. Is the slaking of lime to be a lost art? The Doctor said that hydrated lime, which requires no slaking, is a stepping stone to dusting, and that dusting is one way to go out of potato growing. There is considerable evidence in support of this contention. Hydrated lime and dusting may be the easy way, but is it most profitable?

PUMP AND ENGINE CAPACITY:

With the advent of power sprayers in a large way during the twenties and the years to follow, the question of just what is required was important. What should the power unit be and what should be the capacity of the pump? Again, by observation and trial, it was quickly established that a minimum engine capacity of a horse power per row, and a minimum pump capacity of two gallons per minute per row, were essential to maintain pressure and attain proper spray coverage. This was a simple rule that should still be followed in the purchase of new equipment.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPRAY PLANT: In order to save time, labor, and for efficiency, Nixon preached the value of the grower's constructing or arranging a convenient spray plant for mixing of sprays and the filling of the sprayer. Time saved on these jobs, he reasoned, meant more hours in the field spraying and lessened the chance that the grower would sour on the job.

SPRAY RINGS: The oldest cooperative Spray Ring in America was organized by Nixon in 1919, in the Horsham Community of Montgomery County. Shortly afterward, a similar ring was organized in the Fawn Grove Community of York County, which claims to be the longest continuously operated ring in existence. J. C. Wiley, who died but a few years ago, was an active leader in this latter ring.

The cooperative spray ring movement increased rapidly during the succeeding years—making it possible for thousands of small growers, growers who were rapidly cutting down on potato acreage due to blight, insects and unprofitable yields, to test out the possibilities of a new day in potato growing. At the peak of this activity, there were 125 Cooperative Spray Rings in operation in the State. The results were so favorable and encouraging that hundreds of growers began to increase their acreage to an economic unit and bought their own sprayers. This trend increased rapidly in the late twenties and early thirties when thousands of sprayers were bought, even to the point of swamping certain sprayer manufacturers with orders.

These early rings were organized on a cooperative cost basis—of share and share alike. Each grower learned the fundamental principles and details of proper spraying and took an active part

(Continued on page 24)

POTASH



READY to serve

Recognizing that an efficient use of fertilizers depends upon facts, the American Potash Industry maintains an Institute for investigations in the practical use of potash. This Institute has branch offices in the South, Midwest, Northeast, on the Pacific Coast, and in Canada. Its staff of trained agronomists cooperate with State and Federal institutions in research and experimental work and with growers having specific problems in the use of plant food. This service is supported by the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, Potash Company of America, and the United States Potash Company.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated

1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



WAR EMERGENCY CARE OF FAM EQUIPMENT

(Continued from page 6)

should she mention anything to be done. Now a half-hour of weed-killing sunshine has gone forever. More work, less done, and worry.

Following good machinery maintenance practices will help prevent costly delays, save time, and make the old machines last longer. The success of such a program depends upon knowing when, what, and how.

The importance of when to do it, what to do, and how to do it is well illustrated in the maintenance of fertilizer drills and planters. Broken chains and sprockets, twisted shafts, and other damage are often caused by frozen bearings and other parts, corroded by the fertilizer left in or on the machine. At the end of each season's work these machines should be thoroughly cleaned, lubricated, and stored out of the weather. While being cleaned, greased and oiled, the working parts should be checked for wear and adjustment. These points should be noted and later, during a slack period well in advance of the next season in which the machine is to be used, they should be corrected. This should not be put off until just before the machine is needed as then it is very apt not to get done, and, too, repair parts may have to be ordered. This same procedure should be followed in maintaining sprayers and other such equipment.

Before hitching to such machines at the beginning of the season and applying power to them, it is good practice to jack up one wheel and turn it by hand to make certain all parts are working freely. A few turns of the wheel with the machine in gear, seed in the box, and fertilizer in the hoppers will also show whether or not equal amounts of these are getting in each row. At the same time the setting can easily be checked for the proper quantity.

A daily procedure to be followed in the maintenance of machinery is as important as the "between" season care. This should include more than just oiling in the field. For example, upon quitting for the day, the tractor operator must decide whether to service it then or the next time it is to be used. He can put it off, which means gambling with delay in getting to the field on time or putting off the job again. The latter may mean rapid wear and future breakdowns on the job. A simple but accurate

record of when to grease, when to change oil, when to check spark plug gaps, and the like, should be kept. What to do can be readily found in the instruction book, bulletins, and the like. How to do is ordinarily simple and doesn't take long to learn or do. But when to do the job is elusive. It is habit. Maybe it would help the tractor operator to service the air cleaner and otherwise inspect and care for his machine on time, if upon quitting at night he would say:

Grease and oil flow better now than if stiffened by morning cold,

And servicing on schedule keeps machines from getting old.

Remember dirt and oil or grease, if mixed will grind,

And all loose nuts or bolts will put you behind.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP SHOWS GAIN

(Continued from page 15)

Fulton	11th	7
Green	11th	3
Juniata	11th	7
McKean	3rd	6
Mifflin	9th	5
Montour	11th	5
Perry	4th	9
Philadelphia	1st	5
Pike	11th	3
Sullivan	2nd	5
Washington	7th	4

Ten leading Counties in order as of
May 1, 1942

Warren	1st
Union	2nd
Philadelphia	3rd
Columbia	4th
Lebanon	5th
Dauphin	6th
Elk	7th
Bucks	8th
Sullivan	9th
Centre	10th

GROWERS!

Where does your country stand? Help it, Today, to meet its goal!

* * *

Official Opening of "Camp Potato"

Arrangements have been completed to officially open "Camp Potato" on Monday, June 1. At this time, the most promising seedlings selected from over 100,000 propagated will be planted for further testing. In addition to these, totaling about 3,000, there will be about 2,000 new seedlings propagated in the Hershey greenhouses this winter from seed collected at the Camp last summer.

Considerable work is already under way at the Camp which will continue during the coming weeks leading to the official opening date.

* * *

Hammond Betterbags
are Proven for
Packing Pennsylvania
Potatoes



ARE MADE FOR
Fertilizers,
Lime and Limestone,
Flour, Feed, and
Potatoes

They Combine
Strength
Quality
Fine Printing

You Can Be Proud of
Your Product

in

Hammond Betterbags

* * *

HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS*(Continued from page 8)*

room, bench, and a place for tools, nails, extra bolts, etc. This will save a lot of steps and a lot of lost time.

One person out of every ten was accidentally injured or killed last year in the United States. In other words, twelve million people were accidentally hurt, 90,000 were killed, and 24,000 of these were killed in and around their homes.

SEED SOURCES**LATE IN THE SEASON:**

I have pointed out the advantage, in previous issues, of placing seed orders early. I always receive numerous inquiries, personal, by telephone, and by letter, as to where seed may be secured at a late hour. This year is no exception. I guess it will always be that way.

I suggest looking to areas of high elevation, to the north, or to growers having exceptionally good storage. A few weeks ago there was still some good seed available in Potter County. This can definitely be ascertained by contacting the Potter County Seed Potato Growers' Association, by writing Mrs. William Roberts, Coudersport, Penna. There was a limited supply of seed left in Cambria County when I was there a few weeks ago. Mrs. Alex Strittmatter, R. F. D. No. 1, Ebensburg, Penna., was offering seed at the farm that was still in excellent condition. The Rohe Brothers, Frank and Ralph, at Dushore, Sullivan County, had considerable seed at the time of the Farm Show, but I do not know what they still have on hand.

THRIFT AND PATRIOTISM:

Our older daughter, Barbara, who was eleven on her last birthday, is a very active, busy "Girl Scout" these days, collecting license plates, paper, tin-foil, and books for soldiers, all in connection with the war effort. The amount that any one Scout or troop collects may not be great, but if the collections all over the country were brought together, it would be amazingly large. In addition, there is a lasting quality to such programs, the imprint it leaves on the young mind of THRIFT AND PATRIOTISM.

I well remember back around the age of ten, and I have no doubt many of you do too, how we youngsters, each Spring, were permitted to gather up all the old scrap iron and scrap rubber for the junk dealer, who, at that time, made the rounds from farm to farm. I don't re-

member much about the pay and just what we did with the money, yet it was a great day when the junk dealer arrived. (Dad had to watch us a little to see that we didn't get the new sledge with the broken handle, or his hip boots in the junk piles.)

All of this material is needed now as never needed before. I know that your boy or girl or one of a neighbor, would enter into this worthy task with energy and enthusiasm if given the opportunity. There is something more than the price involved when our boys and girls deny themselves ice cream, pop-sicles, and chewing gum to buy war savings stamps and bonds. You will find that much of the junk money, too, will go into stamps and bonds.

THE HOME FRONT AND VICTORY*(Continued from page 11)*

go into effect June 1st. The purpose of the orders is two-fold:

1. Elimination of less than capacity loads through a general overhauling of schedules and, in the case of the common carriers, out-right pooling of facilities.
2. Conservation of tires and equipment through the establishment of ceilings on overloading and elimination of hauling by circuitous routes.

Although farm trucks are exempt from these orders, by the time the 1942-43 marketing season rolls around some application of the rules herein stated may be applied to delivery of farm produce to market. It will be well to study these rulings and others to follow.

Representatives of America's million farm truck operators met with Government officials April 16th, under the auspices of the Office of Defense Transportation to work out plans for obtaining maximum use of farm vehicles for the duration of the war.

In summarizing the conference, Mr. Robert Hicks, in charge of the farm vehicle section of the Defense Transportation Division stated:

"The truck and the automobile are so extremely important in the marketing of farm produce that it is vital for the farmer to do everything possible to conserve the existing supply of vehicles, tires and parts.

"At the same time the increased wartime output of farm products must be

*(Continued on page 24)***SPRAY and DUST**

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

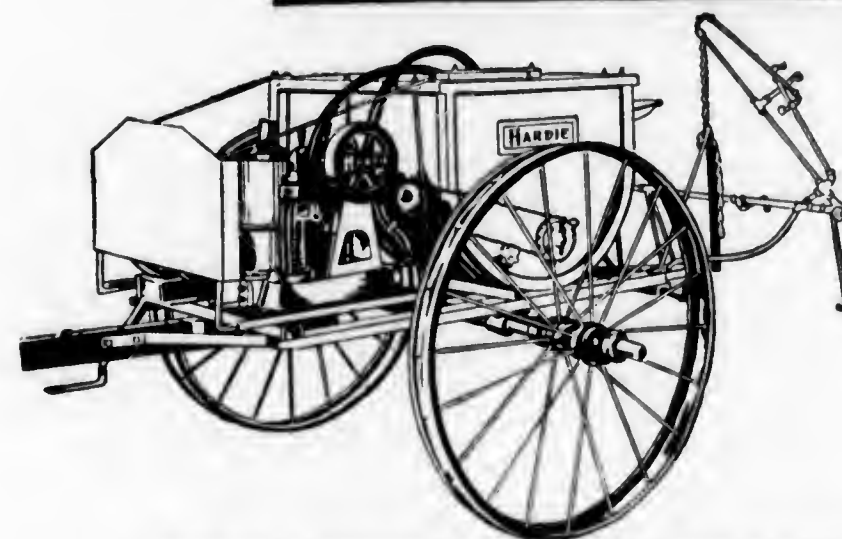
Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

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Go FURTHER



• Labor saving, good performance, dependability and low operating cost are designed and built into every Hardie row sprayer whether it is a 2-row outfit for small acreages or a big 12-row sprayer. Write for the Hardie catalog and see the many exclusive, advanced features in the Hardie line this spring. The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Mich.

HARDIE

The **ONLY** Spray Pump that is
COMPLETELY LUBRICATED
Dependable Sprayers

NIXON'S POTATO SPRAY PROGRAM

(Continued from page 18)

in the mixing of the sprays and their application on his farm. This is in contrast to recently organized Spray Rings set up on "doing the job on a hire basis," in which the operator is, in many cases at least, working on a personal profit incentive. Unless many of these rings lean more toward a cooperative enterprise, in which the grower has a more direct part in the work, one can predict, with reasonable certainty, that many growers will in time turn to buying their own machines once more and doing their own job. These growers will increase their acreage while others will drop out of the potato picture.

GROWERS APPEAR BEFORE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 13)

getting unloaded, than it costs the farmer for packing and loading the same quantity. Woe to the consumer—the city workers' family included—when such rates for all similar services are added to his cost of living.

"It seems to us there is a better way for unions and union men to survive than the inauguration of such a hold-up system. Potato growers would like to think that it should require no law to break up such an iniquitous racket. Producer-consumer relationship should never be strained but rather cooperative. This is clearly not the way to go about building up good will between the city dweller and the farmer. If this type of racket is really what the unions (of whatever affiliation) stand for, then the other non-union city dweller should be made familiar with this union philosophy and corrective measures inaugurated, legislative or otherwise. The American potato grower has taken his reduction to hold down living costs as figures from the United States census will testify—prior to 1929 the average price of potatoes at the farm was approximately \$1.25 per bushel. Since 1929, the average price at the farm has been less than \$.60 per bushel.

"We expect the cooperation of all agencies in passing these economies right on to the consumer. This certainly is not the spirit which prevails in this unloading racket."

"(Signed) P. D. Frantz, President
E. B. Bower, Sec'y-Treas.
Ivan Miller
A. C. Harwood
Irvin H. Hostetter
Hugh C. McPherson
John N. Stoltzfus
Aaron W. Gehman
E. L. Nixon"

THE HOME FRONT AND VICTORY

(Continued from page 22)

transported, not only in 1942 but in later years as well, from the farm to the points of consumption here and abroad."

Investigations by the division of motor transportation prove that there is a great deal of unnecessary duplication and inefficiency in country assembly and city distribution, of farm products. Developments toward correcting some of these duplications should be carefully watched during the coming months.

"Home Front" Items

Sugar rationing began with registration throughout the Nation May 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th.

In order to give our soldiers the very best care, the new War Manpower Commission is seeking 15,000 additional doctors and 3,000 additional dentists in the Army and Navy. This must be done without impairing the health of the "Home Front" army.

Passenger car tire prices increased 16% to cover the cost of the return plan now in effect. This, of course, won't bother a lot of people as they will not be buying tires anyhow.

Beet sugar will be in common usage in the Northeast area of the Nation during the coming months.

Ceilings have been placed on the price of practically all processed cotton products.

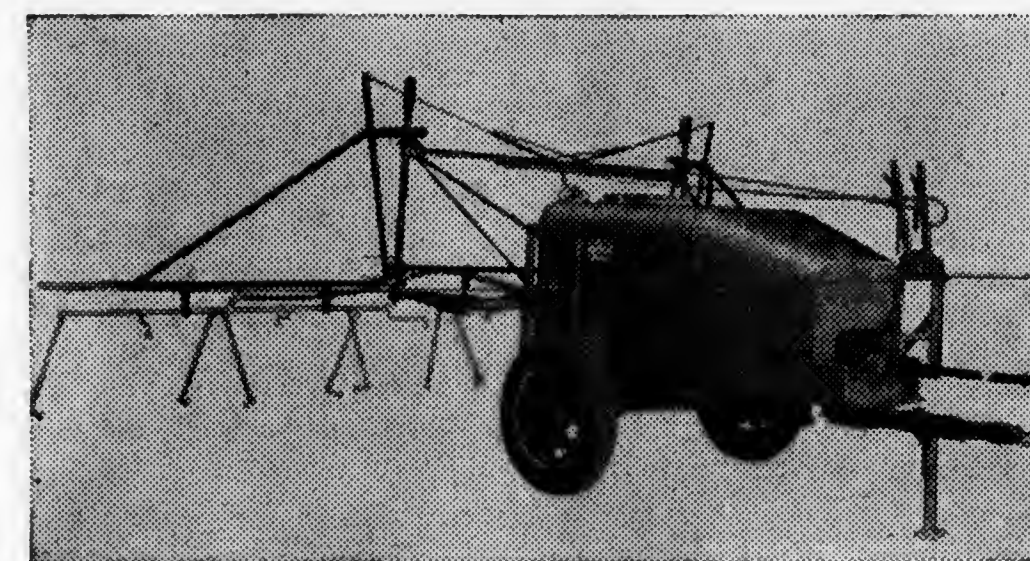
All cargo and tank ships have been requisitioned by the Government through the War Shipping Administration.

Large supplies of cotton have been requisitioned by the Government for the manufacture of bags.

BEAN POTATO SPRAYERS EARN BIGGER PROFITS

Wherever you find a Bean Potato Sprayer protecting the potatoes, you will find a keen, two-fisted grower who knows that the best sprayer obtainable is the sure way to potato profits. And you find more of them than any other.

These Bean Sprayer users know that in order to compete today, they must keep their spraying costs down and at the same time raise a larger and better crop at lowest possible complete cost. That is why so many growers have and are standardizing on modern Bean Sprayers and Dusters. There is one in your neighborhood.



Investigate the rugged construction, the money saving features, the modern design, the new style booms, the uninterrupted operation and the low cost spraying of Bean Sprayers, all of which you can buy at no extra cost.

There is a Bean Sprayer that will protect your crop and save you money every time you spray. Better coverage with less material.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Masonic Temple Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

FOR SALE: One No. 15 Caterpillar Tractor; one 22 inch off-set disc harrow. Both in good condition. Write W. H. Gregory Sons, R. F. D. No. 2, Weatherly, Carbon County, Penna.

FOR SALE: 1936 Chevrolet Spray Truck, squipped with dual transmissions, dual speed rear axle, 11.25 x 24 Tires i nrear and special high clearance front axle. Motor overhauled and in very good shape. Call or write, Ivan Miller, Corry, R.F.D. 3, Erie County, Penna.

FOR SALE: Two Wheeled Bean Sprayer on Rubber; Power take-off, 300 gallon tank, copper boom. Used by small grower. Reason for selling, quit farming. A-1 condition. Also 18-inch, 7-foot Disc Harrow. Write: J. Glenn Manchester, Fairview, Erie County, Penna. (Phone: Girard, 404-J-2).

FOR SALE: Bean potato Sprayer; 8 rows for mounting on Cletrac Tractor. Like new; less than half price. Write R. E. Weingart, Kent, Ohio.

AVAILABLE: Pistol-Grip Twisters for tying paper bags, \$1.25. Write the Association Office, Bellefonte, Penna.

WANTED: A used Two-Row Iron Age Potato Planter, not particular as to condition. Raymond Strobel, Cohocton, New York.

AVAILABLE: At the Association office is kept a very limited supply of Chatillon Scales, for the convenience of growers wishing to purchase them. Price \$3.50.

NOT AVAILABLE: Copies of Dr. E. L. Nixon's book, "The Principles of Potato Production." It is necessary to refuse all requests to supply this book at the present time, as the first edition is out of print. Dr. Nixon is now revising this book, and a new edition will be run in the near future. When these are available, we will advertise them in this column.

SEED FOR SALE: No. 1 Certified White Rural and Russet Rural seed Potatoes. Write Lyle G. Tarbox, Ulysses, Potter County, Penna.

PLANTER FOR SALE: A used, Two-Row International Picker-type potato planter, with fertilizer attachment and tractor hitch, in running condition. Write: G. L. Allen, Wysox, Bradford County, Penna.

AVAILABLE: Standard Association Invoice and Receipt Books (described in this issue) for growers packing in the Association Labeled bags. 30c a set. Write Association office, Bellefonte, Pa.

SPRAYER FOR SALE: Hardie 10-row potato sprayer with 400 gallon tank. Truck mounting. Starter and radiator cooling. Excellent condition. Write John K. Graham, Adams Mills, Ohio.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Chippewas — 90 day Whites. Senecas — heavy yielding white rural variety. Sequoias — Excellent quality, blight resistant. Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

AVAILABLE: Copies of the New A. B. Farquhar IRON AGE High Pressure Sprayer catalogue might be had for the asking. This new catalogue, just off the press, is both attractive and informative. Write today for your copy to: A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited, York, Pa.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE: Rural White Seed Potatoes, Certified and one year removed from Certified; No. 2's also; prices reasonable. Write Don Stearns, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

SPRAYER FOR SALE: John Bean 200 gal. tank, 8 row boom, with 12 horsepower Leroi engine, 4 cylinder. Ready to go to work. Write John H. Richter, Benvenue Farm, Duncannon, Penna.

FOR SALE: Water storage tanks for spraying 7' x 6', with 2" staves, used in distilling wood alcohol. \$20.00 each. Cost new, \$85.00. Write Don Stearns, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

FOR SALE: Two International T Twenty Crawlers, Three Farmall Twenties, Two Farmall Thirties, All Blue Ribbon guaranteed. One Cletrac, in good condition. New and used tractor cultivators; Two John Bean Rubber Roll Power graders, less motor; One Rubber Roll Picking table; used sprayers of various makes; Parts and Service. J. Jacobsen & Son, Phone 54-R Girard, Erie County, Pa.

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BLITZKREIGING bugs and blight in record time is the way the Rayner brothers of Salisbury, Md., do it on their large Eastern Shore farm. Dusting 30 acres in five hours may not be the world's record, but it wins the praises of these progressive growers who have over 550 acres of sweet potatoes, cucumbers, beans and strawberries under cultivation. High speed, high velocity, thorough crop protection is what they get from their tractor-drawn, engine-powered Farquhar duster—just what every grower gets when he relies on the quick, sure-fire dust blast of a flexible, economical Farquhar machine. All models: traction, engine-traction, power take-off, tractor-mounted and engine-powered types for all dusting jobs.

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JUNE « » 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATED



LETHANE 60- ROTENONE- CUPROCID

Consider what this combination of a high-speed contact insecticide, a stomach poison, and a powerful fungicide can do for you.

THERE is a trend among potato growers toward the use of faster acting insecticides. LETHANE 60 and rotenone, acting together as a contact insecticide, give a QUICK kill of Colorado Potato Beetle—prevent most of the damage. This combination controls not only the larval form, but also a good percentage of the adult beetles, thus striking at the source of reinfestation.

The residue of rotenone on the plants acts as a stomach poison. It controls beetles and larvae not hit by the dust or spray, and larvae which hatch soon after the application.

LETHANE 60 and rotenone also control aphids, leaf hoppers, flea beetles, psyllids. Most potato producing areas now have to contend with one or more of these insects, which are controlled by a good contact insecticide.

The damage insects do by feeding on the plants is not the whole story, however. Plant disease organisms enter the plant through the wounds insects make in the foliage. Insects also act as carriers of certain plant diseases. Control the insects with HIGH-SPEED LETHANE-rotenone, and you retard or prevent the spread of diseases.

LETHANE 60 is a synthetic contact insecticide. As a source of insect killing power, it is cheaper than botanicals such as derris, cube, etc. Combining it with a reduced amount of rotenone gives you finished dusts and sprays with:

- **Faster Insect Kill.**
- **Higher Percentage Kill.**
- **Lower Cost.**

LETHANE 60 is not dependent on imported raw materials. By using it your supplier gives you better insecticides and conserves the limited derris stocks.

For control of early and late blights, Yellow CUPROCID is incorporated in the dust or added by you to the spray tank. See CUPROCID bulletin 18 for the complete advantages of this fungicide which has won such tremendous acceptance.

LETHANE 60-rotenone may be used for insect control without the CUPROCID. And CUPROCID may be combined with arsenicals or applied alone as a straight fungicide dust or spray. But for maximum protection to your crop *this season*, use the triple combination: LETHANE 60-rotenone-CUPROCID.

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Soil Conservation Aids Potato Growers

A recently written book entitled "Vanishing Lands" starts out with the statement, "To gain control over the soil is the greatest achievement of which mankind is capable."

Dr. Jonathan Forman, Editor of the Ohio State Medical Journal, and specialist in nutritional diseases, Columbus, Ohio, says "That we and our allies shall win the present war, none of us doubt. From the long range point of view, however, there is something more threatening to our civilization than the Third Reich, and this is the depletion of our soils."

Experiments from various parts of the country show that erosion removes four

to ten times as much fertility from the soil each year as any crop grown. Because of this, as well as other reasons, erosion control has become a matter of great concern to the American farmer and to the public. Soil depletion through bad farming practices has affected the vitamin and mineral content of foods, according to Doctor Forman. The quality of food, as well as the quantity, therefore, depends primarily upon the soil.

George Washington, while in public life, wrote many letters to his farm managers about conserving the soil. Thomas Jefferson made mention of the fact that the fields were greatly refreshed at times of rain where the plow-



Contoured potato rows on the farm of Walter S. Bishop, past president of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association. His farm is just outside of Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

ing and cultivating were done on the contour or on the level around the hill, and Patrick Henry said that, "After achieving independence, he was the greatest patriot who stopped the most gullies."

But for many years after this, erosion control was practically disregarded because of the settling of new lands in the

West. Since moving westward to new land has become a thing of the past, the problem now becomes that of taking care of the land that we have. It is true that some farmers practiced various kinds of erosion control many years ago. But it seems that, until recently, few of these ideas were carried from one farmer to another to any great extent. Now

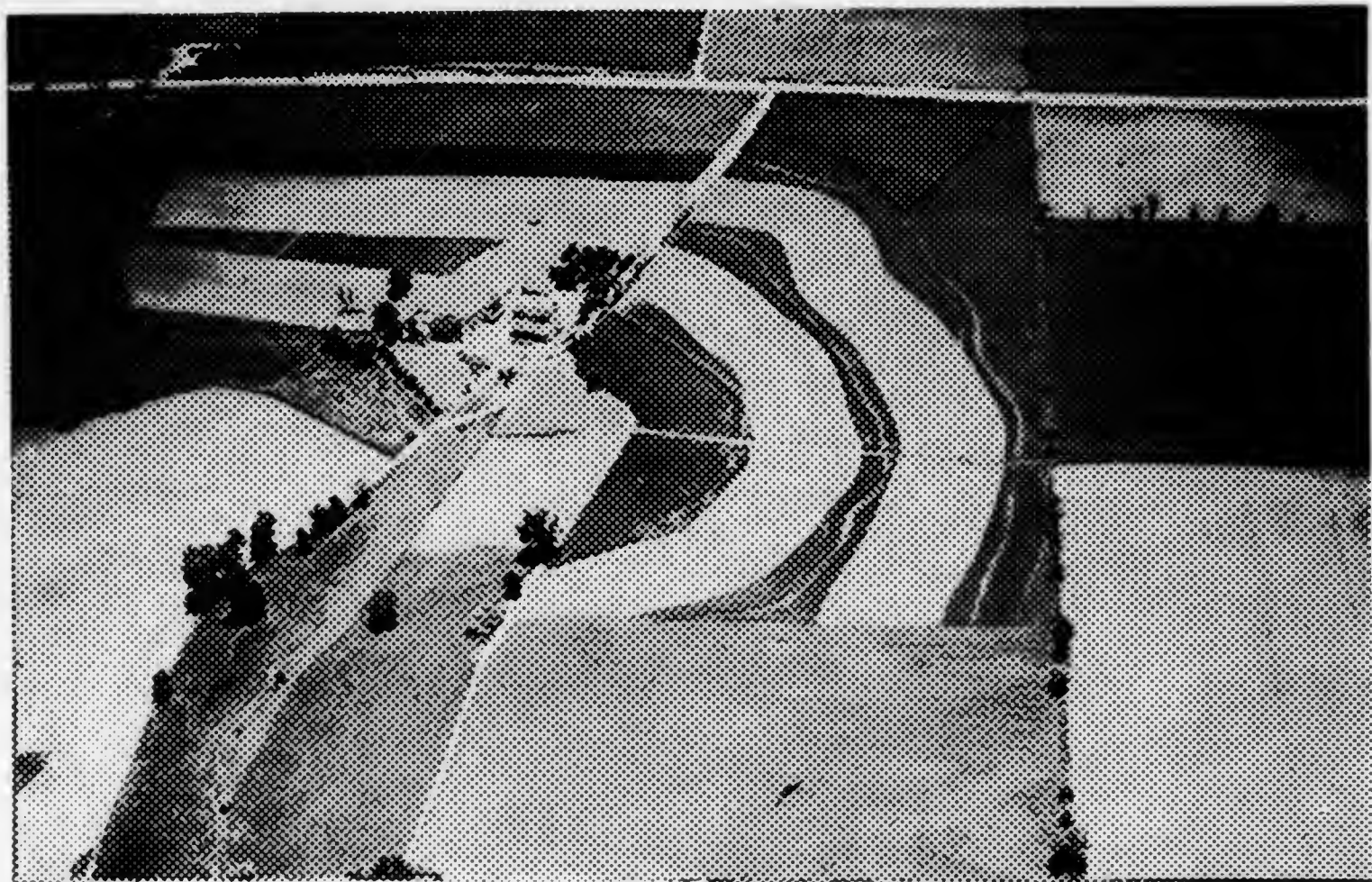
there is much publicity through writing, speaking, demonstrations, etc., so that any farmer can now have information and help on erosion control.

In the early days when gullies were spoken of, it is likely that little or no attention was paid to the very serious form of erosion known as sheet erosion, whereby thin layers of soil are removed from sloping lands over entire fields. Since this has occurred several times a year on much of our cultivated land here in the East for many years, it is not hard to believe what is told to us by soil scientists—that approximately fifty per cent of our top soil has already been removed. This can be noticed at the time of every storm when the streams, small and large, carry muddy water, removing soil, lime, manure, and commercial fertilizer from our agricultural lands. When

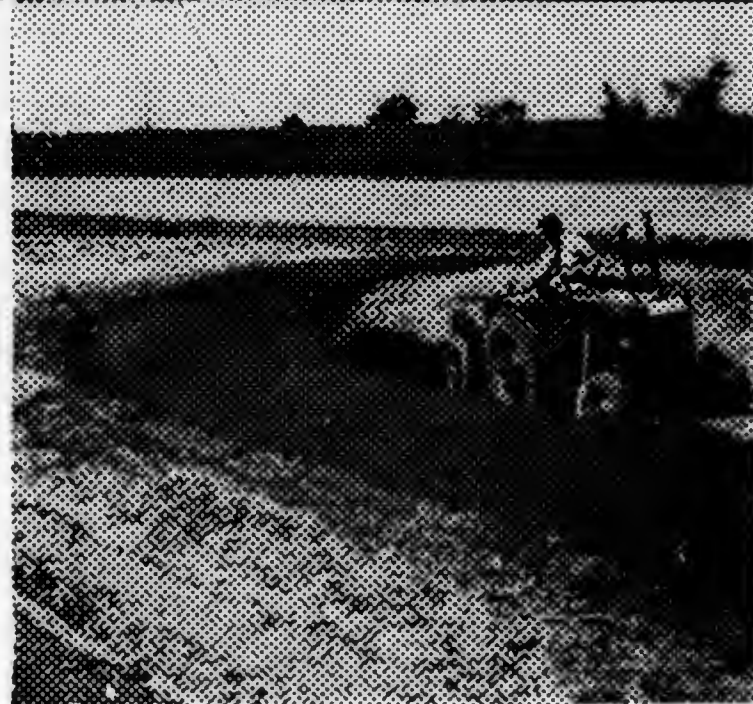
soil, soil fertility, and fertilizer wash away, production costs go up and yields go down. There is something very inefficient in our farming methods when we permit soil erosion and its partner in crime, waste of moisture, to continue unchecked.

In Pennsylvania, there are Soil Conservation Associations in many of the counties. A few examples from the experiences of some of these Association's members should help to prove the statement that conservation improves yields. For instance, in 1938, Association member, George B. Kutz terraced and contoured the fields on his Indiandale Potato Farm in the rolling hills of Berks County, near Kutztown. The following year, he reported to the local Soil Conservation Service field man that he had averaged a 430-bushel to the acre yield,

(Continued on page 14)



Top view is an aerial picture of the Indiandale potato farm of George V. Kutz in Berks County, Pa., near Kutztown. In 1939 he averaged his highest yield of 430 bushels to an acre. Below at right is picture of a terracing machine at work on a Lancaster County farm.



In Order: 1942 "400-Bushel Club" Membership

To grow 400 bushels of potatoes on an acre is an accomplishment! It requires the best cultural practices and produces an economy crop. It is *some* growing—and *some* spuds!

Your Association recognizes this feat and encourages 400-bushel yields by maintaining the honored "400-Bushel Potato Club," and by awarding club initiates the beautiful gold "400-Bushel Club" medal.

This year you have a double objective if you strive for "400-Bushel Club" membership. On the one hand, you have the National Defense "Food for Victory" program, looking to you for just such economical and profitable production—and on the other hand, the "400-Bushel Club" to welcome you into its group. You should make an earnest effort from this moment until harvest time to come through—for the personal satisfaction in achievement, for receipt of the honor of your award, and for National Defense, in producing needed high yields economically.

Run that weeder and preserve for your potatoes the food and drink that the weeds will steal; keep your sprayer running, regularly, to keep your fields clean of insect injury and disease—especially where you have had excessive rains—run your sprayer a little more, and beat a possible epidemic of blight; plan your harvest, systematically, now, while you still have days in advance, so you can have your digger in adjustment to avoid injury, your storage in readiness to avoid improper handling from the field.

You have an investment in your crop now. Don't risk the chance of not receiving your due returns on this investment by any careless cultural oversight. Pay a little "interest", if you must, for an unplanned spray, if this spray is necessary. You may harvest "compounded interest", capital, principle and profit, all for this effort and expense. A foolish risk with a valuable investment is one you cannot afford—neither can your country. Your personal investment this year, though great, is only a part of the challenge you face—the patriotic call you must answer. You cannot forget that American soldiers, sailors and marines, our allies and our defense workers look to your food production as *your* war effort to-

ward their success in *their* jobs; you cannot forget that every possible effort is being made in your behalf by your government to make it possible for you to produce large, economical yields—you are provided scarce steel, in machines and parts, rare tires and trucks for your needs, ceilings for fertilizer and spray treatments, so you can afford to produce, and encouragement which should carry you far. On all sides they have cried, 'give the farmer the supplies and equipment he needs, so he can produce'. Do not miss this call for food, or mistake the help being given you.

Make this your year to join the "400-Bushel Club". Many growers have made it—few by the exact same plan: all varieties have been planted; all types of soil, in all climates of the State, have produced 400-Bushel yields through the steadfastness of all kinds of growers—but the one sure prerequisite for each 400-Club membership has been a *real* cultural program, based on proper potato producing principles—the proven principles which we attempt to pass on to you in the GUIDE POST for your guidance.

Your Government's Food for Victory program is a challenge to your cultural practices; your Associations' enthusiasm for the greatest "400-Bushel Club" single year membership another. These should provide patriotic and personal incentives. If you are not yet determined, however, take a scratch pad, and figure a bit. At present potato prices, to what would your returns amount from a 400-bushel field? At even a dollar a bushel, would you get that interest back? Just figure it!

So you will aim at "400-Bushel Club" membership? Fine! (Those of you who have made it, can be working on the "500-Club," which is more exclusive!) We are with you, 100 percent, and will guide you, as best we can, through the GUIDE POST. You *grow* the yield. Club membership, then, is a cinch. Any Pennsylvania potato grower is eligible to make application to qualify for membership, in the 400-Bushel Club; no documents or reports will be required; applications are available at your Association office, and your yield can be checked by your County Agent, a County Vocational Supervisor, or Vo-

(Continued on page 20)

THE GUIDE POST

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.



The Barefoot Boy

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
With thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart, I give thee joy—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art—the grown-up man
Only is republican.
Let the million-dollared ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye—
Outward sunshine, inward joy:
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

Oh for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,

Knowledge never learned of schools,
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground-mole sinks his well;
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the ground-nut trails its vine,
Where the wood-grape's clusters shine;
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his walls of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray hornet artisans!
For, eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,—
Blessings on the barefoot boy!

Oh for boyhood's time of June,
Crowding years in one brief moon,
When all things I heard or saw,
Me, their master, waited for.
I was rich in flowers and trees
Humming birds and honey bees;
For my sport the squirrel played,
Plied the snouted mole his spade;
For my taste the blackberry cone
Purpled over hedge and stone;
Laughed the brook for my delight
Through the day and through the night,
Whispering at the garden wall,
Talked with me from fall to fall;
Mine the sand-rimmed pickerel pond,
Mine the walnut slopes beyond,
Mine on bending orchard trees,
Apples of Hesperides!
Still as my horizon grew,
Larger grew my riches too;
All the world I saw or knew,
Seemed a complex Chinese toy,
Fashioned for a barefoot boy!

Oh for festal dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread;
Pewter spoon and bowl of wood,
On the door-stone, gray and rude!
O'er me, like a regal tent,
Cloudy-ribbed, the sunset bent.
Purple-curtained, fringed with gold,
Looped in many a wind-swung fold;
While for music came the play
Of the pied frogs' orchestra;
And, to light the noisy choir,
Lit the fly his lamp of fire.

(Continued on page 8)

"Camp Potato" Officially Opened June 1

For the third successive year, the the honor of officially opening "Camp Potato" for the season was extended the Oakland, Maryland Chapter of Future Farmers under the leadership of their Vocational Supervisor, O. T. Graser.

Arriving in Camp late Saturday night, May 30th, twenty-nine strong, these husky boys from the Maryland hills around Oakland were much in evidence

in the fields at work and around camp until their departure Tuesday morning.

Included in the group were: Paul Welch, driver of the bus, O. T. Graser, Vocational Supervisor, and Future Farmers James Baker, Claude Beckman, Thomas Beckman, Doyle Balyard, David Bowman, Wells Bray, James Durst, James Friend, Roy Friend, Wilmer Friend, Denver Gank, La Verne Gank,



Evening time at "Camp Potato," by the fountain and fireplace. Standing by the fountain, which she decorated with moss and ferns is Mary Glick. Seated by the fireplace is Joe Glick and Mrs. Glick, etc. etc.

Paul Gilbert, Charles Groves, Junior Harvey, Elmer Miller, William Nicholson, Richard Reckner, Lee Shillingburg, Lawrence Sines, Ronald Steyer, Sam Steyer, Boyd Sukow, James Werdebaugh, Carmon White, Orville Whitmer, and Paul Wilt.

Participating the opening day activities June 1st, as well as days preceding and to follow were: Robert ("Bob") Kieth, who will be at the Camp for the summer on a Fellowship provided by the National Potato Chip Institute;

Robert ("Bing") Crosby, caretaker at the Camp and in charge of field work; Mrs. Robert (Lida) Crosby, who capably manages the preparation of meals and kitchen activities, and Herbert Crosby; S. D. (Sam) Gray, of the American Potash Institute, Inc., who directed and layed-out various fertilizer treatments; Doctor Nixon, who was everywhere at once; P. Daniel Frantz, President of the Association; E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the State Potato Growers' Association, Ed.

Fisher, Vice-President of the Association, L. T. Denniston, Association Field Representative, and Jacob K. Mast, Association Director from Lancaster County; Joe Glick, Mrs. Joe (Emma) Glick, Mary Glick, and Martha (Matz) Mast, all from Elverson, Lancaster County, were ever-present and on the job.

Jessie (Jess) Stoltzfus, Mrs. Jessie (Sadie) Stoltzfus, Edwin (Grubby) Grubb, and Ruth Stoltzfus, from Elverson, Lancaster County, also, Louis (Bud) Bailey, State College, Centre County, and Robert (Bob) Coyle, and trucking assistants from Coudersport, Potter County.

Others who participated or visited at the Camp during these days included William (Bill) Roberts, Coudersport, William (Bill) Fish, Editor of the Potter County Enterprise, Coudersport, Philip Antes, Williamsport, M. L. Van Wegen, Coudersport, Foster Blough, Coudersport, Leigh Neff, Coudersport, Ray Briggs, Nescopek, Luzerne County, Mrs. Ed. Fisher and Mrs. William Roberts, Coudersport.

Heavy rains interfered with the schedule of seedling planting, and required constant changes in plans. Monday morning, June 1st, broke favorably, and by noon, with all hands on deck, planting of two acres of small batches of seedlings was completed. Organization, and a will to stick to the task turned the trick. Joe, Bing and Bob were early on the job to prepare the ground, open up the rows and apply the fertilizer. The planting of seedlings is a hard job from there on. Each has his task—carting the small bags of seedlings from the storage to the field, distributing them along the short rows, cutting the longer tubers, dropping the seed pieces, and covering them—all required teamwork. O. T. Graser had his boys well organized, so that the work moved along with clock-like precision.

Although rain during the past three weeks often necessitated shifts in plans, there was always something to be done—grading potatoes from storage, cutting, loading trucks, carting out seed to be cut, plowing, fitting ground, planting when fit, picking stones, building roads, cutting and hauling wood, and cleaning up the Camp.

When it comes to cutting potatoes, Martha Mast, Ruth Stoltzfus, Mrs. Emma Glick, and Mrs. Sadie Stoltzfus were tops. Mary Glick helped too, but she did her best turn at helping in the kitchen,

setting and waiting tables, and in doing a fine job of decorating the fountain in the club room.

Joe Glick was at his best on the tractor, and his poorest with a rake! Don't blame him, though, for there were others who would have broken that handle, and Joe didn't! To his everlasting credit, he completed the assignment!

President Frantz is handy with a wheel-barrow, but don't get in his way! A couple of potato bags did, and did he slay them?

Then someone put salt in Joe's bed—and sewed up the arms and legs of Denny's pajamas! Who? Ask Sadie Stoltzfus!

There was a lot of talk about crunching and canoodling, too. For particulars, ask Martha Mast!

The most diplomatic proceeding of the week, probably, was the handling of arrangements for a fishing trip by Jakie Mast. Jakie insisted that all work and no play made Jakie a dull boy. Denny was his partner in crime. Where they caught them, no one will ever know, but they returned Wednesday morning with a creel of eighteen Brookies!

THE BAREFOOT BOY

(Continued from page 6)

I was monarch: pomp and joy
Waited on the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh, as boyhood can!
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-speared the new-mown sward.
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptisms of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat:
All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison cells of pride.
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt's for work be shod,
Made to tread the mills of toil
Up and down in ceaseless moil:
Happy if their track be found
Never on forbidden ground;
Happy if they sink not in
Quick the treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

—John Greenleaf Whittier

Timely Observations and Suggestions

by L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

THE BAREFOOT BOY:

I have been requested to include in this issue of the GUIDE POST a poem that I well remember myself from the days I attended country school (too many) years ago. The last day of school each year was a picnic day with a prepared program for the parents. Having heard my neighbor, Gus Black, give this poem, "The Barefoot Boy," on several occasions, I decided to learn it and recite it on my final day at country school. The more I read it, the more I wished I could have known John Greenleaf Whittier, the author. If you have boys of your own, I suggest you gather them around you some evening and read it to them. The poem appears in this issue.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND THE POTATO GROWER:

During recent weeks heavy rains have prevailed in practically all sections of Pennsylvania. In some sections, these rains were so continuous and heavy that small streams, creeks, and rivers overflowed to flood stage. Most notable, perhaps, was the Lehigh River, which reached its highest stage on record at Allentown. Streams everywhere flowed thick with the rich yellow brown top soil from thousands of farms. These rains came at a time when perhaps more farm land was subject to erosion, having recently been plowed or seeded, than any other time of the year. Roads were blocked with slides, and mud washed from the fields, deep gullies were cut in the freshly plowed or cultivated fields and sheet erosion, the washing away of top soil, was observed everywhere. Coming at potato planting time, potato growers suffered badly.

It is most timely, therefore, that we should publish in this issue of the GUIDE POST a discussion of Soil Conservation as it affects potato growers. There is no one better fitted to discuss this topic than Harry O. Kimmel, a farmer and a potato grower in his own right, as well as State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Program for Pennsylvania. Rather than preach a thousand theories or ideas to you, he tells you what others have said, and done on the problem, not only in connection with potato growing but in other types of farming as well. Read and study this article carefully in

relation to what may be happening on your own farm. When you see a yellow-brown stream, remember, it may be rich with soil from your fields.

POSSIBILITY OF EARLY APPEARANCE OF BLIGHT:

Recent heavy rains extended over periods of several days followed by gullies, ponds and unusual wet areas in potato fields are conducive to the early appearance of late blight. We are now well into June and it is a good guess that late blight will make its appearance somewhere before the month is over.

The excessive wet conditions in many areas have prevented growers from making the needed early sprays to meet such a threat. Some growers are now making double applications in order to get thorough coverage. If we have normal or wet conditions during the coming weeks and months we are certain to have blight to fight. Thorough coverage now when the plants are yet small is of vital importance.

CARE OF YOUR TRUCK:

In view of the vital need of maximum trucking facilities and the preservation of trucks in use, we suggest that potato growers take every precaution in preserving and lengthening the life of their farm truck. Since these trucks are of many different makes, we suggest that each grower consult his local dealer on means of best doing the job. Read your truck instruction book. If you do not have one, get one from your local dealer.

Better mileage and power can be had if your truck motor is checked for the best use of present fuel.

VARIATIONS OF SEEDLINGS AT "CAMP POTATO":

In grading, cutting and planting the thousands of seedlings at "Camp Potato" during recent weeks, an excellent opportunity was provided to note the numerous differences and variations. It is difficult to tell how great these differences are without actually seeing, cutting or planting these vast numbers of seedlings. Some of the most striking differences noted were: (1) Color of skins: white, pink, blue, russet, and various shades of these colors; (2) Shape ranged from round, to long, to flat, to pointed; (3) Texture was best noted by

cutting, with some varieties or seedlings tending to toughness, others cutting slippery or soft. Still others cut with the freshness and snap of a radish or fresh cucumber. In many cases the tuber broke ahead of the knife, instead of being cut; (4) Sprouting varied greatly with some seedlings being practically dormant, while others ran to sprouts as long as ten inches. This is not constant as to earliness and lateness, since some early varieties were late sprouters, and some late varieties were very early sprouters. (5) Keeping quality—some varieties kept well, while others did not. Some will chip direct from storage while others will not chip satisfactorily; (6) Depth of eye—some varieties are smooth, others run to roughness, deep eyes and a great variation in the number of eyes per tuber. (7) Size of tubers—seedling varieties vary greatly as to size, irrespective of variations in stand, fertility and other growing factors. Some varieties set much heavier than others; (8) Palatability—some seedling varieties taste much better than others, both in the raw form, and in the skillet. Some mash white, others dark, some are firm to even solid when boiled, others cook away, while still others are most desirable in every particular.

MARKETING CONFERENCE AT PENN STATE:

As I write this, I am sitting in a marketing conference at Penn State. The call of this conference, as stated by Professor Henry Reist, Head of the Division of Extension Economics, was for the purpose of "discussing problems arising from the war emergency and, if possible, to formulate some plan for facilitating the movement of these farm products to the consumer. Representatives of the following groups were invited to the conference, Chain Stores, Commission Men, members of the Department of Agriculture, members of the College staff, and leading producers representing the fruit, vegetable and potato industries.

Potato growers in attendance at the conference were P. E. Strittmatter and J. A. Farabaugh, Cambria County, Leslie Dodd, Warren County, John Richter, Perry County, Miles Horst, Lebanon County, P. Daniel Frantz, Lehigh County, J. A. Jones, Northampton County, and E. L. Nixon, Centre County.

Store companies represented were A & P Tea Company, American Stores Company, Shaffer Stores Company, Kroger Grocery & Baking Company,

Penn Fruit Company, and Atlantic Commission Company.

The College was represented by various members of the Departments, most directly concerned with marketing, as well as representatives of the State Department of Agriculture.

Problems presented for discussion in the potato section involved grades, and grading, direct distribution of Pennsylvania Farm Products to consuming centers and trucking regulations. It was the general consensus of the conference that increased supervision of the grading and packing should be provided. E. B. Bower, our General Manager, speaking in behalf of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, stated that over 60% of the Association's movement of potatoes during the past marketing season was made in direct deliveries to the stores.

It was the opinion of the conference that it would be extremely difficult for farmers marketing their crops to do so under recent trucking rulings particularly in reference to return loads.

An elderly couple, down from the hills in an ancient jalopy, appeared before the little ticket office and anxiously inquired about trains:

"Has the 3:10 train gone yet?", inquired the man.

"The 3:10 left an hour ago," replied the agent.

"Is the 4:15 on time?"

"Yes, it will be here on the dot."

"Aren't there any other passenger trains due before then?"

"No Sir."

"Any freights coming through?"

"None at all."

"Are you sure?"

"Of course I'm sure!" snapped the exasperated ticket agent.

"Then, Bessie," said the old man, "I guess its alright to cross them tracks."

—O—

"I'm a self-made man," said the pugnacious clubman glaring around the room in the midst of an argument.

"Sir," said one of the older members, "we accept your apology."

—O—

Perhaps it is well to be reminded that worse things can happen to us than that of being limited to one pound of sugar when two are wanted. Pearl Harbor woke us up, but the tendency is to turn over and go to sleep again.

Future Farmers Judge Seed Potatoes

Close to a thousand members of the Keystone Association of Future Farmers of America met at The Pennsylvania State College May 15th for their thirteenth Annual State Contest. These young men, students of Vocational Agriculture, make the annual trek to the Nittany Valley under the capable leadership of their Vocational Instructors and County Supervisors.

Contests this year included judging of dairy cattle, livestock, poultry, seed potatoes and corn; identification of plant insects and diseases; feeds; and contests in farm mechanics and public speaking. These contests were well planned and conducted by the Department of Rural Education under the direction of Henry S. Brunner and members of his Department, in cooperation with the Vocational Supervisors and Instructors. Playing a major role, too, was the State Department of Public Instruction Head, Mr. H. C. Fetterolf, and Mr. V. A. Martin, of the Division of Vocational Education.

The Seed Potato Judging Contest was set up several years ago by L. T. Denniston, Field Representative for the State Potato Growers' Association. Instead of following the traditional type of contest, in judging potatoes for beauty of appearance, uniformity, off-shape, eye characteristics, etc., this contest was devised to acquaint these "future farmers" with some of the more practical phases of selecting seed potatoes. Professor

Broyles, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Petterolf, Supervisor E. W. Wood, Chairman of the potato contest, and others have expressed their approval and praise for the potato contest. That the contest is popular with the Future Farmer members is amply shown by the fact that more than two hundred members participated in it each year.

The contest involves the judging of four classes, with each class composed of four exhibits (each a half bushel of seed). Actual judging is based on four points: (1) **Field Record**—extent of disease in the crop as it grew, yield and cultural methods followed; (2) **Tuber Born Diseases**—scab, stem rot, black leg, etc.; (3) **Size and Shape**—involving uniformity of shape or type and the question of size as to economy of cutting and planting; (4) **Condition**—firmness, degree of decay, excessive sprouting, etc.

The contest this year was run off with utmost precision by Chairman Wood and his committee of assistants, including A. B. Young, George Reisner, O. A. Porter, F. S. Aumiller, G. M. Snyder, J. C. Billick and C. R. Morrison.

Future Farmer Russel Deppen, of Lower Mahanoy High School, Northumberland County, deserves special mention for having achieved a perfect score in placing the exhibits. The ten leading contestants, with their school, county and score were as follows:

	Contestant Number	Score	Name	School	County
1.	No 10	400.0	Russel Deppen	Lower Mahanoy	Northumberland
2.	Mg 43	391.0	Paul Hamm	Slatington	Lehigh
3.	Lw 31	378.0	Ernest Allison	Harlansburg	Lawrence
4.	Ce 10	376.0	Ralph Alters	E. Penns Valley	Centre
5.	Me 10	376.0	Cyril Quarterson	Hickory Twp.	Mercer
6.	Fu 19	376.0	Herman Swope	Green Hill	Westmoreland
7.	We 6	371.0	Felix Kontor	Latrobe	Butler
8.	Lw 32	366.0	Delphine Baurer	Winfield Twp.	Bradford
9.	Br 26	364.0	Alton Welch	Troy	
10.	Ce 8	363.0	Francis Stover	E. Penns Valley	Centre

"Ah, good mornin', Mrs. Murphy, and how is everything?"

"Sure, an I'm having a great time, uv it, between me husband and me fire. If I keep me eye on the wan, the other is sure to go out."

"By Jove," said a stranger at a party. "What a long and lanky girl."

"Hush!", his host whispered, "she used to be long and lanky, but now she is tall and stately. She's just inherited one hundred thousand dollars."

Seventeen Counties Show Gain in Membership for Month of May

Adding to the State goal of 2,000 Association members for the year were seventeen counties, including — Lancaster, Lehigh, Berks, Cambria, Columbia, Luzerne, Potter, Schuylkill, Bucks, Butler, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, Indiana, Clarion, Monroe and Adams. Most substantial gains were in Cambria County, with an increase of 14.5% placing this County close to its goal of 55 members; Clarion County with an increase of 12.5%; Monroe County increased 11.8%; Lehigh moved up 4.9%, Berks 3.6%, Columbia 4.2%, Schuylkill 5.4%, Luzerne increased 6%.

There was no change in the standing of the ten leading counties during the month.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP RATING AND GOALS BY COUNTIES

GROUP 1.		
County	Standing	Goal
Erie	3	96
Lancaster	6	128
Lehigh	1	183
Northampton	4	101
Somerset	5	156
York	2	94
GROUP 2		
Berks	6	56
Cambria	2	55
Chester	4	42
Columbia	1	47
Crawford	7	68
Luzerne	5	50
Mercer	8	46
Potter	3	56
Schuylkill	9	74
GROUP 3		
Bradford	12	30
Bucks	2	25
Butler	8	38
Carbon	8	24
Centre	3	23
Clearfield	7	27
Indiana	5	31
Jefferson	13	29
Lackawanna	9	21
Lebanon	1	33
Lycoming	4	32
Northumberland	10	23
Tioga	11	23

GROUP 4		
Armstrong	15	16
Bedford	9	16
Blair	11	13
Clarion	4	16
Clinton	14	11
Cumberland	8	11
Dauphin	3	12
Elk	3	10
Franklin	13	16
Huntingdon	16	10
Lawrence	10	15
Monroe	6	17
Montgomery	5	15
Snyder	16	10
Susquehanna	17	11
Union	2	13
Venango	7	16
Warren	1	16
Wayne	12	14
Westmoreland	13	16
Wyoming	10	12

GROUP 5		
Adams	5	8
Allegheny	9	5
Beaver	11	8
Cameron	6	3
Delaware	10	6
Fayette	8	9
Forest	11	5
Fulton	11	7
Green	11	3
Juniata	11	7
McKean	3	6
Mifflin	9	5
Montour	11	5
Perry	4	9
Philadelphia	1	5
Pike	11	3
Sullivan	2	5
Washington	7	4

Ten Leading Counties, in Order, As of June 1, 1942

Warren	1st
Union	2nd
Philadelphia	3rd
Columbia	4th
Lebanon	5th
Dauphin	6th
Elk	7th
Bucks	8th
Sullivan	9th
Centre	10th

POTASH



READY to serve

Recognizing that an efficient use of fertilizers depends upon facts, the American Potash Industry maintains an Institute for investigations in the practical use of potash. This Institute has branch offices in the South, Midwest, Northeast, on the Pacific Coast, and in Canada. Its staff of trained agronomists cooperate with State and Federal institutions in research and experimental work and with growers having specific problems in the use of plant food. This service is supported by the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, Potash Company of America, and the United States Potash Company.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated

1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



SOIL CONSERVATION AIDS POTATO GROWERS

(Continued from page 4)

the highest on record for his farm. Although the soil conservation system of farming had been in effect only a year, he gave it most of the credit.

Five years ago, Almus Shoemaker, well known Association member from the vicinity of Christiana, in Lancaster County, was growing good potatoes. Today he says they are twenty per cent better as a result of the conservation system of farming he adopted in 1937. He also says that he uses less fuel and finds the work easier on his contour fields. Letters from dozens of other Lancaster County farmers bear him out in this. Some of them are potato farmers, some are dairymen, and some are general farmers. Most of them live in the soil conservation district organized by southern Lancaster County farmers.

From Bucks County comes further word about soil conservation from Walter Bishop, past president of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association. He grew some of the first contour potatoes in the County on his place near Doylestown three years ago, and says contouring is the only way to get the most out of fertilizer and use moisture to best advantage.

In the Western end of the State, high-producing growers like J. A. Donaldson, of Venango County, and Tom Denniston, from Slippery Rock, Butler County, report that contouring and strip cropping make potatoes easier to grow. In 1937, at the Harrisburg Farm Show, a Certificate of Merit and Medal of Award was given Tom Denniston, in recognition of his vision and contribution to better potato farming in Pennsylvania. Just a few years back, he grew 547 bushels to the acre. He says, "Protecting the soil calls for a farming system that sees to it that the top soil and fertilizer aren't washed away when it rains. A few years ago, we had square fields and ran the rows up and down the hill. We changed the direction of the rows and farmed in strips because hard rains were cutting the rows into gullies so deep we couldn't use the sprayer and had to dig some of the potatoes by hand. I am glad my son and I changed over to strip farming across the slope, because the soil does not wash away now as it did formerly. When we put a heavy application of fertilizer on the strips, we know it is all going to stay there until we haul it

off in the shape of potatoes." Mr. Denniston told me that he got the idea of strip cropping from viewing the soil conservation work in the Crooked Creek Demonstration Project in Indiana County in 1935.

A number of potato men in the Brush Valley section of Indiana County also have adopted soil conservation methods since the Black Lick Soil Conservation District started operations three years ago. They all report yield increases, some of them ranging as high as twenty-five per cent. Some of them also have hit the 400 bushel mark for the first time. Ben Stutzman, prominent potato grower in this district, told me this week that a 1300-foot diversion ditch, built on his farm through cooperation with the Soil Conservation District Supervisors, saved a good many tons of soil on one-third of his farm which was below the ditch. A two-inch rain in thirty minutes ran this ditch full of water in spite of the fact that he was using strip cropping methods. A diversion ditch in the middle of a sloping field divides in half the amount of excess water that must leave the field at the time of a heavy rain when the soil will not absorb all of the rainfall. There is a possibility at times like this that soil may become too wet for optimum moisture conditions for potato growing. Diversion ditches and terraces properly built, leading into woods, pastures, or masonry outlets are often necessary in connection with other practices to help carry away excess water at times when we have the heaviest rainfalls.

Many other Association members in the State have reported better yields and more efficient farming after revising their farming methods in favor of soil conservation. Over the northeastern states, from Maine to West Virginia, potato growers have generally reported yield increases ranging from five to twenty-five per cent as the result of adopting soil conservation farming.

The agricultural research stations have an explanation for these increases. They show enormous losses in yields due to soil erosion. Perhaps this is the reason why yields, in general, have not increased as fast as the use of fertilizer and improved farming methods during the last half century. For some crops, notably corn, research men in at least one state report no general increases in yield since 1880 despite revolutionary advances in farming methods.

(Continued on page 16)

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Masonic Temple Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

FOR SALE: One No. 15 Caterpillar Tractor; one 22 inch off-set disc harrow. Both in good condition. Write W. H. Gregory Sons, R. F. D. No. 2, Weatherly, Carbon County, Penna.

FOR SALE: 1936 Chevrolet Spray Truck, equipped with dual transmissions, dual speed rear axle, 11.25 x 24 Tires in rear and special high clearance front axle. Motor overhauled and in very good shape. Call or write, Ivan Miller, Corry, R.F.D. 3, Erie County, Penna.

FOR SALE: Two Wheeled Bean Sprayer on Rubber; Power take-off, 300 gallon tank, copper boom. Used by small grower. Reason for selling, quit farming. A-1 condition. Also 18-inch, 7-foot Disc Harrow. Write: J. Glenn Manchester, Fairview, Erie County, Penna. (Phone: Girard, 404-J-2).

FOR SALE: Bean potato Sprayer; 8 rows for mounting on Cletrac Tractor. Like new; less than half price. Write R. E. Weingart, Kent, Ohio.

AVAILABLE: Pistol-Grip Twisters for tying paper bags, \$1.25. Write the Association Office, Bellefonte, Penna.

WANTED: A used Two-Row Iron Age Potato Planter, not particular as to condition. Raymond Strobel, Cohocton, New York.

AVAILABLE: At the Association office is kept a very limited supply of Chatillon Scales, for the convenience of growers wishing to purchase them. Price \$3.50.

SEED FOR SALE: No. 1 Certified White Rural and Russet Rural seed Potatoes. Write Lyle G. Tarbox, Ulysses, Potter County, Penna.

PLANTER FOR SALE: A used, Two-Row International Picker-type potato planter, with fertilizer attachment and tractor hitch, in running condition. Write: G. L. Allen, Wysox, Bradford County, Penna.

AVAILABLE: Standard Association Invoice and Receipt Books (described in this issue) for growers packing in the Association Labeled bags. 30c a set. Write Association office, Bellefonte, Pa.

SPRAYER FOR SALE: Hardie 10-row potato sprayer with 400 gallon tank. Truck mounting. Starter and radiator cooling. Excellent condition. Write John K. Graham, Adams Mills, Ohio.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Chippewas — 90 day Whites. Senecas — heavy yielding white rural variety. Sequoias — Excellent quality, blight resistant. Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport, Potter County, Penna.

AVAILABLE: Copies of the New A. B. Farquhar IRON AGE High Pressure Sprayer catalogue might be had for the asking. This new catalogue, just off the press, is both attractive and informative. Write today for your copy to: A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited, York, Pa.

SPRAYER FOR SALE: John Bean 200 gal. tank, 8 row boom, with 12 horsepower Leroi engine, 4 cylinder. Ready to go to work. Write John H. Richter, Benvenue Farm, Duncannon, Penna.

Bride: "Now, dear, what will I get if I cook dinner like this for you every night you come home?"

Husband: "My life insurance, dear!"

—O—

Speaker: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to tax your memory."

Voice in Audience: "Good grief! Has it come to that?"

—O—

Drill Sergeant: (to married recruit) "Button your coat!"

Recruit: (absently) "Yes, dear."

—O—

"Well, Paul, aren't you going to play this afternoon?"

"No, I've got to stay home and help Dad with my home work."

**Buy Defense Stamps
and War Bonds!**

SOIL CONSERVATION AIDS POTATO GROWERS

(Continued from page 14)

At the Arnot research station, just over the Pennsylvania line in central New York State, contour farmed plots have consistently yielded more potatoes than nearby plots farmed in the conventional straight-row manner. Since 1935, yields have ranged from five to twenty-five per cent better on the contour plots, regardless of whether it was a dry or a wet year.

Yields from New England experiments have shown even greater differences in yields resulting from the use of the simplest conservation measures. With such results coming from the ex-

periment stations, it is no wonder that potato farmers adopting complete soil conservation systems of farming have reported yield increases ranging, in a few cases, up to fifty per cent.

In most sections of the northeastern states, soil conservation methods have been well adapted to local field, soil, and machinery requirements through seven years of painstaking experiment and farm demonstration that started in 1935. Farmers anywhere can now turn to them with the certainty that they can adopt such methods gradually without disrupting their system of farming.

Based on the results from agricultural experiment stations and from hundreds of farmers who have tried soil conservation methods for three years or longer,



Alternate strips of potatoes and sod or stubble ground on the farm of Thomas Denniston, Slippery Rock, Butler County.

farmers in every section of Pennsylvania can increase their yields with less work and expense. This will not only help in our war efforts, but benefit the farmers financially and otherwise.

The late Robert Marshall, of Indiana County, who had a complete soil conservation plan made for his 404-acre farm in 1935, asked me to make the following remarks to a group of people who were touring the project a few years ago: "We are getting better crops, we are doing the work more easily, and I know of no place on the farm where I

would like to have the plan changed." Mr. Marshall was unable to be present at the time, but it was unnecessary to tell this to the group because it was told to them by Mr. Marshall's farm manager, who was responsible for doing the work on the farm.

From seven Lancaster County farmers come the following quotations:

"... crop yields increased ... I have six farms using soil conservation methods ... much easier for tractors and horses to work contour strip fields ...

(Continued on page 22)

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

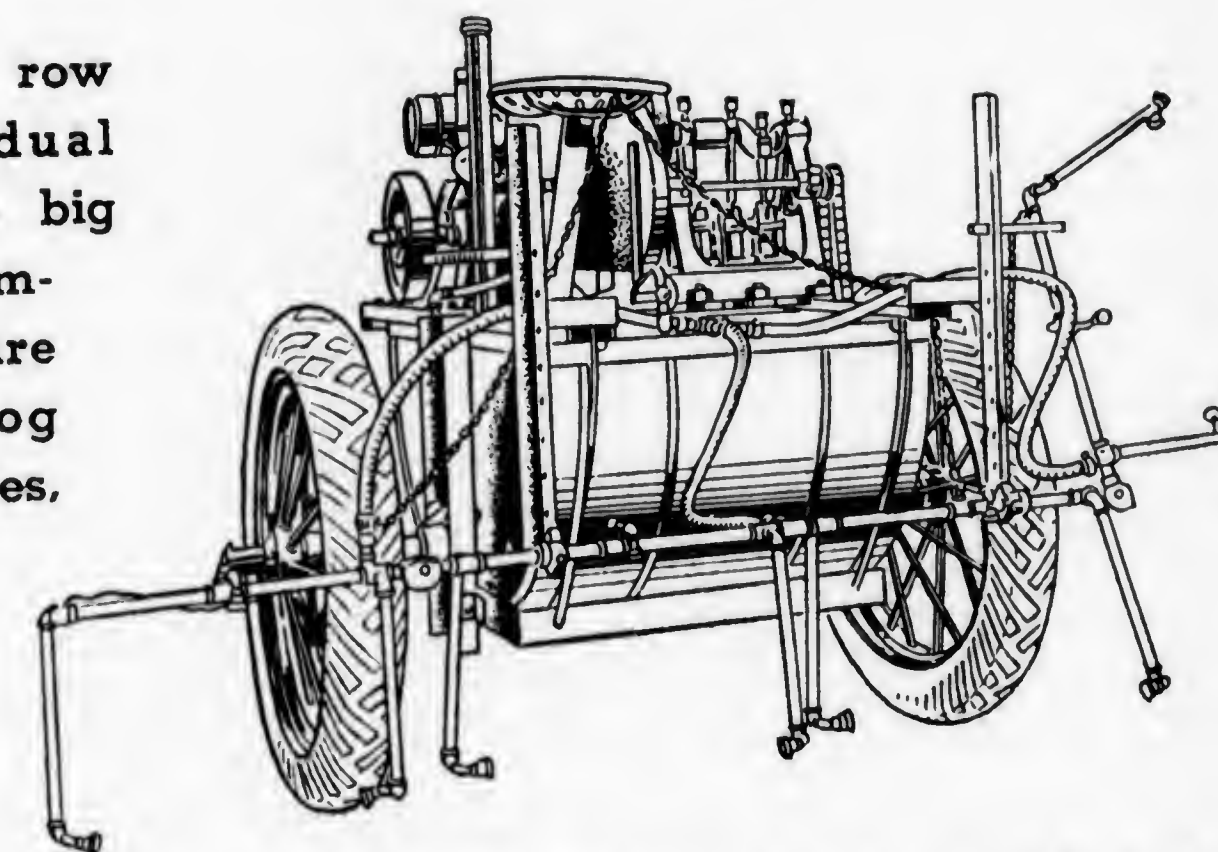
Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annaville, Pa.

● You will find the row sprayer your individual need requires in the big new Hardie line. New improved booms, pressure line strainer, non-clog nozzles, adjustable axles, and many other features save time, labor, trouble. . . . Write for catalog. The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Mich.



Hardie row sprayers are built in many models and sizes for spraying 2 to 12 rows with tractor, horse or truck power and steel or rubber-tired wheels.

HARDIE

The ONLY Spray Pump that is
COMPLETELY LUBRICATED
Dependable Sprayers

More New Members "Enlist"

Though recent weeks have not brought the many new memberships that we have hoped for, still, the efforts to increase the new members have not been entirely fruitless.

Schuylkill County, recently, had the most new members, and Cambria came next, but other counties, too, had small increases; the total list of new members since the last report includes:

Lloyd Tyler, Coudersport, Potter County

Fred Bechel, Nicktown, Cambria County

Guy S. Reed, Summit Station, Schuylkill County

Ralph M. Hetherington, Ringtown, Schuylkill County

John C. Hetherington, Ringtown, Schuylkill County

Saxon Baum, Nuremburg, Schuylkill County

George E. Kunkel, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County

Charles R. Miller, Quakertown, Bucks County

Elmer E. Hess, Nescopeck, Luzerne County

Mike Olenchok, Berwick, Luzerne County

J. W. Kraus, Barnesville, Schuylkill County

Wise Delicatessen Company, Berwick, Columbia County

Zigmont Venesky, Carrolltown, Cambria County

Kenneth Sharbaugh, Loretta, Cambria County

Bob Huber, Carrolltown, Cambria County

Harvey J. Rinker, Prospect, Butler County

Allen Metzgar, Germansville, Lehigh County

Principal boosters this month included Paul Yahner, of Patton, Cambria County, who enlisted three new members—one on each of the blanks forwarded him with each of his more recent GUIDE POSTS; C. O. McCandless, of Prospect, Butler County, who found his new member, and James MacCrandle, of Lehigh County, who also found his new member.

Many of you have not contributed. Perhaps some of you feel that you know no one who would profit by Association membership—but you are the exception. Most of you can—and should, to do your share of boosting.

This is a rather important time for all potato growers. Why not enlist your new member, now, so that he can benefit by what help we can give him at this important, critical time? There is a blank enclosed for your convenience.

Teacher: "I want all you children in the class to think up a good original definition of home. Who will be first? All right, Charles."

Charles: "Home is where you can scratch any place that itches."

A youngster from the city, visiting his country cousin, saw his first chestnut burr. "Looke, he yelled, 'here's a porcupine egg!'"

In a school essay on "Parents" a small girl wrote: "We get our parents when they are so old that it is very hard to change their habits."

"I tell you, Officer, I didn't knock this pedestrian down! I just pulled up to him, stopped my car and waited to let him pass. He fainted."

A word that is not spoken never does any mischief. This is a good thing to remember when you discuss the "wheres and whys" of our American boys in camp and overseas.

More than 2,000,000 farmers were listed to file Federal income tax returns this year on their 1941 income. Many of these filed their returns for the first time. Though these taxes seem burdensome to us personally, let us be thankful that last year we made enough that our incomes were taxable, and that your government has your liberty in mind in requesting this tax increase.

Hammond Betterbags

are Proven for
Packing Pennsylvania
Potatoes



ARE MADE FOR

Fertilizers,
Lime and Limestone,
Flour, Feed, and
Potatoes

They Combine
Strength
Quality
Fine Printing

You Can Be Proud of
Your Product

in

Hammond Betterbags

★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

SPRAY

WITH



FOR BEST RESULTS

Use
Whiterock Lump and Pebble Lime
Whiterock High Calcium
Quadruple Separated
Superfine Spray Hydrate
or

Whiterock Micro-Mesh
They lead the field in Spray Limes

Write

Whiterock Quarries
Bellefonte, Pa.

HELP!

Do Your Part To Boost The
Association

Membership

Canvass

Use The Enclosed Blank To
Enroll Your Membership
Contribution

POTATO CHIPS

In North Carolina, the potato deal is under way. The yield is extremely light, it is reported, in some sections, and exceptionally good in others, with a somewhat better average than a year ago.

★ ★ ★

The Baldwin County, Alabama potato deal is nearly over for the present season. Daily shipments of about 200 cars caused a tapering off of supplies about June 15th, and a clean up was expected by the end of the month.

★ ★ ★

"If cooperatives rise to their opportunities and come through the war crisis in good shape, with a splendid record of service back of them, people will turn to them naturally after the war is over as a better way of delivering goods and services."—Howard Cowden, President, Consumers Cooperative Association, N. Kansas City, Mo.

★ ★ ★

By June 1st, 128 potato growers had applied for State Certification of all or part of their potato plantings for seed purposes, in Pennsylvania. With the closing date already reached (June 15th) for receiving applications, it was expected considerably more than last year's 138 would be reported.

Many new growers have been applying this year, because of the excellent demand for the 241,000 bushel crop produced last year under certification.

★ ★ ★

The Irish potato outlook on the Eastern Shore of Virginia this season is spotty, according to recent reports. While the prospects are far brighter than a year ago, still drought conditions prevailed until the middle of May, and heavy yields are not generally expected. This year's Eastern Shore acreage is approximately 10 to 15 per cent less than that of 1941, when about 32,000 acres were produced.

★ ★ ★

SINCE BILL HAS GOT A GIRL

His gun stands in the corner and his traps hang on the wall,
He hasn't touched his fishing line since early in the Fall.

His skates are gettin' rusty, but the grindstone doesn't whirl;
Even Shep has been neglected since Bill has got a girl!

He just goes 'round so solemn, in an absent sort o' way,
And stands before the lookin' glass a dozen times a day.
And Ma must press his trousers, and his hair must show its curl;
He even washes in his ears, since Bill has got a girl.

Now, if I want to see a show, or ride along to town,
He dumps me out and rides away—don't want no kids around.
You'd think that snub-nosed Betty Jane was some exclusive pearl;
Life simply isn't fit to live since Bill has got a girl!

IN ORDER: 1942 "400-BUSHEL CLUB MEMBERSHIP

(Continued from page 5)

cational Agricultural teacher, or a competent person designated by the Association.

You must sign your application and have it at your Association office before December 1, 1942, and be an Association member, to receive your award during the Association Annual Meeting at the January, 1943 Farm Products Show.

Meanwhile, of course, you will be enjoying worth-while financial returns from a worth-while business venture, and a pride in patriotic performance.

Start now—and never let up! You can be a "400-Bushel Club" grower!

Visitor: "If your mother gave you a large apple and a small one and told you to divide with your brother, which apple would you give him?"

Johnny: "Do you mean my big brother, or my little one?"

The editor's little daughter returned from Sunday School with an illustrated text card.

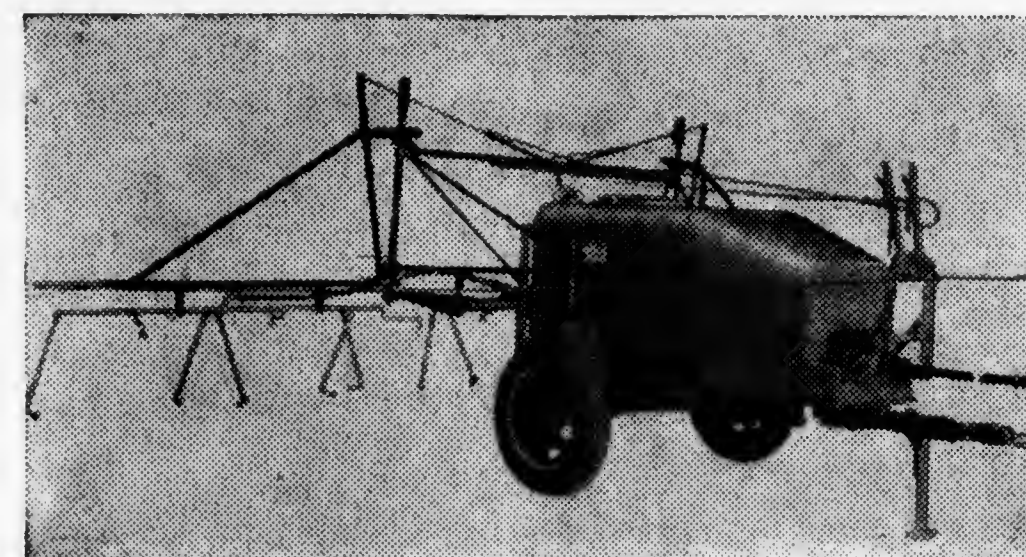
"What's that you have there, Betty?"

"Oh, just an ad about Heaven."

BEAN POTATO SPRAYERS EARN BIGGER PROFITS

Wherever you find a Bean Potato Sprayer protecting the potatoes, you will find a keen, two-fisted grower who knows that the best sprayer obtainable is the sure way to potato profits. And you find more of them than any other.

These Bean Sprayer users know that in order to compete today, they must keep their spraying costs down and at the same time raise a larger and better crop at lowest possible complete cost. That is why so many growers have and are standardizing on modern Bean Sprayers and Dusters. There is one in your neighborhood.



Investigate the rugged construction, the money saving features, the modern design, the new style booms, the uninterrupted operation and the low cost spraying of Bean Sprayers, all of which you can buy at no extra cost.

There is a Bean Sprayer that will protect your crop and save you money every time you spray. Better coverage with less material.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.
LANSING, MICHIGAN

SOIL CONSERVATION AIDS POTATO GROWERS

(Continued from page 16)

longer fields and less turning with contouring."

"... more moisture, better yields... especially potatoes... raising more feed than ever before... with less fertilizer... wear and tear on machinery less on contour... tractor runs in higher gear, too..."

"... five years of conservation have raised crop yields twenty per cent... less fuel and less work on contour... getting more feed than ever before..."

"Yields higher on wheat, tomatoes, corn, and other crops... now getting tremendous hay crops... most efficient way to save moisture I have ever seen... team can do twenty per cent more on contour..."

"... tobacco and corn yields better, especially... corn at least fifteen per cent better and tobacco 200 to 300 pounds an acre more than when farmed in square fields... hay yields doubled in five years... contour strip easier on team... would not think of farming square field method again... valuation of farm increased... land built up into better state of fertility..."

"... crop yields up to twenty per cent already... by five more years will be up to fifty per cent... save fifteen per cent fuel by working in contour strip fields instead of square fields... would not try to farm any other way again..."

"... in three years think strip fields and contouring increased yields tomatoes, corn, tobacco... especially tobacco... last year the moisture saved by this system raised yields about twenty per cent... got 2400 pounds tobacco to the acre... 70 tons on a little over four acres... longer rows and easier to work in contour fields... save ten to fifteen per cent on fuel, too..."

Hundreds of quotations from other cooperators are on record.

No doubt soil conservation makes it difficult to **harvest** potatoes in the fashion of the legendary West Virginia farmer who punched a hole at the foot of each of his sky-ward slanting potato rows and watched the potatoes roll into a bag, but large numbers of growers each year are turning to conservation practices as an efficient way to farm. In Pennsylvania alone, some 4,000 farmers have tried out complete soil conservation plans on their farms. Com-

plete plans mean proper land use for every acre on the farm—trees, pasture and other crops in the right places and amounts for each farm and for each farmer, according to his needs, with proper treatment following good farm management principles.

Recently a group of farmers met at The Pennsylvania State College and organized the Pennsylvania Land Conservation Association. The purpose is to promote the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania by encouraging the conservation of land, water, forest, and wildlife resources. Details concerning this new organization can be had by writing Hartwell E. Roper, President, Kirkwood, Pennsylvania, or P. A. Waring, Secretary, New Hope, Pennsylvania.

Since the organization, in 1938, of four soil conservation districts by farmers in Lancaster, York, Clarion, Indiana and part of Cambria Counties, the soil conservation work has spread more rapidly than before. These districts are legal subdivisions of the State under the terms of the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Districts Act and are run by farmers. They make it possible for local farmers to guide the conservation work of federal, state and local agencies in a way best suited to agree with local soil needs and erosion conditions.

In the United States, there are 736 districts covering approximately 432 million acres of land, including over 2 million farms. Farmers in those districts cooperate with each other, shape their own programs, and operate them in accordance with their traditional methods of self-government. If this principle can be carried on and extended, rural America will continue to be a bulwark of democracy.

Teacher: "Who can tell me what agriculture is? Alright, Thomas?"

Thomas: "Well, it's just about the same as farming, only in farming you really do it."

"He has a hearty contempt for anybody who doesn't know as much as he does."

"I should think he would!"

"Is your husband a good provider, Liza?"

"Yassah, he's a good providah, all right, but I'se afraid he's guine t' get caught at it."

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Equitable is GENERAL HEADQUARTERS for bags of superior quality and construction because we operate our own paper mill and control every step of the manufacture from the pulp to the finished bag.

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E. H. Deller, York County, Pa., picks Iron Age to protect his potato crop.

He sprays the
Iron Age Way
to make his
potato crop pay

Spraying potatoes
on the Deller farm
with strong solu-
tion of bluestone
lime. Mr. Deller
uses an Iron Age
power take-off
row crop model.



AFTER 4 years of hard use, Mr. E. H. Deller's power take-off Iron Age sprayer is still working perfectly . . . keeping more than 60 acres of fine York County potatoes in tip-top condition throughout the season. Grower Deller says he likes his Iron Age machine far better than the sprayer he had previously, pointing out that he uses his sprayer hard 6 to 8 times each year for not only his own crop, but also for that of his son on an adjoining farm.

"It really gets a tough workout," he says, "but the 20-23 G.P.M. Victory pump delivers up to 800 lbs. pressure consistently . . . and that's all I ask." The Dellers—father and son—farm over 277 acres between them, and are sold on Iron Age planting, spraying and digging equipment. In 24 years of farming, Mr. Deller, Sr. has seen no equal to the Iron Age planter . . . and he claims he'll keep on buying Iron Age as long as he stays on the soil.

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Potato Growers In Working Togs At "Camp Potato."

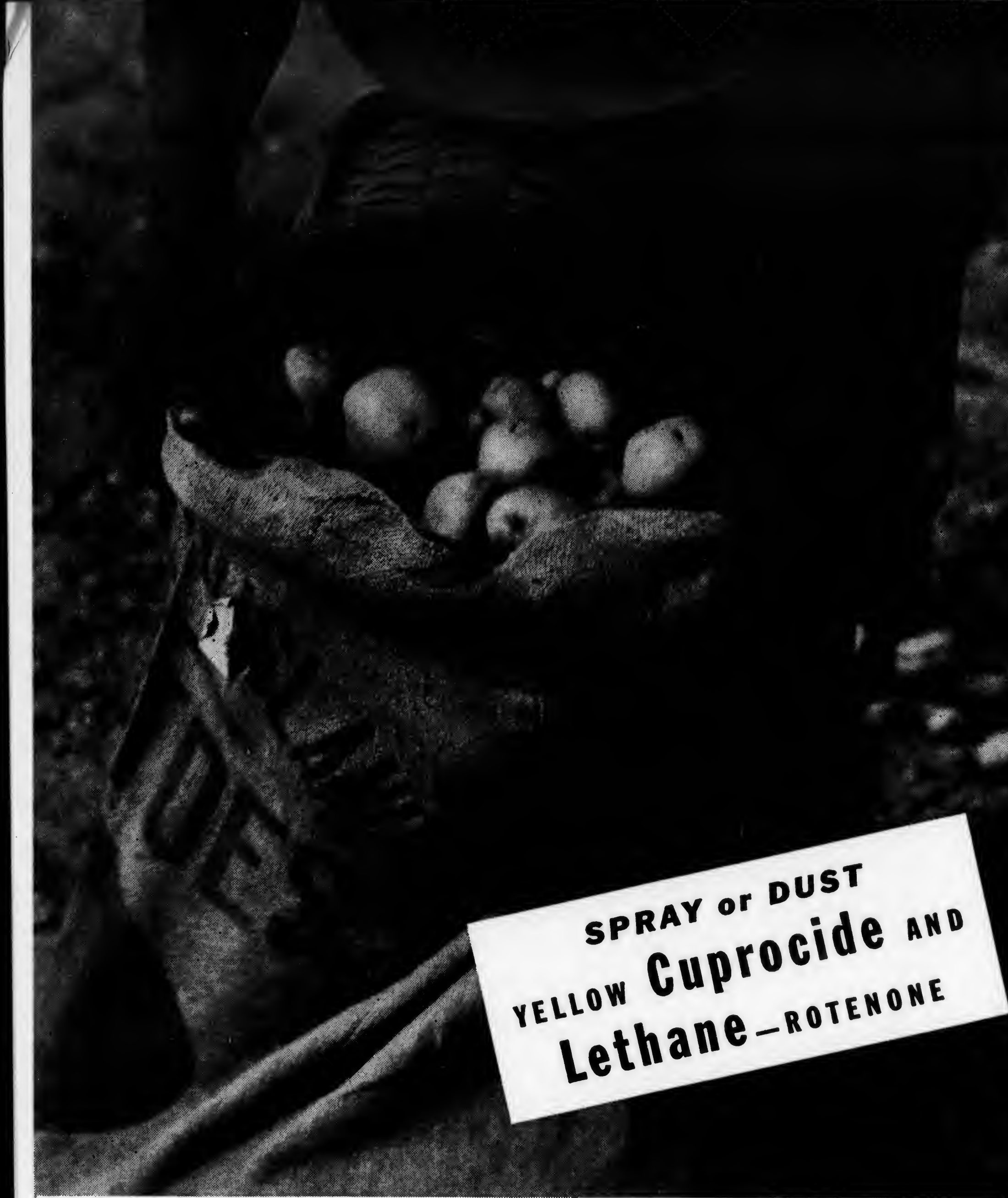
JULY « » 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATED





**SPRAY or DUST
YELLOW Cuprocide AND
Lethane — ROTENONE**

Write for Literature telling the many advantages of these Products for Potato Growers

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WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturers of CUPROCIDE* and LETHANE* 60 for Dust and Spray

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Timely Observations and Suggestions

by L. T. DENNISTON, *Association Field Representative*

LATE BLIGHT OBSERVED IN WIDELY SCATTERED AREAS BY MID-JUNE:

The nation's potato crop is either in for a wild scare or a catastrophe from Late Blight. Much will depend on the type of weather the crop must experience during July, August, and September. Late May and Early June brought heavy rains that were ideal for the incubation of Blight and observations over a wide

area in Pennsylvania and other States revealed Blight infection had a good start by the middle of May with an increasing number of reports from widely scattered areas of production during the past two weeks. Growers throughout Pennsylvania who are on the job and well aware of the danger should have little trouble in controlling any serious infection by preventing the disease from getting a start. Once infection has a foot-



Exceptionally fine field of Katahdins on the farm of Director Wm. Hays, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County. Good care of the soil, the use of disease-free-seed, timely cultivation and thorough spraying were back of this achievement.

hold the grower is in for a real battle to prevent serious damage to the crop both in yield and quality of the tubers.

Printed elsewhere in this issue is an article giving some of the pit-falls that hamper the grower in attaining Blight control. It will be well to read these carefully and be sure you have the right answer and are not wasting your labor on short cuts that do not give results.

HEAVY BLOOM ON KATAHDINS:

One of the heaviest blooms I have ever seen on Katahdins or on any other variety for that matter, was on two beautiful fields of Director Wm. Hays at

Jersey Shore, Lycoming County. These fields were at their height of bloom on Thursday, June 25th. I tried my best to get a good picture of these fields with the Mountains in the background. The above picture is the result of my effort. Should have had the grower or his wife in this flower bed when taking such a picture but we were unable to locate Mr. Hays at the time of the visit.

Not only potatoes but wheat, barley, and other crops look bountiful on the Jersey Shore river flat where Mr. Hays' farm is located.

(Continued on page 12)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This
includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Association office, Masonic
Temple Building, Bellefonte, Pennsyl-
vania.



AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS

I wish to express my deep apprecia-
tion to the members of the Pennsylvania
Potato Growers' Association for their
constant cooperation with the Associa-
tion office during the period of my
managership.

It was both a pleasure and a privilege
to work in your behalf, and toward the
success of your potato program. It is my
sincere hope that the program will grow
to greater successes for the Association
and its individual members during the
seasons to come.

Sincerely,
E. B. Bower

Buy War Saving Stamps and Bonds

Wake Up, America — It's Late!

(This Editorial was printed in the New
York World-Telegram some weeks ago,
and is worthy of the attention of every
American).

The Nation needs to awaken to the
full gravity of the peril that confronts it.

It needs to appreciate how badly we
have been defeated in three months of
war.

It needs to understand that it is pos-
sible for the United Nations and the
United States to lose this war and suffer
the fate of France—and that this possi-
bility may become a probability if the
present tide does not change.

It needs to realize that there is a grave
chance of the Japanese pushing through
India and the Germans driving through
the Near East, to join their armies and
resources in an almost unbeatable com-
bination.

It needs to get away, once and for all,
from the comforting feeling that while
we may lose at the start, we are bound
to win in the end.

Only when fully aware of existing
perils will the United States do its ut-
most. Pray God that awareness will not
come too late, as it did in France!

Production Director Donald Nelson
appeals for vastly increased industrial
output, on a twenty-four-hour, seven-
day, basis—168 hours a week. Maximum
production, in short.

Can we get it?

Not on the present basis—not under
the psychology of recent years.

Not until we quit thinking in terms of
less work for more money.

Not while there is greater concern
about overtime pay than overtime pro-
duction.

Not while farmer politicians are more
interested in higher prices than raising
more essentials.

Not while Government bureaus—
created to meet a depression emergency
that is ended—continue to grab for
themselves money needed for arma-
ments.

Not while an army of Federal press
agents clamor to promote and perpetu-
ate activities that have no present need
or value.

(Continued on page 9)

E. B. Bower Resigns As General Manager of Association

It is with sincere regret that we an-
nounce the resignation of Mr. E. B.
Bower, General Manager of the Penn-
sylvania Cooperative Potato Growers
Association, effective July 1, 1942.

Mr. Bower has been connected with
the Potato Growers in this official capa-
city for the past six years. It is fitting
and proper to recount some of the con-
tributions made by Mr. Bower during
this period and trace the progress which
the Association has made in its struggle
to help the Potato Industry help itself.

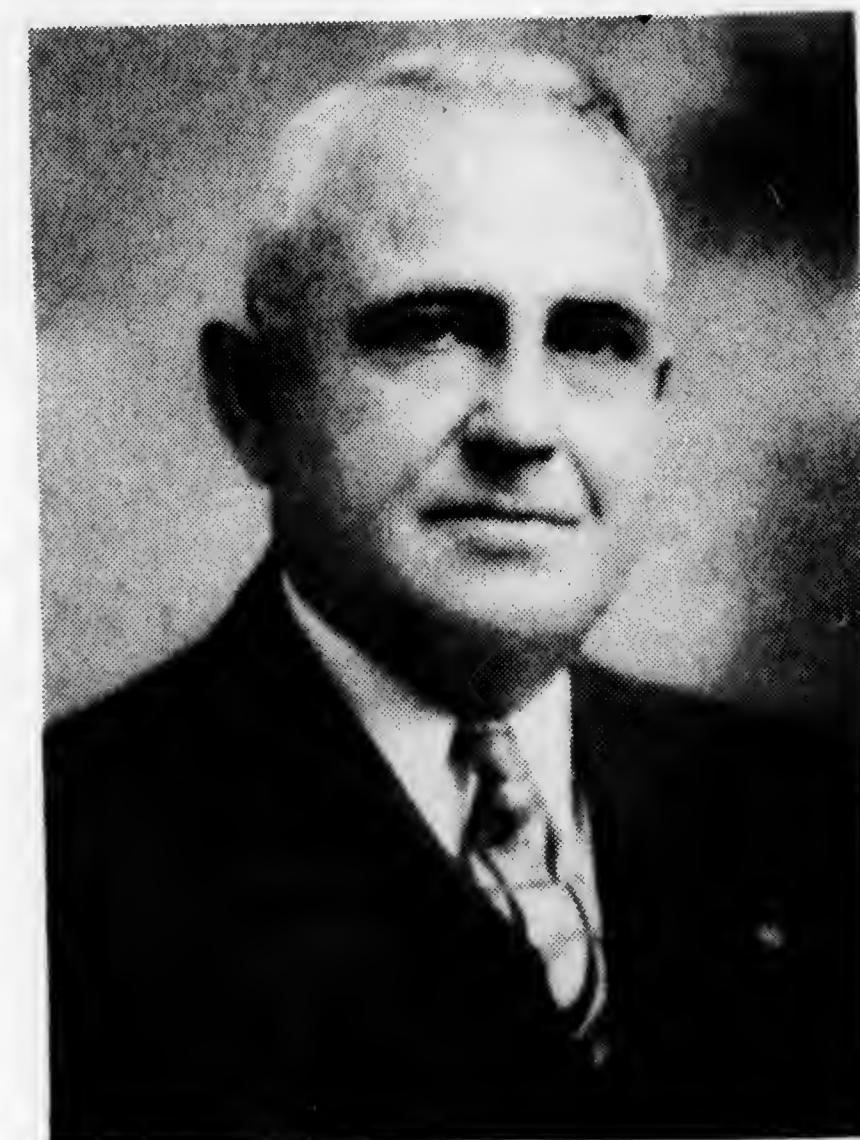
The Pennsylvania Potato Growers
Association was organized in 1917 with
a membership of 36 and annual dues of
25 cents per member. The Association
met annually in connection with the
Pennsylvania State Farm Products
Show, conducted a few educational
meetings on production, reorganized by
electing a president, vice-president and
secretary and remained dormant for a
year.

In 1922 it organized as a cooperative
under the "Cooperative Act" of the
Pennsylvania legislature of 1919. The
Association continued to function as an
educational organization on production
and occasionally listened to a lecture
about marketing, but growers kept right
on selling "all the little ones, all the
crooked ones, all the cut ones" in 4-8-7
fertilizer bags to whom-so-ever at what-
so-ever. And why not? Did we not have
the most large cities, the best distributed
of any state in the union, providing
markets right at our very door step?

A half dozen years ago a few leaders
of the industry began to discover that
this "door step" market was not what it
used to be if it ever really did exist.
Ruinous surpluses began to pile up on
the farm which were fat picking for the
buzzards of the industry. It was not
long before the leaders became aware of
the fact that, "you cannot sell a dis-
tressed commodity at a profit to the pro-
ducer." There were coming to be more
and more distressed potatoes, even in a
10,000,000 bushel deficiency producing
state and in spite of large cities ad-
vantageously located to furnish "back
yard" markets. It finally became appar-
ent that a coordinating influence was
needed to stabilize the movement of
potatoes from the farms to the markets,

and insure a steady and dependable
supply.

At this juncture representatives of
the chain stores both large and small
under the tireless leadership of Fred W.
Johnson at present, President of the
Pennsylvania Chain Store Council,
offered their help and cooperation to the
Potato Growers Association. Then begun



E. B. Bower

a series of memorable conferences
almost endless in subject matter dis-
cussed, out of which there finally
emerged some practical, fundamental,
workable principles which have become
the marketing beatitudes of our Asso-
ciation.

Read them now, six years after their
adoption.

- (a) Determine a standard grade, high
enough to meet exacting demands
for all practical consumer accep-
tance and low enough to make the
most of our local crops.
- (b) Adopt and trade-mark a distinc-
tive, practical and attractive pack

- of a size to meet the widest market demand.
- (c) Determine definitely and accurately the merits and qualities of our own potatoes.
 - (d) Determine the true status of the potato in the diet of the normal and subnormal person.
 - (e) Determine and develop varieties most adapted to our growing conditions and most suited to special culinary uses.
 - (f) Set up machinery by which the grading and packing of the adopted brands will be guaranteed to the consumer and made available in sufficient volume to interest large purchasers.

Every one of these items from (a) to (f) inclusive, is being worked on constantly to the end that better quality potatoes are being grown; better consumer packages are being packed; better consumer acceptance is being enjoyed; a more equitable delivery system is being inaugurated; more of the consumers dollar is going back to the producer. The program was built to be flexible and adaptable and to keep it so, a permanent Joint Conference Committee made up of Directors and Advisors of the Potato Growers Association and representatives of the Food Distributors including their practical and technical experts meet at sufficient intervals to keep the marketing plan on a practical working basis.

Six years ago this program looked pretty big for the Potato Growers Association to tackle. Not that the Pennsylvania Potato Growers were inexperienced in inaugurating new and expensive projects. Had they not tackled the job of producing 400 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre and attained many 600 bushel yields and over? Had they not toured from Maine to Michigan, first in busses and later more extensive tours in solid pullman trains? Had they not contributed almost \$100,000 to a Student Hospital at Penn State? What then looked so big in the inauguration of such a marketing program? Buying and selling potatoes had never been anything more than a strictly business transaction, with a dash of worry and the high hope of a profit and little else. This new potato marketing plan required a new type of business transaction, in which personal contact, pride of product, and friendly understanding were to replace some of the age old practices of merely "buyer

and seller" manipulation and misunderstanding. Here at last was to be something that puts a firmer foundation and a fresh infusion of faith into the business affairs of men.

With the deck cleared as to the aims, purposes, and aspirations, the directors of the Association had enough confidence in the plan to throw the working machinery into gear. Since the Association had been incorporated away back in 1922 to do business as a cooperative it was already tuned up. The next job of the directors was to procure a General Manager and establish a business office. Mr. Bower was elected General Manager and the business office was opened at Bellefonte.

There was no end of details in establishing the office set up and getting ready to move potatoes from the farm direct to the cooperating Food Distributors—the chain stores.

Office supplies and personnel had to be secured.

A survey of available potatoes to be marketed through the Association and explanation of the marketing plan to the growers of the State.

Size and kind of packages had to be determined. Paper was adopted exclusively for the first time for packing potatoes. This idea had to be sold to all sorts of doubting Thomases.

Trade-marking the Association packages and a system for ordering and distributing bags had to be established.

Potatoes were assembled, graded, and packed under supervision.

County Contact Men were selected and instructed.

Schools for training Grade Supervisors were set up.

Methods of terminal distribution and deliveries worked out.

The building of "Camp Potato"—a big enough project in the language of any cooperative.

The bringing together of all allied interests back of a growers cooperative plan—in short Pennsylvania's Cooperative Potato Marketing Plan refused to be balked by many an unexpected hurdle to chart a brand new course in a very old industry. In all the six years in not a single instance did there develop any friction or unpleasantness between distributors and producers—a splendid tribute to the earnestness and sportsmanship of all concerned.

Working But Not Accomplishing

During recent years we have heard much about the inability to control Late Blight. Have the seasons changed? Has a more virulent form of Blight made its appearance? Or, have spraying practices changed, with less attention to details and a slipping away from the orthodox spray methods on which Blight control was established in Pennsylvania?

Even though there may be reason to think that the first two factors are possibilities, it takes no stretch of the imagination or much observation to know that many growers are resorting to short cuts in the preparation of Bordeaux and its application. Exactness has given way to speed. Precision has given way to slipshod-methods in many cases.

Large spray outfits delivering high pressure are no assurance of perfection in the job at hand. These machines do not buy the proper spray materials, or mix them into a Bordeaux that will insure Blight control. Nor are the booms of these machines self adjusting, neither can we expect them to guide themselves down either straight or crooked rows.

The following are some of the pit-falls that are tripping some of our growers into a poor or inefficient job of spraying.

1. Disposing of junk potatoes by hauling them out onto the potato field thus setting up a perfect incubation spot for Late Blight.

2. Slipshod planting such as uneven or crooked rows. Neither uneven width or crooked rows can be sprayed efficiently. Exactness in boom adjustment cannot be attained in either case.

3. Improper boom adjustment. The boom too high or too low. Drop arms unevenly set, set at improper angle for the size of the plants, and nozzles at improper angle.

4. Mixing concentrated lime and blue stone solution directly together. Yes they will mix and may not give nozzle trouble but this will not make efficient effective Bordeaux.

5. Holding a tank of spray over night and applying it in the morning. Better pull the plug and run it down the ditch. Some have suggested using sugar in the past, but not now.

6. Guessing at the amount of lime or blue stone either in original form or in solution. Better use the scales and be

sure of the required gallons when in solution.

7. Continuing to spray with clogged nozzles. Lack of coverage on one row is as bad as lack of coverage on all rows if there is danger of Blight.

8. Boom too high or too low. The boom should be low on early applications. The boom can and should be raised as the foliage or plants gain in height.

9. Putting off spraying until tomorrow. Many excuses can be found or concocted to make this mistake. No use of locking the door after the horse is stolen.

10. Missing a few plants at the end of the rows. If you cannot spray all the plants at the ends each spray you had better rogue or cultivate them out.

11. When a tank of spray runs out a couple hundred feet before reaching the end don't make the mistake of forgetting it and figure as some growers have said, "I will spray it next week."

12. Waiting until the tops are knee high can be fatal. This has been a season when this was true. Blight was in many fields before the first spray was applied. Growers experiencing this mistake are fighting a losing battle.

13. Pay no attention to pressure so long as the nozzles are at least sprinkling some solution on the plants if you are not particular about Blight control. When the pressure drops it is quite likely that a few moments will correct the trouble. Dirt somewhere is likely to be the cause.

14. I have heard growers say they would never spray in the rain. No not in a downpour of course. But you had better be on the job on misty days and in-between showers if you really mean business in keeping ahead of Blight.

15. You might say, "Don't pay any attention to flea beetles, the poor little fellows must feed on something, why not on the potatoes." The good grower gives them a run for their money the same as Blight.

16. If you break a drop arm on the boom just plug the hole up as some say, "One nozzle to the row is as good as three." I don't believe this, do you?

17. True or false? If the blue stone solution barrel springs a leak, just fill up again with water as it was only water

(Continued on page 14)

Like Summer's Clouds —

The Glossamer Dreams of Boyhood

(This is a condensation of a story written by Merle Crowell for the Rockefeller Center Magazine, for the Readers' Digest. Young and old should reach for the Summer's Cloud—.)

All around the boy were wonders of which he must find the meaning. The wonder of day-break, for example. Often he stood at his attic bedroom window, or on the hill back of the barn, and watched dawn come striding over the eastern hills in its flowing crimson robes. As he waited, the first breeze would ruffle the grass, dewdrops would sparkle, and the trills of birds, those minstrels of the morning, would suddenly blend into a chorus. Sometimes the boy would find himself trembling from ecstasy.

What was back of it all—those magic moments when the heart was lifted out of the rut of life? Who lit the funeral flares in the sky at the death of day? From what cradle of creation came the mystery of a May night with apple blossoms white in the moonlight? Who turned the hills to scarlet in October, wove the lacework of ice on the bare branches and twigs in winter?

Was it God? He would like to believe so. But somehow, these miracles did not fit the God of eternal hell-fire, of infant and heathen damnation, whom they preached about in the white meeting-house on the hill.

The boy was profoundly puzzled.

He craved understanding and found little—for the ways of a boy's mind are hard to fathom. "What are you dreaming about?" the boy's father would ask.

"Oh, nothing."

He saw men work from dawn to night, plowing and planting. He saw them struggle against weeds and insects. Then would come drought. And hopes of the harvest would shrivel with it.

Life on a rocky New England farm was hard enough anyway. Why must men fight also against wanton fate?

He saw death steal down and carry off those whom the countryside could least afford to lose. And those whom few would miss lived on and on.

He saw the homes of the thrifty struck by lightning, well-kept herds hit by disease, careful folk the victims of accident.

If life was part of a purposeful plan, he could find no pattern for it.

And yet in the deepest shadow bloomed the twin flowers of faith and courage. Men whose fields had been laid waste squared their shoulders and looked hopefully ahead to another planting and another harvest. In homes brushed by the wings of the dark angel the battle of living went doggedly on. There was something invincible, indomitable, about the soul of man. Something that could not perish.

In the winter evenings, after the wood box had been filled and the horses bedded, and the cows milked, the boy curled up in front of the fire with a book, to find things that were lacking in the world he knew. It stirred his imagination to learn what men and women were doing—and had done,—far beyond those encircling hills. He dreamed of principalities and powers, of things present and things to come. Out there was a world he did not know. One day he would find out more about its mountains and deserts, rivers and plains. He would go to that great city where men were a milling herd striving for fame and fortune. Other farm boys had gone there before him. There must be room for one more.

The strings of his heart were strummed, too, by the cold fingers of the Maine winter. There was the endless sweep of snow punctuated by pines and firs, the snapping of nails in the roof as he lay in his attic bed at night, the thick white arabesques on the windowpanes when he crawled out of the warm hollow in the featherbed of a January morning. Blizzards might mean a snowbound household, but the howl of the wind along the eaves, the steady swish of the snow, drifts piling up till the windows were half hid, all talked to him of the mighty menace of nature. And when the skies were blue again, and men were breaking the roads with four or five teams of horses a-tandem, he felt a growing conviction that the wild will of the universe could never quite quell the human spirit.

The boy was acutely sensitive to sights and sounds and smells. In summer, at

(Continued on page 16)

Sixty Acres in Two Rows

"Believe it or not." This is one for "Ripley." Don't be surprised if it makes "Ripley's" column.

We challenge the world on this. The field belongs to Director and Vice-President of the Association Ed. Fisher, and of all unbelievable places, is located in the hills of Potter County only six miles from "Camp Potato."

You say it can't be! Well it is, you figure it out. And while you are doing it here are a few more things you might figure on.

How much longer is the one row than the other?

With 32 inches between the rows how far is it across the field?

How much more seed will be required to plant the longer of the two rows with 1½ ounce seed pieces spaced 10 inches apart?

In planting the 60 acres in two continuous rows one wheel of the planter had to travel farther than the other. How much farther? The same will be true of the cultivator, sprayer, and digger.

If you cultivated the field with a team of mules how much more oats will you have to feed the one mule than the other?

Taking two rows at a time how long would it take you to rogue the field? How far would you walk? It is an Allegheny Mt. seed field.

The only way you can really see this field is by aeroplane. We will try to get a picture of it for a coming issue of the Guide Post.

"Louie" Reitz has always had his potatoes picked by the row. We might ask him how he would figure out the charge per row in this case?

If you are visiting Potter County this summer and want to take a look for yourself, you can get directions at the Fisher Warehouse, Coudersport or at Camp Potato on how to reach the field. (P.S. For your information in figuring out the above, this field was planted in a circle, beginning in the centre and winding out. We will be glad to have any answers you arrive at on the different questions listed above.)

Contribute a new membership to the Association

WAKE UP, AMERICA IT'S LATE!

(Continued from page 4)

Not while Congressmen try to put over useless canals and river schemes and take up the time of defense officials clamoring for factories and contracts as if war were a great gravy train.

Not while WPA, despite a shortage of labor, seeks to carry on projects which it doesn't have the men to perform or the need of performing.

Not while CCC and NYA stretch greedy hands for funds to pamper young men who ought to be in the armed forces or the war plants.

Not while strikes hamper war production, despite a solemn promise that they would stop.

Not while the life-and-death need for uninterrupted production is used as a weapon to put over the closed shop.

Not while double time is demanded for Sunday work, which is only part of a forty-hour week.

Not while a man can't be employed on an Army project or in a war plant until he pays \$20 to \$50 or more to a labor racketeer.

Not while fifth columnists are pampered and enemy aliens move freely in defense areas.

Not while the grim job of preparing our home communities against air raids and sabotage is gummed up with a lot of high-falutin, boon-doggling, social service activity.

Not while pressure blocs clamor for higher benefits, bounties and pensions.

We will not get maximum production, in short, unless, first, we fully realize our awful peril; and, second, get over the gimmes of recent years.

Gimme shorter hours, gimme higher wages, gimme bigger profits, gimme more overtime, gimme less work, gimme more pensions, gimme greater crop benefits, gimme more appropriations and patronage, gimme plants for my Congressional district, gimme fees and dues to work for Uncle Sam, gimme ham 'n eggs, gimme share-the-wealth, gimme \$30 every Thursday.

France had the gimmes, too—had them till the Germans were close to Paris. Then everybody went frantically to work—too late.

France has no gimmes today—except gimme food for my baby, gimme a place to lay my head, gimme death.

POTATO CHIPS

Do you remember Lincoln's story about the little steamer with the big whistle? Every time they tooted the whistle it blew off so much steam that the boat stopped running. That's the trouble with lots of people today. If they would only use their energy to drive the paddle wheel of opportunity instead of eternally blowing the whistle of discontent, they would find themselves going up the stream of success so fast that the barnacles of failure wouldn't have a chance in the world to hook onto their little craft.

—O—

Agriculture, the Nation over, is being urged to support the Anti-Racketeering Bill, H.R. 6777, now in Congress, to restrict the activities of certain types of labor leaders.

Only chartered unions would enjoy the benefits of the national labor relations' act if this bill becomes law in its present form. Only citizens could be union officers or leaders, all union officers would be required to give bond, unions would be required to give accurate financial statements to all members, employees would be permitted to voluntarily form and join labor unions, no regard to hiring employees, and strikes would be illegal if called before expiration of a 60-day cooling off period.

This bill is the outgrowth of the several other previous anti-labor activity bills which failed to become law during the past year.

—O—

The longer we fight the war, the more permanently self-sufficient we shall become. It brightens my heart in a dark hour to know that in fighting the Japanese, we are also fighting to free ourselves forever from future economic threat from overseas.

—John Chamberlain

—O—

A five-state farmers' council has been organized, its main objective being to oppose John L. Lewis in his alleged attempts to unionize the nation's dairy-men. The group will correlate activities of major farm groups and cooperatives in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Crop

growers generally are being admitted to membership.

The council will attempt to protect the individual rights of farmers to prosecute their business in their own way. Philip C. Turner, President of the new Interstate Farmers' Council, said this protection applied against "anyone who may attempt through intimidation, fear or dictation, to take away from the farmers their rights. The Interstate Farmers Council, nor the farmers generally, have no quarrel with organized labor as such. Farmers have always given labor the same right they held for themselves—the right to organize and work together."

—O—

"We have been a pleasure-loving people, dishonoring God's day, picnicing and bathing; now the seashores are barred, no picnics, no bathing. We have preferred motor travel to church-going; now there is a shortage of fuel oil. We have ignored the ringing of the church bells, calling us to worship! Now the bells cannot ring except to warn of invasion. We have left the churches half empty when they should have been filled with worshippers; now they are in ruins. We would not listen to the way of peace; now we are forced to listen to the ways of war. The money we would not give to the Lord's work now is taken from us in taxes and higher prices. The food for which we forget to say thanks is now unobtainable. The service we refused to give God is now conscripted for the country. Lives we refused to live under God's control are now under the nation's control. Nights we would not spend in watching unto prayer now are spent in anxious air-raid precautions."

The above confession was written by a preacher in a much-bombed country, no doubt, England. But not one of us knows when similar changes will come into our circumstances. There is no guarantee that the security we enjoy today will be ours tomorrow. If we have been guilty of neglect, of slothfulness, of indifference, in the affairs of His Kingdom, or of those things that pertain to eternal life, God grant that we may awake before it is too late. In every truth the night cometh, when no man can work.

Synodical Bulletin, Synod of Northwest
(Continued on page 13)

POTASH



READY to serve

Recognizing that an efficient use of fertilizers depends upon facts, the American Potash Industry maintains an Institute for investigations in the practical use of potash. This Institute has branch offices in the South, Midwest, Northeast, on the Pacific Coast, and in Canada. Its staff of trained agronomists cooperate with State and Federal institutions in research and experimental work and with growers having specific problems in the use of plant food. This service is supported by the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, Potash Company of America, and the United States Potash Company.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated

1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



TIMELY OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 3)

THOROUGH WEED CONTROL IN A WET SEASON:

One of the best jobs of weed control by proper and timely use of the weeder I have seen was that of Brion & Goodall, Liberty, Tioga County. I should include in this credit my good friend Harlan Phelps who is actually on the firing line from day to day to accomplish this result. Not only are the weeds under control but a good job of cultivating is being done as well as proper spraying. The earliest plantings had had four sprays beginning when the rows could be followed. To these men I say, "You are on the way, don't fumble the ball now."

HASTE MAKES WASTE:

I have observed and had numerous reports of poor stands and spotty fields. It is not true in all cases but certainly in many cases the cause can be traced to too much haste during wet weather at planting time. We got off to too hasty a start at Camp Potato. Ten days later would have been much better at least for one field. The drowned area of course had to be right in front of the Camp, just the same as your wet spot has to be where your neighbors and visitors can readily see it. Perhaps this is a good thing, it reminds us more often of the old saying, "Haste makes waste."

SOME THINGS TO DO AT CAMP POTATO:

I have been asked on numerous occasions by individuals and particularly by a number of Vocational Instructors and Supervisors, just what work or jobs there are at Camp Potato that groups, especially boys, could do. I list here a number of jobs as they come to mind. There are and will be many others when time and circumstances will permit full development of a number of projects in mind.

Cutting wood for fire-place and kitchen stoves—involving use of axe, cross-cut saw, and buzz saw. (No trees are cut on the Camp property without permission of the Camp Officials)

Pick stones from potato fields—involving the use of the Camp truck (jitney) or the tractor and trailer.

Building or repairing roads—involving placing and cracking stones, opening ditches, etc.

Planting, cultivating, spraying, roguing, harvesting, grading and packing the potato crop. Jobs in this connection include—cutting seed, actual planting, cultivating, weeding, slaking lime and preparing Bordeaux, actual spraying, disease identification and roguing, hoeing (baby seedlings) digging (two row digger) and all jobs incident to harvesting, grading and marketing the crop. Equipment in this work includes—tractors, two row planter, cultivators, weeder, power sprayer, two row digger, and rubber spool grader.

Painting of the flag pole. This is a time to show your patriotism. The "Big Flag" Stars and Stripes, flow over the camp each day the weather is clear.

Mowing the lawn and grass areas marked for mowing. The front lawn is coming nicely as is the right side lawn which were seeded early this spring. (Do not mow any areas other than the Camp Lawn proper without permission)

Cleaning and greasing machinery—these jobs are completed as soon after use as possible. They involve the potato planter, grader, sprayer, tractor, and other incidental equipment.

Sorting and stacking odd remnants of lumber.

Construction of walking bridges across from Oakland Trail to the picnic grove. The bridge constructed by the Clarion, Venango, Jefferson Future Farmers last summer at the upper end of Oakland Trail is a good general pattern to follow.

Clearing land, cutting trees marked for removal, burning brush. (Do not build fires without permission.)

Constructing lake. Sodding banks and permanent construction of breast works.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Forms of recreation at the disposal of Camp visitors are:

Baseball, swimming (modern swimming pool about 8 miles from Camp at special Camp rates), roller skating (Coudersport a distance of 8 miles) hiking (numerous trails leading into the "Big Woods" where deer and possibly bear can be seen), In Camp on rainy days, Ping-pong tournaments, checkers, cards, and other games are available.

HOW MUCH SCRAP RUBBER DID YOU TURN IN:

I have an authentic report of one farmer in Pennsylvania who turned in over a 1,000 pounds, better than a half

(Continued on page 18)

THE COMING WEEKS ARE
IMPORTANT TO YOUR
POTATO CROP

PROTECT THIS CROP
UNTIL HARVEST

with



LIME

Especially processed for
Spraying and Dusting

Write for prices and
particulars

Whiterock Quarries
Bellefonte, Pa.

POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from page 10)

The Texas panhandle, in the experimental stage of development into a possible real commercial potato producing district, is now ready to move its early crop of Triumphs and Cobblers.

The crop is reported to be of fine quality and of good yield on the approximate 7,500 acres planted in the area.

—O—

The Office of Price Administration has ruled that proportionately higher brokerage rates are permissible on carlot shipments with heavier than normal loads, as the broker is performing an additional service for which he is entitled to the extra proportionate rate of compensation.

—O—

Department of Agriculture reports indicate that signs, at mid-year, continued to point to a high record of agricultural production in 1942. Farm income to date this year has run over 1941, but production and harvest costs are rising.

(Continued on page 18)

Hammond Betterbags

are Proven for
Packing Pennsylvania
Potatoes



ARE MADE FOR
Fertilizers,
Lime and Limestone,
Flour, Feed, and
Potatoes

They Combine
Strength
Quality
Fine Printing

You Can Be Proud of
Your Product

in

Hammond Betterbags

★ ★ ★

HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 12)

ton, of scrap rubber in the form of tractor tires, truck tires, worn out tires from the family car, and various other items including rubber hose, old rubbers and boots, rain coats, etc.

It is not too late to take a crack at our enemies with your scrap rubber if you have any still laying around. Every small bit counts in war. A man may be pretty well down and still fire the final shot that is heard round the world. So chins up, we are just beginning to fight.

THE POTATO FAMINE OF 1845-1846:

Alfred Smee, Surgeon to the Bank of England and holder of numerous other important medical positions in England during the years of 1845-46, wrote the following in his book, "The Potato Plant, Its Uses and Properties."

In the year 1845 scarcity existed throughout all Europe from a deficiency in the potato crop; and this year (1846) an even more alarming failure threatens these realms; so much so, that public prayers have been ordered in all the English churches and Jewish synagogues for its abatement.

In the present year, 1846, from one-half to two-thirds of our potatoes are destroyed, our grain is short, perhaps from the same cause our vegetables are injured, our cattle and sheep are scarce. The present year may be considered one of great scarcity, and to Ireland even one of absolute famine, for there scarce one potato exists. In Devonshire the crop of potatoes is so bad, that in some places three men only raised 160 lb. in a day.

In estimating the present famine, we must not be unmindful that we are at peace with all the world, our commerce unshackled to procure food from distant climates. This equalization of food has prevented want; but, doubtless, had it been otherwise, this would have been one of the most dreadful famines in particular localities that the world ever saw."

WORKING BUT NOT ACCOMPLISHING

(Continued from page 7)

that leaked out. False, for blue stone went out with the water.

18. Never stir the blue stone solution as it is always blue on top, therefore

must be equally strong throughout. True or false? False. Always stir both lime and blue stone concentrates before filling the tank if more than is required for one spray is in the stock solution barrel.

19. True or false? If the field looks white it has been well sprayed. False. A well sprayed field is definitely a clear sky blue.

20. True or false? Blight will not attack early varieties such as Nittany, Irish Cobbler, Bliss, Chippewa, etc. False. Of this group Nittany and Irish Cobblers are the least likely to blight badly. Chippewa is quite susceptible.

21. I have heard growers say that they miss the Blight by planting very late in June. This does not hold true. In fact such growers are taking the chance of not getting their seed back.

22. Others have said that they miss the Blight by planting on high hill fields. There is no definite assurance in this practice. It is true that low lying fields subject to overflow water, fog, shade, and late sun rise, and early sun down are more subject to Blight.

23. True or false? Unless there are rotten tubers at digging time there need be no concern of Blight rot in storage. False. If there was blight on the foliage and the tubers were a bit green when dug resulting in skinning, severe rot from blight may occur in storage.

24. Blight originates only from planting Blight infected seed. True or false? Blight origin in most cases is not known. It may come with the seed but will come anyhow if conditions are right and thorough spraying is not practiced.

25. Which is correct? Blight spreads most rapidly in warm wet weather, cool dry weather, hot dry weather, or cool wet weather. Cool wet weather.

26. Many attempts have been made to change the Bordeaux formula for lime and blue stone but none has proven more efficient in the control of Blight than the 8-8-100 standard formula, when properly prepared, and applied with precision, exactness, and a wholehearted desire to get results.

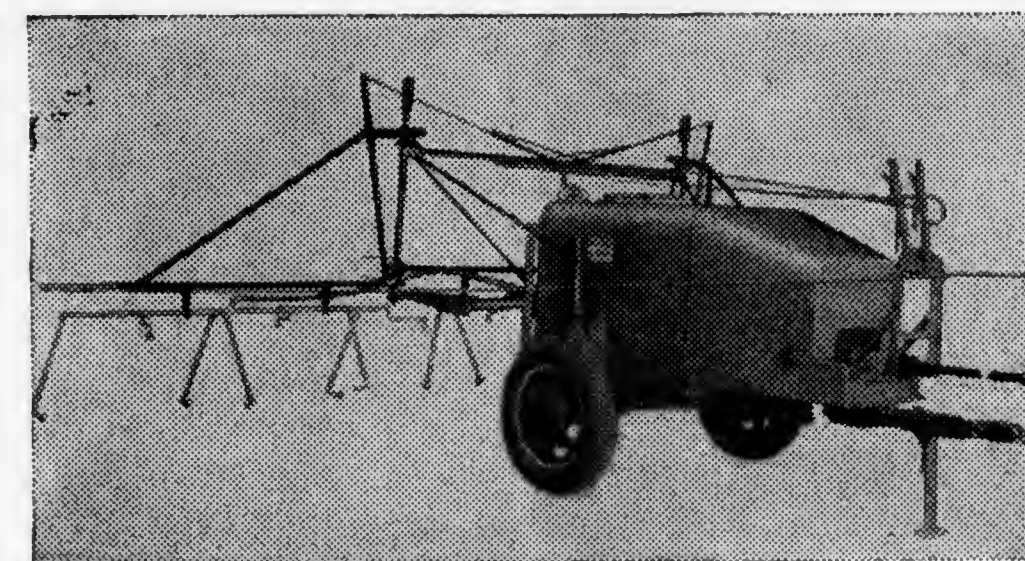
Making the rounds at Fort Custer, Michigan, is the following note: "With the rationing of tires, and sugar, and scarcity of many articles, civilians are having a rough time. To bolster civilian morale, soldiers should write home more often."

—Colliers

BEAN POTATO SPRAYERS EARN BIGGER PROFITS

Wherever you find a Bean Potato Sprayer protecting the potatoes, you will find a keen, two-fisted grower who knows that the best sprayer obtainable is the sure way to potato profits. And you find more of them than any other.

These Bean Sprayer users know that in order to compete today, they must keep their spraying costs down and at the same time raise a larger and better crop at lowest possible complete cost. That is why so many growers have and are standardizing on modern Bean Sprayers and Dusters. There is one in your neighborhood.



Investigate the rugged construction, the money saving features, the modern design, the new style booms, the uninterrupted operation and the low cost spraying of Bean Sprayers, all of which you can buy at no extra cost.

There is a Bean Sprayer that will protect your crop and save you money every time you spray. Better coverage with less material.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.
LANSING, MICHIGAN

THE GLOSSAMER DREAMS OF BOYHOOD

(Continued from page 8)

haying time, the frightened flit of a ground sparrow as the horse rake came close; the fresh swaths in their green geometric patterns; the bulging muscles of the hired man as he tossed titanic forkfuls of hay into the rack; even the clank of ice in the tin pail as he brought water flavored with molasses and ginger to the men at work.

Autumn held for him a special spell. The round harvest moon rising over a field of shocked corn; the drift smoke of burning leaves; trees rustling in the wind; hills and valleys afire with color; in all these there was something eerie, as if ghosts of summer were riding the October air.

The boy looked forward to Thanksgiving for weeks on end. While rolling pumpkins into a dumpcart, filling the cellar with a hoard of potatoes, and battening the barns against the inevitable onslaught of winter, he was forever anticipating that November day when the end of fall's work would be celebrated with feast and fun.

Yes, it was a good life. From the simplest things—a few toys at Christmas, a trip to the county fair, a husking with its yellow lanterns and kissing games and six kinds of frosted cake—he extracted a succulence that sometimes in later years he was to look back on with envy.

Does youth, with its tremendous trivialities, its glossamer dreams, its fantastic despairs, really transcend the more durable satisfaction of manhood? I suppose not. And yet youth has a special flavor that inevitably is drained dry as a boy or girl grows up.

Richard Henry Stoddard captured that thought:

"There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain;
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again."

A restaurant in Tampa is plugging a drink called Slapajap. When you order one, the barkeeper pours colorless liquids from four bottles, add ice and shakes wildly. You put down two bits, get your drink—and a 25 cent war bond stamp. When you've tossed off the Slapajap, you realize you've had a nice long drink of ice water. But you have the stamp.



MEMBERS!

You are not all
contributing
New Members

In These Times

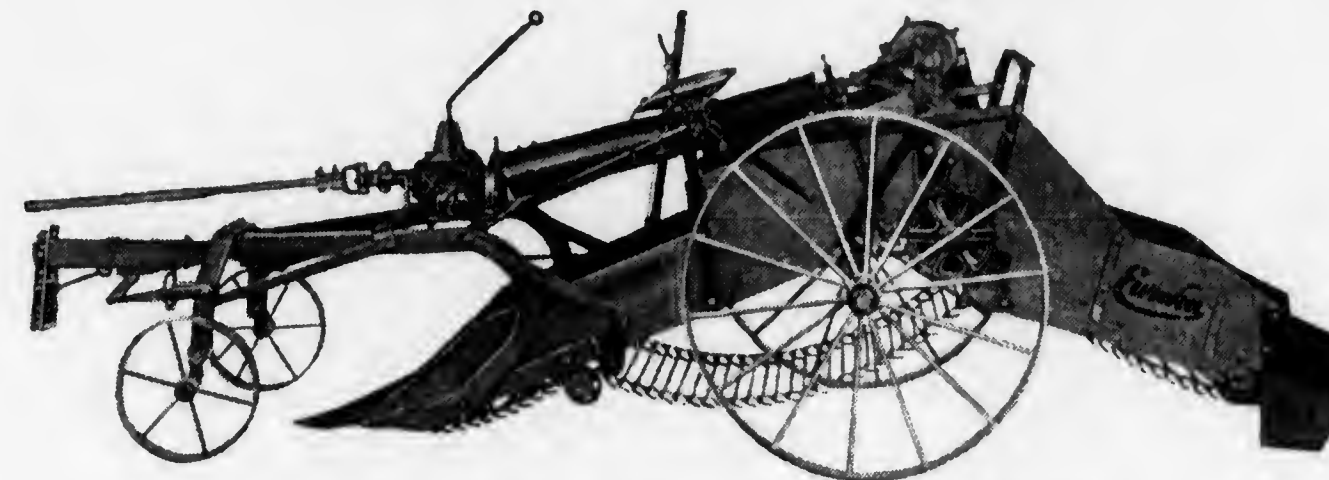
Your unity with your fellow
growers, and the strength of
your Association is Essential!

Help to Build

It is to your advantage
and to the weight of
your individual
strength!



Eureka Potato Diggers



Get the potatoes
with least cost. Re-
quire few repairs
and have unusually
long life because of
construction and
material used. Re-
sult of more than 40
years experience
making Diggers.

EUREKA NO. 5480 POTATO DIGGER
Operates from Tractor Power Take Off
Heavy duty construction. Low upkeep.

The Eureka is also available with engine mounted on Digger, and in
Traction horse drawn styles.

Write for catalog.

Ask About the Famous Cockshutt "31" Disc Plow

EUREKA MOWER CO., Utica, New York

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

POTATO CHIPS*(Continued from page 13)*

Higher price ceilings on canned goods, recently announced by the Office of Price Administration, is tending to lend encouragement to the country's fruit producers.

—O—

Extension of Government price control has put ceilings on 83 per cent of the commodities farmers buy for use in the production of farm products, and on 86 per cent of the items entering the cost of farm family living. Principal exceptions in the cost of production items are mixed feeds and seeds; principal exceptions in the cost of living items are flour, butter, cheese, and fresh fruits. There are no ceilings on 38 per cent of the items which make up the farm family food budget.

There are no ceilings on the prices the farmer receives for raw products, except wool, but there are ceilings on the wholesale and retail prices of commodities processed from about 60 per cent of the products contained in the Government index of prices received by farmers. All processed commodities produced and sold by farmers also are exempt from ceilings at the farm level in the amount of \$75 per farm in any one calendar month.

Protection has been afforded the farmers by the floors which have been placed under farm prices of all major products in connection with the 1942 farm production program, and farmers are assured that the OPA will use its power to see that the things that farmers buy are held down so that farm production would not be restricted by unnecessarily high production costs.

—O—

The Association membership canvas is, presently, inactive. Few membership contributions are coming in, and the slogan—"Each member get a new member" is not being heeded too much. You have a non-member neighbor who needs your Association. Enlist him! Keep this canvas going, your county in the contest for the greatest increase in membership, and your Association growing to the size it hopes to attain.

* * free men and women * * deem it a privilege rather than a sacrifice to work and to fight for the perpetuation of the democratic ideal.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt



The Grower to Grower Exchange is a service of The Guide Post to Association members — it advertises machinery free, for the duration, and other items you want to buy, sell or swap at a penny a word.

Let this service serve you—

It has proven itself valuable to those who have used it in the past.

Write your Association office of the items you want to buy and sell and let The Grower to Grower Exchange prove itself to you.

**EQUITABLE PAPER BAG****G · H · Q ·***for*

**POTATO SACKS
FERTILIZER BAGS**

**And all other types of heavy duty
pasted bottom paper sacks**

Equitable is GENERAL HEADQUARTERS for bags of superior quality and construction because we operate our own paper mill and control every step of the manufacture from the pulp to the finished bag.

Our wide variety of bag sizes and styles makes us able to supply the proper bag for every need—

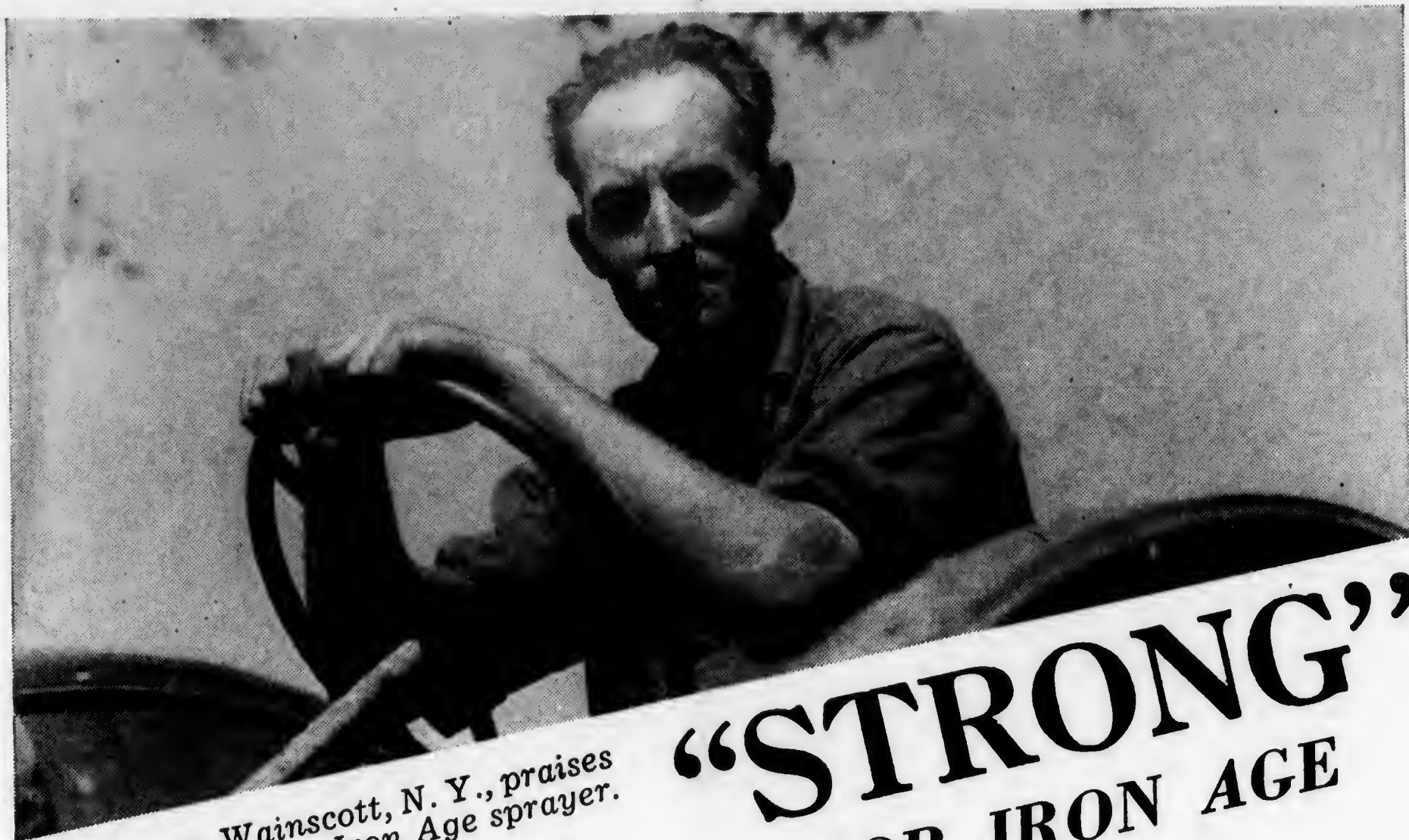
Avail yourself of the free service of our Art and Research staffs on your specific problem.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO. INC.

4700 31st Place

Long Island City, N. Y.

Paper Mills at Orange, Texas



S. T. Strong, Wainscott, N. Y., praises performance of his Iron Age sprayer.

"STRONG" FOR IRON AGE

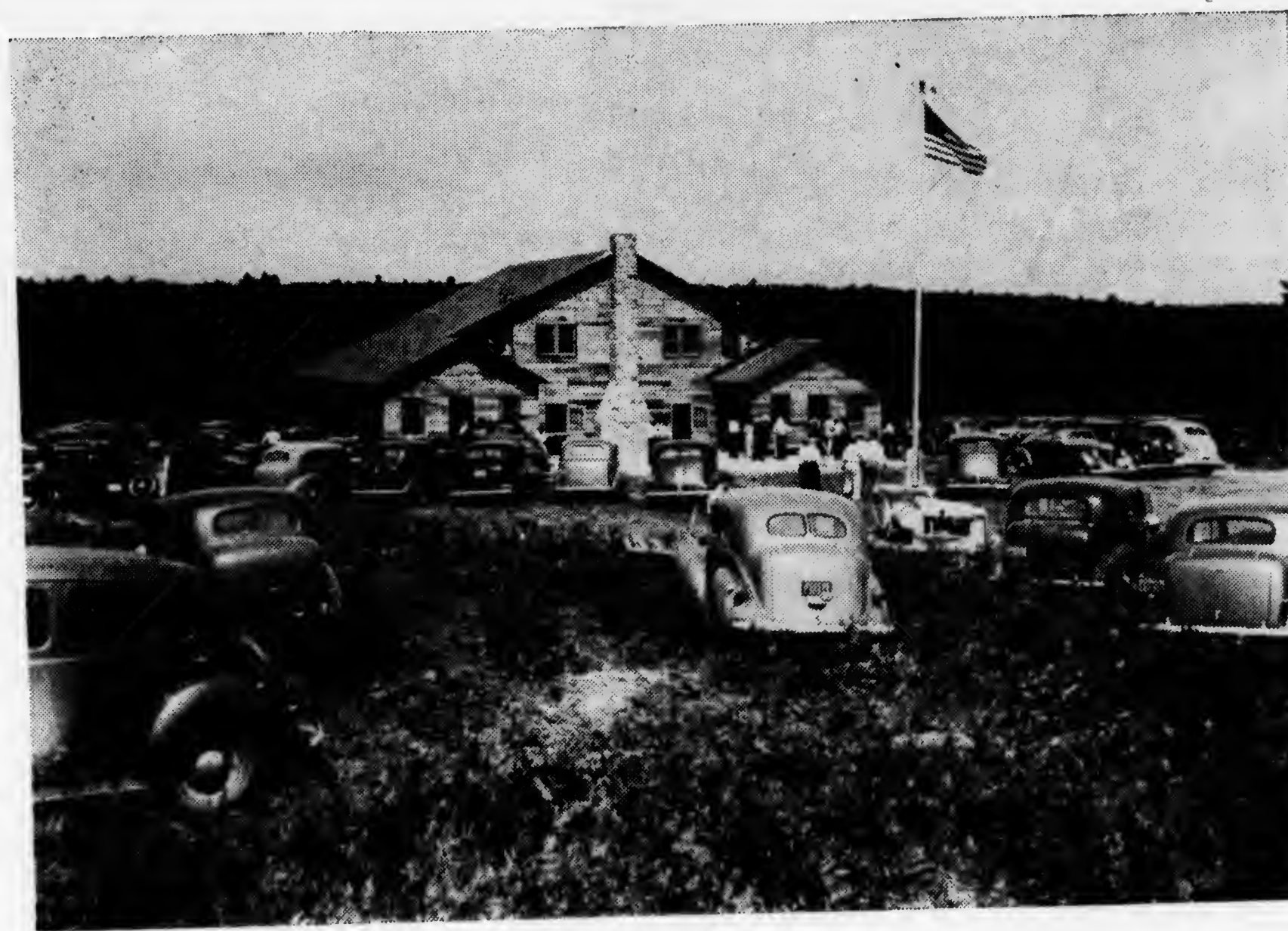
HIS NAME is Strong, and he feels just that way about the performance of his Iron Age row crop sprayer, which he uses on 107 acres of Long Island potatoes. Grower S. T. Strong, Wainscott, N. Y., helps his father operate a 152-acre farm—and in 25 years of farming, has been a constant Iron Age user.

You can now choose from 7 sizes of the high pressure Victory pump—with capacities from 6 to 40 gallons per minute, pressures from 500 to 1000 lbs. per square inch. Make your crops pay, spray the Iron Age way.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited

111 Duke Street

York, Pennsylvania



"Camp Potato"

AUGUST « » 1942

Published by the

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



Announcing:

Potter County Patriotic Rally And Potato Field Day

Coudersport, Tuesday Evening, August 25th
"Camp Potato", Wednesday, August 26th



We cordially invite all potato growers and their friends to join us in this event which is staged in cooperation with the State Potato Growers' Association and other interested groups.

We are mindful of the rationing of tires, gas and oil and other factors tending to curtail attendance from distant points. Potatoes are a most vital food on the home front, to our own soldiers and to our allies. Your morale and patriotism will be heightened by attending the Patriotic Rally and Field Day here on the 25th and 26th.

We invite you to inspect our seed potato fields at a time when tubers show up best. You will be combining business and patriotism by visiting Potter County August 25th and 26th.

POTTER COUNTY FOUNDATION SEED POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

ROBERT BARNETT, *President*

MRS. WILLIAM ROBERTS, *Secretary*

Mr. C. F. Henry Wuesthoff New Manager of The Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association

For fifty years the American farmer has suffered outrageously from a grossly inefficient marketing system; in fresh fruits and vegetables alone growers get but a \$1,000,000,000 return on food which costs the consumer \$3,000,000,000. This price difference is either unfair to the producer or unfair to the consumer, or unfair to both. It has showered a shocking array of rural ills on the producer—unpicked crops rotting in the fields, soaring debts, unpainted and unroofed buildings, a lowered standard of living, reduced purchasing power, resulting in closed factories and unemployment with not enough food to maintain even the health and stamina of the city dwellers, and the whole Nation has paid the bill.

The Pennsylvania potato growers have recognized these inconsistencies and have set about to do something. Now one of agriculture's most remarkable developments—the *farm marketing cooperative* has come to the rescue. Teaching growers to pool their crops for sale, cutting selling costs to the bone, working closely with retailers, abolishing waste through streamlined selling technique and gearing itself to our war-time economy by direct from farm to store delivery resulting in 86% of the consumer's dollar reverting to where it belongs—the producer, is the story of cooperative selling. Cooperation is no longer a theory; it is an economic necessity.

No one is better equipped to lead the cooperative potato marketing movement than our General Manager, Mr. C. F. Henry Wuesthoff, former area supervisor of the Warren-Forest County Area of Vocational Agriculture for the Department of Rural Education.

In the first place, he is "nobody's fool". He knows the ways of men. He has a trained mind. He is honest, he is conscientious, he is industrious, he has enthusiasm. He is a believer in the



C. F. H. Wuesthoff

farmer business-man get together idea—not in a sentimental way, but with a genuinely friendly business relationship for the mutual benefit of all concerned. Mr. Wuesthoff has had both practical and successful experience in this type of public relations program with his home people of Warren and surrounding rural area.

Mr. Wuesthoff is deserving of the enthusiastic support of every potato grower in the State as well as our food distributors and other cooperating agencies, not for his sake, but for the everlasting good that will come to our great Commonwealth and her people through friendly cooperation in these troublesome times.

DR. E. L. NIXON

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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C. F. H. Wuesthoff
Executive Sec'y and General Manager

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Branch Sales Office:
702 North Eighth Street, Allentown, Pa.

Annual membership fee is \$1.00 This includes the GUIDE POST.

All communications should be addressed to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Executive Secretary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



Members of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association

It is my aim and ambition to bring about closer cooperation between producers, distributors and consumers through appreciative understanding. The interdependence of these groups is obvious to many, yet not quite clear to all. It is my further ambition to bring about a united effort on the part of public agencies, distributors and producers of farm commodities, without compromising any, in the cause of eco-

nomical and equitable distribution of agricultural products. Each agency with its definite function can assist in the cause of production and marketing to the credit of all concerned. With this united front, the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' program will grow into one of the most unique cooperatives of all times.

The program is sound and basically it can support a tremendous super-structure of service.

Cooperatively speaking, I believe in
Informed Membership—
Sound Financial Structure
Strong Leadership
Sufficient Volume of Business
and will work toward this end.

C. F. H. WUESTHOFF
Executive Secretary

Expansion For Greater Service

The Board of Directors of our Association has seen fit to establish three offices throughout the State in order to further increase the efficiency of distribution and give better service to its producer members and its cooperating distributors. The Central office at Williamsport (after September 1st) will be responsible for general supervision of sales and producer service throughout the State. It will also be the function of the Central office to coordinate the three offices, to initiate and support a satisfactory public relationship and to establish general cooperative policies under the direction of the Association's Board of Directors.

The Branch offices at Allentown and Butler will carry on in accordance with above, sensing the problems of production and distribution within their area by:

1. Ascertaining production with respect to supplies within the area.
2. Ascertaining whether or not respective crops can be profitably packed in the Association packages.
3. Familiarize producers with our Associations "set-up", as to grading, packing, transporting and packages.

(Continued on page 16)

Pennsylvania Potato Crop Conditions and Prospects

The 1942 potato season to date (August 8th) has been a most unusual one. It has been interspersed with dry conditions in some sections early in the season, with ideal growing conditions prevailing in other areas, over to the extreme of unprecedented floods in still other sections.

Good to bumper potato crops require ample moisture during the growing season, and it can be said of the 1942 season to date that no section of Pennsylvania has suffered from drought. Neither has there been any extended period of intense heat so fatal to the early crop and in many seasons extremely injurious to the yield and quality of the late crop.

The conditions, however, enumerated above (ample to abundant moisture, floods and cool moderate weather) have been conducive to blight, and Pennsylvania growers like growers of other states to the north, north-east and in the north-central area, are waging battle with this enemy of the crop. This fight is not new to Pennsylvania growers. They have waged it before and won. With more and higher powered equipment than any similar group of growers, with ample blue stone and the best possible lime in abundance, and the morale gained from having licked this enemy before, puts Pennsylvania growers in an enviable position to come through.

It is inevitable and unfortunate that thousands of garden and truck patches throughout this vast area of the north-east and north-central states will bear meager crops. Commercial growers, however, who are properly equipped and on the job should come through with one of the best crops on record.

Harvesting of Pennsylvania's early crop—Cobblers and Chippewas — has been under way for several weeks with both yield and quality satisfactory to both the producer and the distributor. Reports of both yield and quality above average are reaching us from widely scattered areas of the State. Pennsylvania Blue Label Pecks are already in demand in the markets, with increasing numbers of growers getting under way with digging and packing each week. Indications point to heavy volume movement much ahead of past seasons.

The commercial late crop is now receiving the full attention of the Pennsylvania grower, and which constitutes 80 to 85 per cent of the State's total crop is making a heavy vine growth and an exceptionally heavy tuber set. Harvesting of this crop does not get under way until mid-September, with the peak of digging reached in early October. Pennsylvania growers will make every effort to bring the 1942 crop into storage ahead of the first freeze which, on the average, for most of the State, comes in mid-October.

Marketing prospects for the 1942 crop are favorable. Pennsylvania potatoes have attained the best reputation in recent years they have enjoyed in decades. Price prospects for the present crop favor the producer. There are, however, problems that must be met. Labor, transportation, distribution, orderly movement, etc., all must fit into an unprecedented war effort. There will be necessity of changes and adjustments in marketing the 1942 crop.

Perhaps at no time in the history of Pennsylvania's Potato Industry has there been such a vital need of a strong State Association leading the way with meditated thought and aggressive action. The officers and personnel of the Association are pledged to the task. We solicit and welcome your cooperation and support.

Farm Product Truck

Regulations Eased

In a further step to permit the free movement of farm products and supplies during the harvest season, the Office of Defense Transportation has issued a general permit relieving common carriers when engaged in such service from the necessity of clearing their trucks through the Joint Information Offices. Contract and private carriers likewise have been relieved from this requirement and also from restrictions on mileage and limitations on numbers of deliveries when engaged in hauling products and supplies to and from the farm. Both exemptions become void after October 31.

Association Bag Prices and Ordering Instructions 1942 Marketing Season

Specifications:

- 15-pound bags, two wall 60/50 - 110 weight, Natural Kraft.
50-pound bags, two wall 70/60 - 130 weight, Natural Kraft.

Prices:

Blue Label,	15's (2 wall)
Red Label,	15's (2 wall)
Economy,	15's (2 wall)
Blue Label,	50's (2 wall)
Unclassified,	50's (2 wall)
	\$25.00 per M, delivered
	\$24.50 per M, delivered
	\$24.00 per M, delivered
	\$57.00 per M, delivered
	\$52.00 per M, delivered

The above prices are for delivery to any point in Pennsylvania, and include the wire loop ties and the commission to the Association.

Terms:

All Association trade-marked paper potato bags are shipped on a C. O. D. basis. When bags are forwarded by rail, shipments will be made Sight Draft, attached to Bill of Lading; when shipments go forward by truck, arrangements must be made by the consignee to settle for same at destination, either by check (Certified check **not** required), or in cash.

Distributing Points:

Hummel Warehouse Company, Inc.
728-40 North Fifteenth Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania
Jacob K. Mast Warehouse
Blue Ball, Pennsylvania
(On U. S. Route No. 322)
M. P. Whitenight & Sons Warehouse
700 Market Street
Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania
Somerset County Farm Bureau
Cooperative Association Warehouse
South Edgewood Street
Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania
J. Jacobsen & Son
Girard, Pa.
Cochranon Cooperative Association
Cochranon, Pa.

All bags released by an authorized representative of the Association, on a bag release order, for pickup at any of

the above authorized distributing points will, in all cases, be subject to the above cash terms.

Bag Orders:

All orders for Association trade-marked paper potato bags, for either rail or truck shipments, must clear through the Association office, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. No exception will be made to this regulation.

When placing orders for bags which are to move by rail, be sure to designate correct shipping address and name and address of the bank through which the draft is to be drawn. When movement is by truck, be sure to have check or cash arranged for when the bags arrive at designated destination.

Payments:

When bags are shipped Sight Draft, attached to Bill of Lading, **pay only the amount of the draft.** When bags are shipped by truck, pay either by check (Certified check not required), or in cash. In either instance, when draft or invoice corresponds with the number of bags ordered, and in accordance with the above schedule, **do not pay any additional Collection, Freight, Handling or Trucking Charges.** Prices quoted are delivered.

Packing:

All bags are bundled, wrapped and tied. The 50-pound bags are packed 200 to the bundle, and the 15-pound bags are packed 250 to the bundle.

Ties:

The 50-pound bags will have 200 wire loop ties in a Kraft envelope wrapped with each bundle, and the 15-pound bags will have 250 wire loop ties in a Kraft envelope, wrapped with each bundle.

Additional wire loop ties (5-inch ties, 250 per envelope), and (6-inch ties, 200 per envelope), will be made available at all distributing points and will also be supplied with freight or truck shipments when ordered.

Price:

5" Wire Loop Ties, 250 per envelope

(Continued on page 22)

The Problem Ahead in Potato Marketing

by R. B. DONALDSON

Extension Service
The Pennsylvania State College

Anyone who has been associated with potato marketing for the past few years realizes that tremendous strides have been made in developing greater consumer acceptance of Pennsylvania potatoes. In a large measure, this has been due to the fact that a much higher percentage of Pennsylvania potatoes now grade U. S. No. 1, or better, than was the case in the past. This is borne out by the results obtained through regular visits to retail storekeepers and wholesale distributors in which over 90 per cent of those interviewed stated that there has been a decided increase in the percentage of U. S. No. 1 stock found in Pennsylvania potatoes. Further evidence of this fact is to be found in the preliminary figures of the Potato Law Enforcement Branch of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. These figures show that during the 1939-40 season, an average of 43 per cent of the potatoes inspected were in violation of the Pennsylvania Potato Branding Law, whereas during the 1940-41 season, the average has dropped to 14 per cent, and during last season, 1941-42, there were only nine per cent of the potatoes inspected found to be violations.

Our improved marketing position in Pennsylvania can be attributed to a number of factors. The program of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association has been to encourage growers to develop a high quality product, packed in an attractive consumer package. The degree of cooperation upon the part of the distributors has been an additional important factor. Coupled with this, the State-wide grading program, as developed by the Potato Growers' Association, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and The Pennsylvania State College, which includes the training of local supervisors as well as the general education of growers as to grade requirements, has done much toward our recent developments.

And so, as we approach the 1942-43 marketing season, it is quite obvious that in order to continue our present marketing success, a greater effort than ever must be made to maintain our standards of quality. Standard of quality is repre-

sented by the "Blue Label" pack of the Association.

Someone has defined U. S. No. 1 potatoes as those which mother brings up out of the cellar when she is preparing the evening meal, and culls as those potatoes which are found in the bin when we clean out the cellar in the spring of the year.

More specifically, a U. S. No. 1 or "Blue Label" grade denotes a standard quality with certain definite requirements and liberal tolerances to take care of a certain percentage of off-grade potatoes which occasionally will escape the eyes of the most careful grader. Size is an important requirement of a U. S. No. 1 grade, which, in the case of a "Blue Label" pack is a 2-inch minimum, and a 1-pound maximum. Potatoes must be fairly well formed, that is, the appearance of individual potatoes or the general appearance of all potatoes must not be materially injured by pointed, dumb-bell shaped, or otherwise ill-formed potatoes. Occasionally, in Pennsylvania, we have a season when dirt or mud is an important factor in grading potatoes. It is well to keep in mind that potatoes, in order to meet U. S. No. 1 requirements, must not be badly caked with mud or badly stained with any foreign matter. For most defects, such as bruises, sunburn, cuts, pitted scab, grub injury, etc., a five per cent tolerance is permitted; which means that there shall not be over five per cent waste, by weight, on an individual potato caused by the various defects mentioned.

For a complete description of the U. S. No. 1, U. S. Commercial, U. S. No. 2, and U. S. No. 1, Size B, grades, growers are advised to contact their Extension Representative, who will gladly furnish them a copy of Circular 190, "Potato Grading," issued by the Pennsylvania State College Extension Service.

The problem ahead in potato marketing for the coming year is to a great extent that of grading and continuing to give consumers a pack which will assure us of continued consumer acceptance. A good start has been made; let's keep up the good work, potato growers.

(Editor's Note: Quality, in the Association's consumer package, will continue to be the by-word. War conditions make economical grading and

(Continued on page 16)

Pennsylvania Employment Service Will Help Secure Farm Workers

If you need a farm hand, experienced in harvesting, or stock raising, or dairying, or possibly just a dependable handy man to help around your farm, appeal to your nearest Pennsylvania State Employment Service Office.

This agency is ready to help you in every way possible to find the worker you need.

Experienced staff members in your State Employment Service Office are familiar with present day farm jobs, and are trained to select suitable applicants for jobs. From among these selected applicants, you pick the worker you want.

There is no charge for this service. All you need to do is make your needs known, and the State Employment Service will do its best to help you.

By the same token, if you are a farm worker, and want a farm job, you are urged to register, at once, with your nearest Pennsylvania State Employment Service Office. While it cannot guarantee you a job, it will greatly increase your employment opportunities. You will be referred to any farm job you are qualified to fill, and no charge will be made for helping you to find suitable work.

The following are the State Employment Offices, equipped to fulfill employment needs, which are located nearest the needs of Pennsylvania potato growers:

ALLENTOWN—812-14 Hamilton Street
Phone Allentown 3-3251
ALTOONA—1421-29 Twelfth Avenue
Phone Altoona 3-1191
BEDFORD—107 South Richard Street
Phone Bedford 107
BELLEFONTE—Spring & Pike Streets
Phone Bellefonte 1021
BERWICK—123 West Front Street
Phone Berwick 1271
BETHLEHEM—457 Main Street
Phone Bethlehem 6213
BRADFORD—83-85 Main Street
Phone Bradford 6196
BUTLER—106-08 North McKean Street
Phone Butler 4724
CARBONDALE—9-11 N. Main Street
Phone Carbondale 1970
CARLISLE—6 West Pomfret Street
Phone Carlisle 1226

CHAMBERSBURG—Pa. Railroad Administration Building, Railroad Street
Phone Chambersburg 1194

CHESTER—Ninth & Welsh Streets
Phone Chester 8157

CLARION—514 Main Street
Phone Clarion 228

CLEARFIELD—23 South Second Street
Phone Clearfield 489

COATESVILLE—231 East Main Street
Phone Coatesville 1720

CORRY—136½ North Center Street
Phone Corry 34-511

COUDERSPORT—206 North East Street
Phone Coudersport 389

DOYLESTOWN—11 West Oakland Ave.
Phone Doylestown 1100

EASTON—15 North Fourth Street
Phone Easton 6295

ERIE—126-28 East Eleventh Street
Phone Erie 26-781

GETTYSBURG—100 York Street
Phone Gettysburg 220

HARRISBURG—120-24 S. Second St.
Phone Harrisburg 4-4081

HAZLETON—124-48 N. Broad Street
Phone Hazleton 4214

HUNTINGDON—416 Penn Street
Phone Huntingdon 44

INDIANA—39 North Seventh Street
Phone Indiana 1400

JOHNSTOWN—806-08 Bedford Street
Phone Johnstown 81-211

LANCASTER—214 North Duke Street
Phone Lancaster 7293

LEBANON—816 Cumberland Street
Phone Lebanon 2340

LEWISTOWN—5 West Market Street
Phone Lewistown 897

LOCK HAVEN—209 Bellefonte Avenue
Phone Lock Haven 679

MAUCH CHUNK—Broadway & Susquehanna Streets
Phone Mauch Chunk 445

MEADVILLE—246½ Chestnut Street
Phone Meadville 1365

NEW CASTLE—132½ E. Washington St.
Phone New Castle 5440

NEW KENSINGTON—700 Fifth Ave.
Phone New Kensington 736

NORRISTOWN—533-35 Swede Street
Phone Norristown 5020

OIL CITY—Drake Theater Building
Seneca Street

Phone Oil City 330

(Continued on page 22)

PENNSYLVANIA'S 400-BUSHEL CLUB Record of Official Application for Having an Acre Of Potatoes Checked and for Qualifying for Membership in Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club

Gentlemen: In accordance with the regulations and instructions promulgated by the Association for administering Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club I, of 19....

(Signature of applicant in own hand writing) (Post Office)
R.F.D., Pennsylvania have requested and had

(County) who

an acre of potatoes checked by (Name of Official Supervisor) who has performed this service as evidenced by his official report appearing below. I understand that any grower who has an acre of potatoes officially checked and makes the required yield, thereby becomes a bona fide member of Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club, (see Regulation 1). It is understood, however, that in order for a Club member to be awarded the Official 400-Bushel Club Medal, applicable to his class, (Regulation 8) that Regulation 7, parts a. and b., must be fully complied with.

Check one: () I am a member of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., in good standing for the current year, or
() I apply hereby for membership in the Association, and my dollar membership fee is attached to this application.

AS A MATTER OF HISTORICAL RECORD: In view of the many new varieties being introduced, this yield was made with..... (Name variety)

Recognizing the possibilities of other improvements or innovations, the following departure from the usual practices was used:

OFFICIAL RECORD: As supervisor in the checking of an acre of potatoes for the above named applicant I, hereby certify that I have performed that service and the yield as stated below is official. I recommend, provided applicant has fully met the conditions set forth in the regulations and instructions, that the Official Association 400-Bushel Club Medal, applicable to his class, be awarded as a mark of distinction.

Yield per acre:bushels. Date checked:19....

(Signed)
County Agent

.....
Vocational Instructor

.....
Association Representative

PENNSYLVANIA'S 400-BUSHEL CLUB

Regulations for Checking Yield of Potatoes For 400-Bushel Club

HINTS ON LOCATING BEST ACRE:

Determine by lay of land, by sampling, knowledge of the grower, and character of vine growth, where the probable high yielding acre lies.

A few preliminary checks made by digging and weighing the potatoes from 50 ft. of row at different points in the acre will reveal fairly accurately whether a 400, 500, 600, or 700 bushel yield is to be checked. The following table gives the necessary pounds from 50 ft. of row to indicate a yield of 400, 500, 600, or 700 bushels per acre:

LENGTH OF CHECK feet of row	WIDTH OF ROW inch rows	400 BUSHEL pounds	500 BUSHEL pounds	600 BUSHEL pounds	700 BUSHEL pounds
50	28	64.4	80.5	96.6	112.7
50	29	66.7	83.3	100.0	116.7
50	30	69.0	86.2	103.5	120.7
50	31	71.2	89.0	106.8	124.6
50	32	73.5	91.8	110.2	128.6
50	33	75.7	94.5	113.5	132.4
50	34	78.0	97.5	117.0	136.5

REGULATIONS FOR CHECKING ACRE:

1. The acre to be checked shall be made up of any number of continuous equal length rows.
2. To qualify for a 400 or 500 bushel yield at least one tenth of the acre must be dug and this area shall be included in the check so that not more than ten consecutive undug rows will be left in any portion of the acre.
3. To qualify for a 600 or 700 bushel yield the entire acre shall be dug and weighed.
4. Selection of rows to be dug may include rows adjacent to, and rows not adjacent to sprayer wheel tracks. A proportionate number of each shall be dug. The number of rows adjacent to, and not adjacent to sprayer wheel tracks will vary with the size of the spray boom used.
5. Accuracy in measuring and marking the acre to be dug in weighing and counting the yield is important to the perpetuation of the 400-Bushel Club.
6. All applications, either for Club membership or to have the 400-Bushel Medal awarded (including official yields) must be forwarded to the office of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., Williamsport, Pennsylvania, not later than DECEMBER FIRST of each year. Applications may be forwarded either by the grower or the Verifying Officer.

Patriotic Rally and Field Day

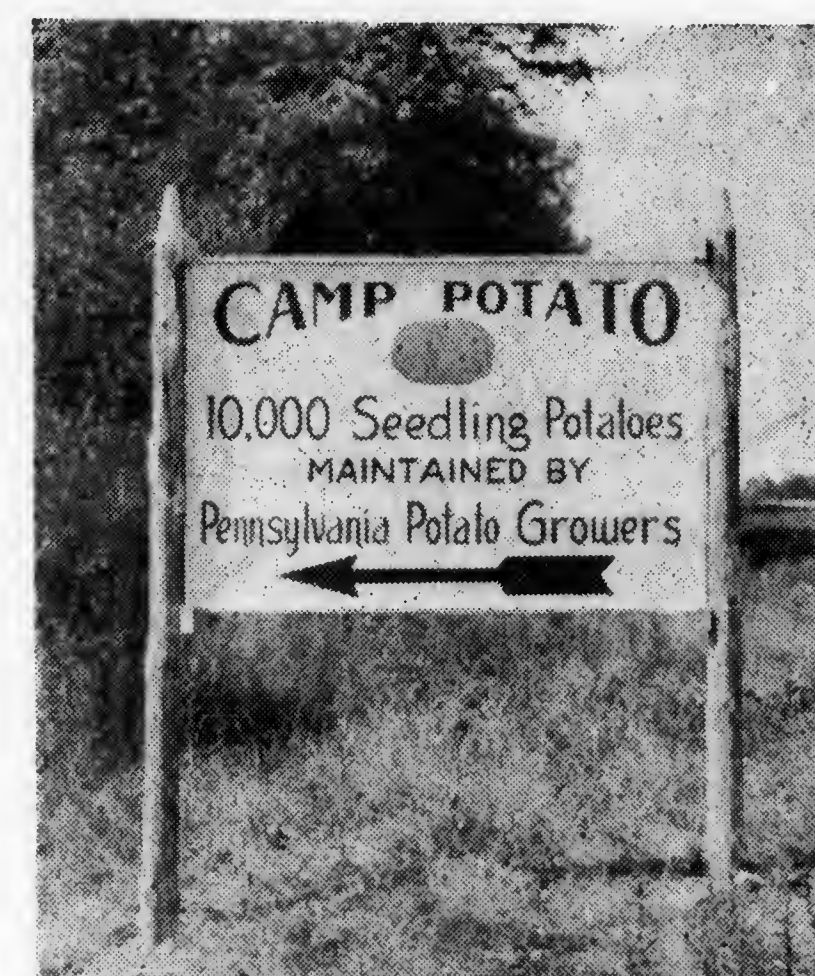
auspices

COUDERSPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROTARY CLUB

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

POTTER COUNTY FOUNDATION SEED POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



cooperating with

POTTER COUNTY DEFENSE COUNCIL PENNSYLVANIA CHAIN STORE COUNCIL
POTTER COUNTY BUSINESS MEN AMERICAN POTATO CHIP INSTITUTE
PENNSYLVANIA FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

COUDERSPORT AND "CAMP POTATO"

the home of the

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION'S
POTATO BREEDING AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

August 25th and 26th, 1942

"Camp Potato", located at the peak of the great eastern watershed, the source of three great river systems, namely, the Allegheny to the Gulf of Mexico, the Genesee to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake Bay. Nine miles east of Coudersport on Route 6, the scenic Roosevelt Highway, the most direct route from New York City to Chicago.

"Camp Potato" is in the middle of Pennsylvania's most heavily

Program

Tuesday, August 25th

6:00 Preliminaries:

Pennsylvania Potato Picking Contest
State-wide Wood Chopping Contest

6:30 County Wide "War Activities"

Parade - Industrial - Agricultural - Patriotic

8:30 Patriotic Rally—Consistory Building

General Chairman—Hon. Robert Lewis

Welcome—Howard Lincoln, President, Rotary Club

Address—W. S. Livengood, Secretary Internal Affairs

Address—L. Wayne Arny, James G. Lamb Advertising Agency

Guests of Honor—State and Federal Dignitaries

Announcement of "1942 Potato Blossom Queen"

forested areas, and on the same isothermic line as that of the celebrated Presque Isle and Mackinac Straits area. Our Camp is located on an abandoned farm cropped some fifty years ago where a fine family was born and reared to manhood and womanhood. In the late pioneer days subsistence and a good living was obtained on this abandoned tract—"They did it before and we can do it again".

From its very inception "Camp Potato" was to provide facilities for the breeding, developing and proving of new varieties of potatoes. It was

planned to kindle the everlasting fire of achievement in Pennsylvania's rural youth. Furthermore, "Camp Potato" epitomizes in the hearts of Pennsylvania Potato Growers—Usefulness, Enthusiasm, Integrity and Vision. This outstanding project has taken on a still more important aspect in relation to the potato industry; here, the American Potato Chip Institute is helping to develop a better chipping variety; here the American Potato Institute is helping to determine the relation of potash to

Program

Wednesday, August 26th

9:00 A.M. Field Inspection of Seedling Plots
Inspection of Commercial and Agricultural Displays
Finals: Potato Picking Contest—State Honors
Wood Chopping Contest—State Honors
(Prizes to be announced)

High Noon—Crowning of the "Potato Blossom Queen".

BASKET PICNIC AND OX ROAST

(Light refreshments on the grounds).

1:30 P.M. Introductions:

Honorary Chairman, Judge Robert Lewis

Chairman, Association President, P. Daniel Frantz.

C. F. H. Wuesthoff

L. Wayne Arny

Howard Lincoln

Loyal D. Odhner

Robert Barnett

E. L. Nixon

W. S. Livengood

potato degeneration and the place of potash in the fertilizer formula; here, the American Paint Company is determining the effect of growth hormones on various aspects of potato culture and storage; here, the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, the Hershey Estates, the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council and the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative, are developing and proving new seedling varieties that might be more adaptable to soil and climatic conditions and more acceptable to the consuming public.

"Camp Potato" is a symbol of the spirit of cooperative effort and friendly relationship between business and agriculture which must prevail and even enlarge to preserve our American Way of Life.

This attitude is particularly exemplified in this year's program by the vision, foresight and spirit of business interests and organizations of Potter County in staging a patriotic rally involving all interests having to do with food and defense.



1941 Potato Blossom Queen

Potash and Bugs

Good growers watch their potatoes carefully throughout the growing season, in order to keep ahead of insect and blight invasions. A third setback, for which careful watch should also be kept, is malnutrition injury or just plain plant-food starvation.

When potatoes cannot get enough potash, they will show signs of potash starvation. The potato leaf will have an unnatural, dark green color and become crinkled and somewhat thickened. Later on, the tip will become yellowed and scorched, a condition which is sometimes confused with spray or insect injury.

The tip-burn then will extend along the leaf margins and inward toward the midrib, usually curling the leaf downward. In severe cases the whole plant may be affected, resulting in premature dying. Starvation symptoms usually appear on the lower leaves first and are more severe in dry seasons.

When fertilizing next year, remember that potatoes remove from the soil more potash than both nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. For a high yield of No. 1's, there must be at least 200 lbs. of actual potash (K_2O) per acre available to the growing plants.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPANSION FOR GREATER SERVICE

(Continued from page 4)

4. Constantly determine a suitable market structure.
5. Maintain economical routing of store-door deliveries shortening the distance from farm to dinner table.
6. Establish and maintain confidence of cooperating distributors through friendly business relationship based on sound service and dependable quality.

C. F. H. Wuesthoff, the Executive Secretary and General Manager will be in charge of the Central Office, with P. Daniel Frantz, at Allentown, and L. T. Denniston at Butler.

Farmers and contact men having potatoes to market and distributors wishing to purchase are urged to contact the nearest office. Generally speaking, Mr. Denniston should be contacted by those in the Western Counties, including Somerset, while those in the south-eastern counties should contact Mr. Frantz. The remaining counties should get in touch with Mr. Wuesthoff at the Central office at Bellefonte, or Williamsport after September 1st.

In order to further unify activities, monthly meetings will be called of the Association's Directors, the Branch Managers and the General Manager.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(R. W. Steber, Chief Burgess of Warren, Pennsylvania sends the following open letter to the GUIDE POST, regarding the selection of his townsman the Association's new Manager)

July 30, 1942

Editor of the Guide Post,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The Warren County Potato Growers Association learns with the deepest regret that we are to lose C. F. H. Wuesthoff, who becomes general manager of the State Association.

Warren County is in the oil country—

it is not primarily agricultural and so, of course, our association does not compare in size or production with many of the others. But whatever this association may lack in size, I doubt if any other has more enthusiastic support from its members or has done relatively more for the potato grower. Potatoes, in Warren County, have risen from an indiscriminate crop, lost in the shuffle, to second place—next to dairying.

A great deal of this we owe to "Wuesty." He has worked intelligently and tirelessly. He has more new ideas than a dog has fleas. Now our association is firmly on its feet and for the first time in the history of Warren County a farmer's cooperative has lasted more than two years. And believe me, Brethren, in Warren County that's something.

We have had the finest co-operation from the state organization not only in the sales but especially from Denny who has worked hard in building up the grading. For all of which we are sincerely grateful.

And so while we are sorry to lose Wuesty from our local association, we feel that the state association could not have made a happier selection. With him goes our sincere wish and expectation of a successful administration of his new duties.

Sincerely yours,
R. W. STEBER

THE PROBLEM AHEAD IN POTATO MARKETING

(Continued from page 7)

packing more necessary and advisable than ever. Grade Supervisors' schools, for all interested, will be conducted in each area. We are of the opinion that even though Grade Supervisors are certified, they should attend these schools to keep abreast of trends and demands of our markets. There is always much to gain and little to lose. The Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service and the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers are jointly interested in maintaining capable and informed Grade Supervisors for the good of our Pennsylvania Potato Industry. The three groups will cooperate in certifying all interested.)

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG

G · H · Q ·

for

POTATO SACKS

FERTILIZER BAGS

And all other types of heavy duty
pasted bottom paper sacks

Equitable is GENERAL HEADQUARTERS for bags of superior quality and construction because we operate our own paper mill and control every step of the manufacture from the pulp to the finished bag.

Our wide variety of bag sizes and styles makes us able to supply the proper bag for every need—

Avail yourself of the free service of our Art and Research staffs on your specific problem.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO. INC.

4700 31st Place

Long Island City, N. Y.

Paper Mills at Orange, Texas

Additional New Members and Renewals Increase Membership Canvass

A number of enthusiastic supporters have forwarded varying numbers of membership contributions to the Association office during recent weeks, to greatly increase the Association new member list. The contributors, to whom the Management issues special thanks are:

W. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore
Roland E. Weingart, Kent, O.
Walter Schlegel, Northampton
Harry Weaver, Mahaffey
Ed Fisher, Coudersport
Karl W. Flowers, Tionesta
Robert Crosby, Coudersport,
E. E. Schmeidel, Ridgway
William N. Lane, Tunkhannock
E. L. Nixon, State College

Their contributions included the following new members:

H. W. Rosenberg, Jersey Shore
H. B. Treash, Kent, O.
Paul Ettinger, Bangor
Herbert Gower, Bethlehem
Stanley Hess, Bethlehem
Stanley Edwards, Nazareth
George Mann, Nazareth
Paul Seifert, Nazareth
Floyd L. Roth, Nazareth
Gaza Szylagyi, Bath
Howard Glase, Danielsville
Victor Handwerk, Walnutport
LeRoy Sawyer, Ansonville
L. Earl McLaughlin, Eldred
Carl Allio, Tionesta
Howard S. Evans, Sayre
E. R. Shaver, Ridgway
L. O. Tessier, Tunkhannock
John E. Bushey, Dillsburg

Another fine list of new members have come into the Association through their own initiative and interest, including:

Harrison H. Grove, Centre Hall
James Cullinan, Philadelphia
R. S. Hurley, Morrisdale
Andrew J. Karns, Emlenton
Paul Ettinger, Bangor
Wheeler L. Smith, Nescopeck
Fred G. Eakin, Kennerdell
Lewis Kerstetter, Centre Hall
Andrew J. Bolish, Weatherly
Joel W. McGarvey, La Jose
Isaac Straw, Westover
H. Behrens & Sons, East Mauch Chunk
William Claypool, Kittanning

Recent renewals to further increase the continuing canvass came from:

John W. Warner, Indiana
B. F. Zimmerman, Ringtown
J. Harold Gibson, Blairsville
Paul R. Muse, Allentown
E. W. Strittmatter, Patton
Oscar L. Heitsman, Tunkhannock
Albert J. Graver, Bath
W. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore
W. H. Baumgartner, Kunkletown
Gladden Walker, Somerset
C. K. Phillips, New Bethlehem
John M. McDowell, Kennerdell
Harold B. Hartman, Sligo
William H. MacNeal, Parkesburg
I. L. Coursen, Wyoming
Ervin J. Keeny, New Freedom
Morris M. Miller, Somerset
Ralph A. Miller, Lynnport
W. C. Westcott, Union City
Jamison Brothers, Newtown
David H. Slinger, Randolph, Wis.
Ralph A. Hay, Saxonburg
G. A. Shafer, Barnesville
Harold C. Holmes, Waterford
Lynn Sill, Corry
Jacob D. Kuhns, Schnecksville
Melvin N. Eberly, New Holland
Henry T. Johnson, Patton
William Glasgow, Berwindale

State-wide Potato

Picking Contest

(Eliminations Tuesday evening, with finals Wednesday August 25th and 26th)

1. Eligibility: No limitations as to age or sex.
Rules:
2. Pick 120 ft. row of field run potatoes.
3. Potatoes must be emptied from picking basket into field bags placed along the row.
4. Entrants will draw for choice of row.
5. The winner is the contestant picking cleanest in shortest length of time.
6. Prizes: Championship Cup and a War Bond.
7. The decision of three judges will be final.

When this picture was first published, we were asking you to buy OK Champion Diggers and Irrigation Pipe



Now the Champion Twins ask that you bear with Uncle Sam and with us when diggers and irrigation pipe are not too plentiful.

We realize that the day is coming when we will again beg of YOU to buy OK Champion Diggers and Irrigation Pipe. That is why it is so hard for us to be forced to say, "Sorry, but there just aren't enuff diggers to go around."

In the meantime, everyone is doing his best. Repairs for machines in use are still available and one of these days, new diggers on rubber tires, and better than ever, will glisten in the sunshine of the potato fields.

JOIN THE SCRAP HARVEST

HAMILTON & CO.
Ephrata, Pa.

McCUNE & CO.
New Waterford, Ohio

CHAMPION CORPORATION
Hammond, Indiana

Labor Situation

Resolution Passed by the Joint Potato and Peach Growers' Conference, held recently at the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg:

Whereas, Proper nourishment of our civilian population is essential to victory,

Whereas, Food for proper nourishment originates on the farm,

Whereas, Farms can no longer be operated without skilled help,

Whereas, it is conceded that it requires years of training to make a competent farm operator,

Whereas, The depletion of irreplaceable skilled help on the farms will definitely jeopardize the present and future of agricultural production,

And whereas, Skilled young farm workers refuse to take advantage of ex-

emptions of Farm Workers because they want to serve their country in combat service, and do not want to risk the possibility of being considered as evading because of not wearing a military uniform.

Therefore, be it resolved that, Agricultural Leaders here assembled urgently request that all necessary steps be taken through regulation or legislation to draft skilled farm workers into the military forces and then reassign them, as part of their military duty, back to the farm to which their service is essential, for the food products of the Nation, and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, Manpower Commission, and U. S. Senators Davis and Guffey.

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

We are now building war materials such as fire fighters and decontaminators to within nearly 100% of the capacity of our factory.

We appreciate the consideration and loyalty of our many friends using our equipment and hope for their continued consideration even though we are not at the present time in a position to furnish equipment.

After this is over, we will be back with a complete line of highly developed machinery for your needs.

From time to time we will be permitted by proper authorities to build certain items of equipment for your use. Definite information on this will be given out later.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

Hammond Betterbags
are Proven for
Packing Pennsylvania
Potatoes



ARE MADE FOR

Fertilizers,
Lime and Limestone,
Flour, Feed, and
Potatoes

They Combine
Strength
Quality
Fine Printing

You Can Be Proud of
Your Product

in

Hammond Betterbags

★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

ASSOCIATION BAG PRICES

(Continued from page 6)

at 25c per package.
6" wire Loop Ties, 200 per envelope
at 25c per package.

Additional Supplies:

The following items will be supplied direct from the Association office, on a C.O.D. basis only, all transportation charges prepaid:

Pistol-Grip Twisters . . . \$1.25 each
Inspectors' Scales 3.50 each

Should any irregularities occur, contact the Association office, 410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, at once.

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL HELP SECURE FORM WORKERS

(Continued from page 8)

POTTSVILLE—374 South Center Street
Phone Pottsville 4020

PUNXSUTAWNEY—102 W. Mahoning
Street

Phone Punxsutawney 930

READING—615-17 Penn Street

Phone Reading 4-1101

ST. MARYS—225-27 Market Street

Phone St. Marys 379

SOMERSET—118-22 West Main Street

Phone Somerset 495

STROUDSBURG—827 Main Street

Phone Stroudsburg 1818

SUNBURY—430 Market Street

Phone Sunbury 1814

WARREN—225 Pennsylvania Ave. W.

Phone Warren 1238

WILLIAMSPORT—228-30 Pine Street

Phone Williamsport 2-6194

YORK—239-49 North George Street

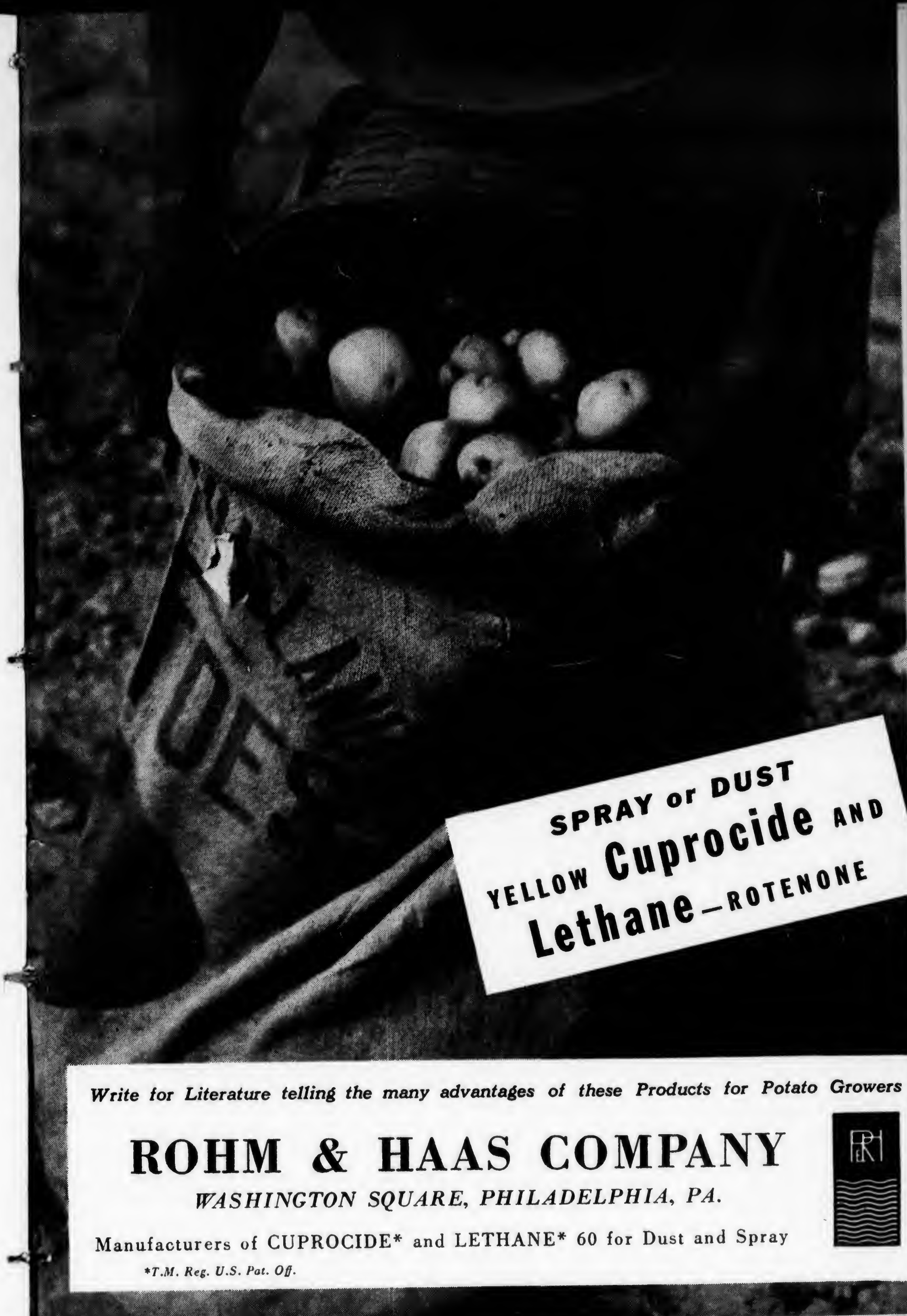
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Blue Label Parade

Begins August 1st

The first Pennsylvania Blue Pecks of the season moved to market simultaneously from two shippers, W. W. Hayes, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, and Frank A. Brooks, of Bellefonte, R. F. D. No. 3, Centre County.

Since this initial movement, buyers have clamored for bulk supplies of this Label.



SPRAY or DUST
**YELLOW Cuprocide AND
Lethane - ROTENONE**

Write for Literature telling the many advantages of these Products for Potato Growers

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

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Manufacturers of CUPROCIDE* and LETHANE* 60 for Dust and Spray

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.





KID GLOVE

*"Does It's Stuff"
for Big Ohio Grower*

TO MAKE SURE that he gets the greatest possible yield from his 300 odd acres of potatoes on his Andover, Ohio farm, grower G. H. Shillito bought himself a 2-row Iron Age Kid Glove digger in 1936, another in 1938—and is positive there is no equal on the market. Kid Glove turns up more potatoes with less injuries than Mr. Shillito ever believed possible . . . and he's 100% sold on Iron Age planting and digging equipment.

Mr. Shillito is no exception. Iron Age Kid Glove users everywhere report bigger yields, with less tuber injuries, year after year. Kid Glove is the potato grower's best insurance for top crop profits. Single or double row models.

A. B.

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Annual Potato Picking Contest in full swing.
Camp Potato — August 1942

SEPTEMBER « » 1942

Published by the

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED





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Dr. E. L. Nixon

writes on the

Harvesting and Storage of the Potato Crop

Potato growers are just approaching the second most critical period in this season's production. Growers have gone through one of the most disastrous years in the history of the Commonwealth. Never has late blight been so serious on a state-wide basis. To be sure, we have had many years in isolated areas, where late blight has been as disastrous and as stubborn to control as it was so universally prevalent over almost the entire state the past season.

Looking back, one can now make a safe analysis of what it took to control this late blight epidemic. You might tuck the conclusions of this analysis away for future reference and record, for if history repeats itself, and if the Universe and the elements go in cycles, sooner or later we will have another such session to contend with.

Somewhere it is recorded "keep your lights trimmed and burning." The first thing that it required this season to control late blight, was an application of properly made and applied bordeaux by the time the rows could first be followed or even before. Spraying then should have been done twice a week instead of at seven-day intervals, as the orthodox foundation spray calls for. Two applications a week, beginning at the time the rows could be followed and continued until eight or ten had been made, would have been far more effective than three applications a week beginning when the vines were a foot or more high. The control of late blight is no different from the control of weeds in that when the dead areas appear on the leaves it is too late to economically control late blight as when the weeds show green, it is too late to economically control them. Thus the identification for economical control of both nuisances is almost microscopic.

Somewhere it has been written—when it rains all the time, spray all the time. This sounds like an impractical statement, but the past season has almost proved its indispensability.

Now then, the season for most of us is over. We have carried on the good fight. Some, of course, were caught and fell by the wayside; some gave up before they should have. This happened when the late blight went over the

various areas like a cloud—the fields took on the appearance of a light frost, meaning that all terminal leaves and any showing new growth were just blasted with the late blight organism. However, such fields that were immediately sprayed two or three times a week, survived and are producing an amazingly good crop of tubers. Much low land is showing rot. Heavy land is showing more rot than the lighter soil in the wet districts. Many low areas in fields are rotting due to temporarily flooded conditions or puddled soil and are rotting, not as a result of late blight but from excess moisture. Some areas are showing a considerable amount of late blight rot on the tubers. The best course under such conditions is to allow the potatoes to lay as long as possible right in the ground, keeping in mind the labor shortage and the danger of possible early freeze, but leave them as long as practical so that the rot will run its course—that is, infected tubers will rot up. They will anyway, whether they are left in the ground or brought into the storages. You will find it more profitable to leave such tubers in the fields than to dig them hastily and get them into the storages.

Contrary to the belief of many, late blight will not spread from tuber to tuber in the soil so that when infected tubers are rotted, those that escape infection from the spores washed down from the foliage, will run free of rot. You will observe on digging individual hills over fields now, that the whole upper layer of tubers are completely rotted and the lower layers are free of rot. I have observed this from Somerset to Potter and from Potter to Lehigh.

To answer at this point a curious question that comes into the minds of the close observers of tubers, namely—what causes these "white pimples" on the potatoes and is this a sign of rot? The answer is that these "white pimples" are nothing more than enlarged lenticels or breathing pores on the tuber and they take on this enlargement to get more air which is cut off by the excess moisture in the soil. "White pimples" on tubers therefore are really indicative of wet conditions and have no connection directly with rot. Wet conditions are in-

(Continued on page 8)

Characteristics of Leadership

I Good Address

1. He is neat and clean in body and apparel.
2. He is always careful and observant of social niceties.
3. He has a keen sense of humor and is not readily offended.
4. He has a variety of interests and is effective in conversation.
5. He is genuinely interested in people and seeks to know them better.
6. He attracts and retains friends.

II Vitality (Forcefulness)

1. He possesses good physical and mental health.
2. He has the habit of hard and effective work.
3. He takes a positive and aggressive attitude toward personal and professional problems.
4. He gives prompt and definite decisions.

III Courage

1. He has ideas and viewpoints of his own based on broad and thorough scholarship, and dares to maintain them.
2. He refuses to grant favors to individuals contrary to his best principles.
3. He gives frank and helpful criticism when it is needed.

IV Independence, Assumption of Responsibility

1. He willingly assumes responsibility for direction of important enterprises.
2. He aids in the organization of groups.
3. He contributes to discussions, even in the face of popular opposition.
4. He does more than he is expected and required to do.

V Enthusiasm and Optimism

1. He is thoroughly convinced of the essential worth of the work he is doing.
2. He shows a whole-hearted purpose in the performance of activities, both at work and at play, and inspires others with the same type of interest.
3. By teaching and example he encourages others to believe in their own efforts.

VI Sympathy

1. He understands people.
2. He uses judgment in dealing with people of various moods.
3. He is careful not to embarrass people.
4. He is never snobbish or patronizing.
5. He tells his associates the good things he hears about them.

VII Loyalty

1. He gives unstinted loyalty to his particular group and to his friends.
2. He keeps silent about co-workers rather than criticize adversely to outsiders.
3. He is devoted to his organization, but at the same time modifies its policies and practices if necessary.
4. He shows loyalty to honor, justice, truth, and reliability.

VIII Sincerity

1. He is not a self-seeker.
2. He takes credit only for work actually done.
3. He acknowledges his own mistakes and takes the blame for them.
4. He is not influenced by personal bias or interest.
5. He practices what he preaches.
6. He presents both sides of a question.

IX Initiative and Originality

1. He perceives new problems.
2. He suggests new solutions and ways of performing them.
3. He is guided in his own work by the findings of other experimenters.
4. He makes his findings known to others.
5. He has definitely outlined policies for activities he must direct.

X Progressiveness

1. He is familiar with current events and topics of general interest.
2. He takes a critical attitude toward his own work, methods, and result achieved.
3. He seeks carefully for plans to strengthen his work.

Persistence and Perspiration with Potatoes

R. W. STEBER, Associate Director, Warren Potato Growers



First—Blue Label Pack on its way to the Warren Market.

It has been suggested that a brief account of the trials and tribulations of starting a potato growers association in a not-too-agricultural county, might be of interest and benefit to others having this in mind. So herewith is an account of what happened in one of them.

Warren County lies in the rough and wooded hills of Northwestern Pennsylvania, in the heart of the oil region. About five years ago it began to be painfully apparent that, although the oil and manufacturing was doing well, more and more farms were in need of heroic measures. Aside from dairying, the farmer's cash crops were practically nil. There was a bit of talk about co-operatives between the urban and rural areas, but that was about as far as it got until a small group of business men met with a Pomona Grange committee and set about seeing what could be done.

These men sent to State College for a couple of "experts" to tell us what could be raised here besides cows and fuzz grass. The experts arrived. One of them turned out to be a fellow named Dr. Nixon and he sure did have potatoes on his mind. "Doc" insisted that Warren County could raise potatoes, and darn good ones, on the hills because the soil was inherently fertile, the climate right and the elevation particularly suitable. So we went to work.

That winter business men and farm leaders toured the outlying sections of

the county holding small (and they were small) meetings to sell the farmers the idea of a potato cooperative association. Warren County raised a few potatoes which were peddled locally. But the larger buyers were getting their potatoes, several carloads weekly, from Maine and New Jersey. Warren was a potato importing town just as Pennsylvania is still a potato importing state and for the same reasons. We didn't have enough good potatoes of our own to supply our own market.

So the first thing was to get an article competitive in quality, appearance and package. A meeting was called and an association formed with a dozen or so growers. Nobody had too much confidence but they were willing to try. A fellow with half a dozen acres, in those days, was a big producer.

When it came time to dig that fall, we had some mighty nice potatoes—not many, but good.

A grader was put in at the county fairs and the potatoes graded, packaged and sold on the spot. The local public was made aware that good potatoes could be grown here, and the farmers found it was no trick at all to sell potatoes like these.

By the second year, many of the growers began to increase acreage and others who had been waiting, to see which way this cat was going to jump, concluded to give potatoes a try. Then

the Vocational Advisor — one Wuesthoff— got a bright idea. He took 20 of his "Future Farmer" boys and rented an old farm that had been abandoned for years—one that was definitely ready to go back to the Indians. A local bank loaned each of the boys, on his individual note, \$50.00 for seed, fertilizer and the cost of getting started. If the boys could raise profitable potatoes on such a patch, maybe the old man would begin to think there was something in it. The boys cooperatively did raise a nice crop which they graded and sold. They paid off their notes and had a nice profit. But best of all they learned how to raise and market potatoes and how to figure their costs. Better than all the conversation in the world, this demonstration showed the value of good seed, the use of modern machinery, proper fertilizing and spraying and orderly marketing.

By this time the third spring had rolled around and some of the growers began getting into real acreage. But raising a lot of potatoes is one thing and

getting them on the market was another. In its small way, Warren County changed from an importing county to one with an excess for export. At this point the sales organization of the State Association came to the rescue and provided a good outside market. This took care of the surplus and allowed us to maintain a good price in the local markets which benefited not only this association's members but all other local growers as well.

In the fourth year Warren County had a poor crop and so much rain that many fields could not be dug. Meantime there were big crops elsewhere and prices were rather low. This was the ideal situation for the "blow-up" of the local association, but to their everlasting credit, most of the members took it strictly on the chin, realizing that the association doesn't make the weather or the prices. The next year the members were right back with good crops at good prices.

Along with this, of course, have gone a number of other projects—educational



F. F. A. boys of Warren County Demonstrating Grading and Packing Pennsylvania's Blue Label potatoes at the State Farm Show.

meetings in disease control, seed, fertilizer and spraying; the formation of several spray rings; the raising of certified seed. Out of this experience we have learned a few things the hard way:

1. Insist on good grading and packaging, for one poor grader can ruin the reputation of a lot of good ones. We once got back a whole carload because of one lot of poor grading mixed in them. A uniform product, in quality, will guarantee a steady flow through co-operating distributors.

2. An equitable and sensible marketing program—fair prices to both producer and consumer—will result in profitable production and will provide an outlet which will prevent a price collapse in the local markets.

3. Insist on ample weights in your packages at the grader to take care of any later shrinkage.

4. Never let up on training your graders and inspectors. Make them realize that the success of the whole business

depends upon an honest job at the grader.

5. Get the co-operation of the business men who are interested in the welfare of the farmers of your county. They have no personal axe to grind and they can be of great help in establishing a cash crop industry. They know that a solvent farmer has money to spend in town.

The local man wants to trade at home as much as he can. He wants to buy local stuff—if it is good. But he isn't going to pay top prices for poor potatoes in a crummy old sack. In Warren we started with the idea of a small association turning out consistently good merchandise. Where the farmer used to get 40 to 50 cents of the consumer's dollar, he now gets 80 cents of it. And the consumer is getting first class potatoes.

What is the result? We have a steady market for all we can raise, and then some. Go, Thou, and do likewise.



First—Grading School in the Northwest.

"Potato Week", October 26-31, Inclusive

State wide campaign to popularize our Pennsylvania potatoes will be launched the week beginning October 26th. Directors of the Association have set aside this week for its initial campaign. Committees to manage the publicity for each area are as follows; for the Western section of the State, R. W. Lohr, Somerset and L. T. Denniston, Branch Manager at Butler; for the Southeastern section,

Hugh McPherson, York County and P. Daniel Frantz, Branch Manager at Allentown; for the central division committee, W. W. Hayes, Lycoming County and C. F. H. Wuesthoff Gen'l Manager.

The official campaign was announced by our Potato Blossom Queen who will preside over most large scale events throughout Pennsylvania during "Potato Week."

SEVENTH ANNUAL JOINT MARKETING CONFERENCE

WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 16—The seventh annual potato marketing conference held yesterday, Tuesday, September 15, in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, drew members of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, chain store representatives and agricultural officials from all sections of the state.

Outstanding feature of the gathering was the appearance of Pennsylvania's 1942 Potato Blossom Queen, 17-year-old Aola Howard, high school senior and her school's drum majorette from Shinglehouse, Pa. To Miss Howard went the honor of officially proclaiming Pennsylvania Potato Week, October 26 to 31 inclusive. This week will be dedicated to glorifying the Pennsylvania potato.

Attractive and one of eight children, Aola Howard is the daughter of Laveron and Eva Howard. She was chosen Potato Queen a few weeks ago at the potato growers' annual field day at Camp Potato near Coudersport in Potter county.

The annual luncheon followed the morning session at which P. D. Frantz, of Allentown, potato growers' president, and Fred W. Johnson, Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council shared chairmanship responsibilities.

The potato marketing conferences began seven years ago with the launching of a cooperative potato marketing program which today is regarded as one of

the country's most efficient distribution programs for an agricultural crop. Last year 75,000,000 pounds of potatoes were marketed under the program, the bulk being handled through a direct farm-to-store set-up.

Reports by directors of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Cooperative Association were given for the following leading potato-producing counties: William W. Hayes for Lycoming; Percy Whitenight for Columbia; Hugh C. MacPherson for York; Robert W. Lohr for Somerset; Ed Fisher for Potter; Ivan Miller for Erie; P. D. Frantz for Lehigh; L. T. Dennison for Butler; and Dr. E. L. Nixon for Centre.

Principal speakers included John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg; Mayor Cornelius D. Scully, Peter J. Carroll, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Marketing Administration, Philadelphia; C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l manager, Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association; C. W. Waddington, Philadelphia A & P Tea Company; Roland N. Benjamin, Harrisburg, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association; Dent Williamson, Philadelphia, American Stores Company; Miles Hort, Harrisburg field editor, Pennsylvania Farmer; Lee Rummell, Cincinnati, Kroger Grocery & Baking Company; L. Curtis Baum, Pittsburgh, Atlantic Commission Co.; R. B. Donaldson, State College, Extension Service and Cy Denman, Washington, National Association of Food chains.

DR. E. L. NIXON WRITES ON THE HARVESTING AND STORAGE OF THE POTATO CROP

(Continued from page 3)

indicative of late blight; and late blight is indicative of rot.

The question is often asked "what will we do with the tubers from these blighted fields? Will they make good seed? Many of them will be number 2's and 3's in size. Late blight in and of itself in no way injures the tubers for seed purposes so long as the rotten tubers are removed. The truth is that many of

these fields that have blighted early, actually will make better seed than if they were allowed to go on to maturity. Because, first, the tubers are a more desirable size for planting, and second, the tops have not been exposed so long to the degenerative diseases, and third, the season of late blight is naturally a cold and wet one which is the most desirable season for the production of disease-free seed potatoes.

The next question that arises in one's mind is—what to do with these blighted fields from the standpoint of table stock or culinary purposes? Well, in the first

place if they are rotten they are not fit for human consumption. If they rot before they get into the skillet, whether they are in the hands of the producer, the distributor or the consumer, they are a distinct injury to all three.

Growers should not rush the tubers from these blighted fields on to the market with the hope that they will get them off their hands before they rot. So far as possible it would be a good plan for the growers to bring their first diggings in on the barn floor where the infected tubers will have a chance to dry off and dry up instead of putting them into the storage where moisture will condense on them and the potatoes get smeary and often cause the pile to go down into a rotten mess. Many have experienced putting field frosted potatoes into the cellars in the Fall and taking them out later with the scoop shovel. This can happen in the case of late blight

infected tubers harvested prematurely, and stored under moist conditions.

This is a season where extraordinary precaution should be taken with the harvesting and storage of the crop. Fields that have survived the blight will be difficult to get matured before freezing weather. There may be enough late blight prevalent on the foliage to seriously infect the tubers at digging time, and if these are taken in bruised and uncalloused and placed in a cellar that is precipitating the moisture on the ceiling and dripping over the pile, then the spread of late blight will actually occur on the tubers.

It is desirable wherever possible after laying the tubers out on the ground to let them lie a few hours before picking them in order for the skins to "set-up." Wherever practical the bins then should not be filled more than three or four feet at a time until all the injured tubers



A well grown, a well dug, a well handled, and a well sold, field of potatoes.

have had a chance to callous and to cool. Three or four days, later, another three or four feet can be added to the pile and so on until the cellar is full.

It is of fundamental importance here to appreciate that injured tubers will callous, or grow a new skin over the injured surface in about twenty-four to forty-eight hours at approximately 70°F. temperature, and tubers that are uninjured or have had a chance to callous, are unsusceptible to rot organisms, even including late blight. This principle is responsible for the recommendation that potatoes should be cut and planted immediately in moist earth in the springtime. If they are put into the warm soil freshly cut, a new skin will form over the cut surface and the seed pieces will not rot. Many growers have experienced planting tubers just immediately prior to a heavy rainstorm and have observed the following resultant poor stand. This is due to the fact that the healing hormones, a chemical substance responsible for new skin development or callousing has been washed off of the injured cells of the cut surface and there is nothing there to produce the callous, once this hormone has been removed.

This same principle, of course, applies to potatoes that go into storage in the Fall. That is why in the mountainous sections and the late-producing potato states, varieties are often dug when the

temperatures are so low that the callousing of the injuries or cut surfaces will not take place and serious rot often follows.

The most optimum or favorable temperature for the rapid callousing of potatoes is that around 70 degrees F. Many potatoes in the Fall in the mountainous areas are dug when the temperature is as low as 50 degrees both in and outside the storage and callousing will not occur at such low temperatures; then with the prevalence of all the rot organisms, late blight, ring rot, and the various saprophagous bacteria and fungi coupled with poorly constructed and carelessly operated storages. It is no wonder that serious rot often occurs. The wonder is that it is not worse or that they keep as well as they do.

This brings us to the topic of storages, storage construction and manipulation. Now then—too many specialists on storage have gone haywire on ventilation to the neglect of the two most fundamental principles — namely — humidity and temperature. The air or ventilation is the least essential to the keeping of potatoes or vegetables. The fact is a bushel of mature potatoes can be dug and stored in a sealed can at 50 degrees temperature until into January with no injury whatsoever to the tubers, but a bushel kept for the same length of time in a desiccated atmosphere or at high temp-



Enlarging the old type storage with the addition of a new straw loft construction.

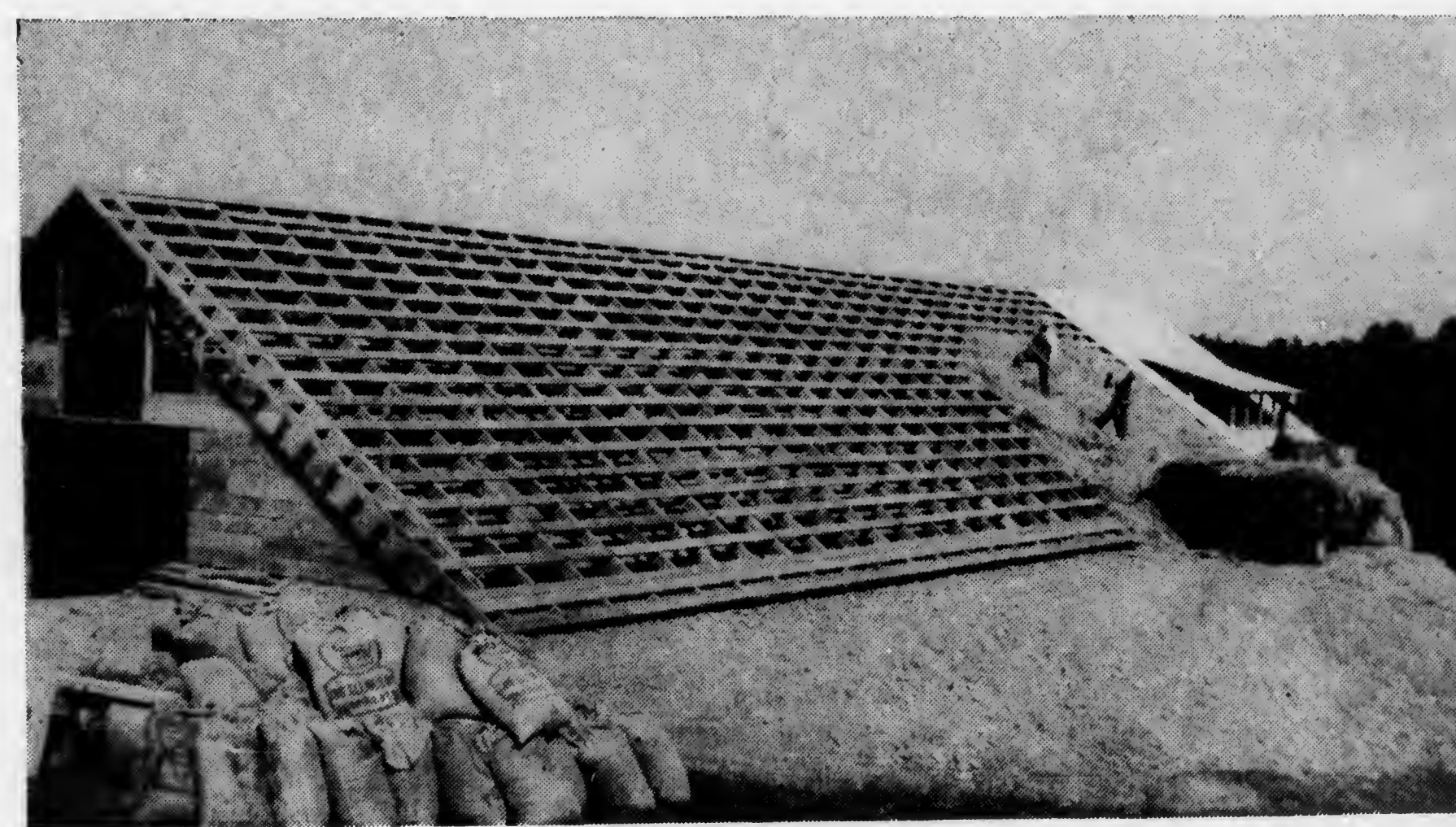
erature, would result in a worthless product for either table consumption or seed. What then should one strive for in keeping a bin of potatoes?

Well, the ideal would be to bring the crop in as uninjured as possible, give the tubers time to callous, if this were practical under the conditions at digging time, then lower the temperature as rapidly as practical and keep the humidity just below the saturation point. It is obvious that in a natural or common storage as we call them, temperatures would be manipulated with the outside weather. Storages should be side cold spell. These little tile chimneys that run up from the bottom of the cellar to the outside ground level are absolutely worthless. The coldest place in these vents is at the lowest point in them. Cold air will not flow down and then flow up into the cellar anymore than water will flow down and flow up. In fact air behaves very much like water. The cold air seeks the low level. Obviously the best ventilators in a potato cellar is one that allows the air to flow equipped so that they can be thrown wide open to take advantage of the out-over the tops of the piles. In fact, the best way is to lower the entire temperature at once and this is best done by opening it wide open. We have all known for years that storages that precipitate moisture on the top were bad from the standpoint of properly storing potatoes. No concrete slab, iron con-

struction, or other impervious surface is good to have over the top of a potato storage. The ideal storage for the maintenance of approximately a saturated atmosphere is a "straw loft" type of construction. The straw acts as a sponge in that in periods of excess moisture it absorbs it and gives it up under drying atmospheric conditions. No one ever saw a straw loft drip with moisture and no one ever saw a cellar too desiccated or dry having a straw loft when the remaining part of the storage was properly manipulated.

After potatoes have been stored in the Fall in as ideal a condition as possible that is, free from digger injury falling too far, walking over them, letting crates or planks fall upon them, they should be cooled off as quickly as possible. This, of course, is easy in the late Fall or early winter. Keep the temperature down to approximately 50 degrees and in the springtime never open it especially if it is a seed bin until ready to plant. Opening large doors when the temperature on the outside is 90 degrees in the springtime very quickly brings the potato pile to 80 degrees on the inside and it can never be cooled off naturally again. Consequently sprouting begins at once. This often occurs a month before planting time with disastrous results from the standpoint of good seed. When the storage can no longer be maintained

(Continued on page 18)



Placing the straw in the loft of a newly constructed storage. Roofing is the next step.

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
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cludes the GUIDE POST.

All communications should be addressed
to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Executive Secre-
tary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



"Co-operative marketing is not a
method of setting aside the law of supply
and demand, or price-fixing, but rather it
is effective and efficient merchandising.
Real Co-operation involves a large
measure of give and take, a great
amount of tolerance of the ideas of
others, and a willingness to abide by the
decision of the majority."

("News For Farmer Co-operatives")

Editorial Comment

The GUIDE POST is published as the
potato growers own technical and trade
magazine. Timely information of defi-
nite value will be included, gleaned from
the experience of those on the practical
firing line. Various subjects presented
will be of more immediate value to some
than to others.

The Editor calls your attention to two
particularly timely articles, the one,
"Persistence and Perspiration with Po-
tatoes," of concrete help to agricultur-
ally minded business men's committees,
seeking something to do in line with
county and community development.
This is a success article well named—
"Persistence and Perspiration with Po-
tatoes" written by a man who took the
farmer's interest to heart and was con-
stantly on the firing line. He is the only
High Burgess in the State of Pennsyl-
vania that has followed through with
the cooperative movement. If there are
others, let us hear their story.

The other pertinent article of the
month is "The Potato Wizzard's" on
"Harvesting and Storage." Nowhere
will you read a more sound, practical
analysis on this subject. This article
alone is worth a membership or sub-
scription to the GUIDE POST. There are
technical articles and technical articles
but this to my way of thinking is **tops**.
Suggest that it be read, studied and re-
read. It is different for it draws upon
your own experiences and clinches the
valuable.

400 BUSHEL CLUB

The Disease Epidemic throughout the
state will effect many producers. Yet,
even with this handicap we have had
direct and indirect reports of high
yields under good culture and manage-
ment conditions. The definite reports
to date are:

Myron D. Parsons, Hellertown, North-
ampton County, 502.3 bushels of Katah-
dins, checked and reported by A. W.
Crouthamel, Allentown.

J. Clinton Marple, Springhouse, Mont-
gomery County, 448.3 bushel Green
Mountains, checked and reported by A.
W. Crouthamel, Allentown.

Philadelphia Prison Farm, Philadel-
phia County, 570.9 bushels, checked and
reported by Charles H. Hallowell,
County Agent, Philadelphia.

What the Potato Marketing Program Will Do For Pennsylvania's Growers and the Industry

RETURN a greater net profit—than
any other honest, legitimate way of
marketing the crop.

INCREASE the farm price—to all
growers.

IDENTIFY Pennsylvania Quality
Potatoes—to the distributors and the
consumers.

REGAIN and hold our markets—by
meeting the competition from other
states and producing areas.

LEAD to more orderly distribution
and marketing—through provision for
more adequate storage and wider
market distribution.

ASSIST food distributors in perfec-
ting a method of merchandising potatoes
—in line with the sale of other food
products, in clean, attractive, consumer

sized packages.

PROTECT the public against decep-
tion—and assure the consumer greater
food value for his potato dollar.

ASSURE the grower full confirmation
price—eliminating the possibility of
rubber checks and extending the buyer
long doubtful credit.

PROVIDE a market service—including
the attractive Association trade-
marked bags, to all growers small or
large without discrimination, as to cost.

INSPIRE growers to achieve—better
yields of improved quality through the
use of new varieties, good seed, proper
spraying, improvement of soils, and
careful attention to details in growing,
harvesting, storing, and marketing the
crop.

The Labor-Union Problems

Representative of the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers' Associa-
tion met Tuesday of last week with
representatives of the Pittsburgh
Chamber of Commerce, National Labor
Relations Board and the Mayors' office
to discuss the labor situation in regard
to the unloading of farmer's produce
trucks and union labor charges in the
Pittsburgh area. The group consisting of
R. W. Lohr, Director; C. M. Shaulis,
grower; E. L. Nixon, grower, and C. F.
H. Wuesthoff, Secretary of the Associa-
tion for the potato growers; D. E. Green
and A. J. Roth of the Chamber of Com-
merce; Charles T. Dodds and James T.
Dunne of the National Labor Relations
Board, thrashed the problem out from
every conceivable angle and then ad-
journed to meet again Thursday Sep-
tember 24 at which time representatives
of the Teamsters Union were expected
to be present to outline their attitude
toward this form of taxation. The public,
the producers and administrators can
ill afford to take an indifferent position
for it is another added charge that the
consuming public will be forced to pay.

Latest Crop Surveys

Latest revised estimates of the Fed-
eral-State Crop Reporting Service re-
leased by the Department of Agriculture
show large decreases in the indicated
production this year in this state of pota-
toes, tobacco, oats and barley.

The potato crop, hit by widespread
infection of blight as a result of wet
weather, is now placed at 18,170,000
bushels, a reduction of 1,896,000 bushels
from the Production indicated a month
previously. This figure places the yield
at more than six million bushels below
the average for the past 10 years.

Recent additional surveys over the
entire state by representatives of our
State Potato Growers Association re-
veals that our commercial growers will
have one of the largest and best quality
crops since the the management of our
marketing program. It should be remem-
bered that only one third of Pennsyl-
vania's total production is grown on two-
thirds of her acreage. The greatest
reduction this year took place on the
unsprayed acres which produce approxi-
mately 8,000,000 bushels representing
only one-third of the state's total pro-
duction.

Cooperatives in Action

Golden grain from the western plains pours forth from cooperative elevators—Into thousands of cities and towns flow millions of gallons of cooperatively marketed milk—To terminal stockyards comes a never-ending parade of cooperatively shipped livestock, ready for selling by co-op agencies—The South hauls its cotton to co-op gins and sends it to market through cooperative associations—Maine potatoes are cooperatively marketed—So are Utah turkeys—and Washington apples, Louisiana strawberries—Colorado wool, Florida citrus—California walnuts, Minnesota butter, and Texas rice—All go to market through cooperative associations.

The story of American agricultural cooperation, a voluntary movement doing an annual business of \$3,400,000,000—is a stirring recital of the producer's struggle to get a better deal out of life.

Every farmer, dairyman, and livestock producer is essentially a businessman, just as is the man who manufactures something for sale. The manufacturer buys his raw materials, makes his product, and sells it. He hopes to realize a fair profit. The farmer starts with a raw material—seed; the livestock pro-

ducer with breeding cattle. Each oversees Nature's "manufacturing" processes, and sells his products. He, too, hopes to make a reasonable profit.

In search for a fair return for his time, labor, and expense, the producer turns to cooperation, joining with his neighbor in associations dedicated to the attainment of the goal he seeks. His cooperative may strive to increase its members incomes through improvement of marketing practices; it may devote its efforts to providing quality supplies for use on the farm, at reasonable cost; or it may perform services such as ginning, trucking, or warehousing.

Usually it does something more, too. It keeps abreast of the latest scientific methods of raising better crops, and healthier livestock, setting the pace in providing constantly improving food products for the Nation's grocery basket. Further than that, the cooperative, through its interchange of ideas and frequent membership contacts, is an educational asset of great importance in the agricultural community; it is, in fact, a vital part of the producer's way of life.—(Producer Co-ops in Action)

NEW AND RENEWAL MEMBERSHIPS SINCE LAST ISSUE

David George, Catawissa
Martin F. Christman, Leighton
C. W. Hendershot, Emlenton
D. R. Hertzler, Richland
Curtis H. Adams, Reading
C. W. Waddington, Drexel Hill
Ellis Artley, Catawissa
Merl G. Davis, Benton
C. W. Billings, Edinboro
G. W. Robinson, Wattsburg
C. E. Landon, Canton
Farview Farmstead, Easton
Hans Weihermiller, Transfer
Harry L. Phillips, Sligo
Milo Freeman, Coudersport
E. M. Shaulis, Holsopple
G. D. Geiselman, Hanover
Somerset Farm Bureau, Somerset
Carl Smith, Waterford
E. C. McCall, Curllsville
Felix J. Klunk, Hanover
Robert Peck, Jermyn
Hiram A. Frantz, Coplay
Tilghman S. Frantz, Coplay
Maple Brothers, Springhouse

P. L. Holtz, Patton
W. S. Schutt, Coudersport
Russell A. Strang, Kittanning
A. B. Young, Kittanning
A. W. Thompson & Son, Coudersport
Mervin Hanes, Felten
W. P. Parker, Coudersport
Henry W. Blow, Coudersport
C. L. Hauber, Harrison Valley
E. C. McElroy, Coudersport
Ralph Ferry, Woodbury
Richard Hoffman, Slatingdon
C. A. Penney, Wellsboro
Gilbert Beaver, Millerstown
Francis Way, Coudersport
Foster Blough, Coudersport
Frank J. Kaihn, Galetton
Lawrence Corner, Coudersport
Baker Brothers, Ulysses
American Silver Truss, Coudersport
Jack E. Miller, Coudersport
Henry A. Detrick, Kane
Carl C. Struerer, Peru, Ill.

Please remember—Your Dollar Membership fee will keep you informed on your association's activities.

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for

POTATO SACKS FERTILIZER BAGS

And all other types of heavy duty
pasted bottom paper sacks

Equitable is GENERAL HEADQUARTERS for bags of superior quality and construction because we operate our own paper mill and control every step of the manufacture from the pulp to the finished bag.

Our wide variety of bag sizes and styles makes us able to supply the proper bag for every need—

Avail yourself of the free service of our Art and Research staffs on your specific problem.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO. INC.

4700 31st Place

Long Island City, N. Y.

Paper Mills at Orange, Texas

Potatoes for Health

AVALYN M. KISER, *County Adviser Home Economics Education*
Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pa.

By this time practically every American citizen is familiar with the "yardstick of nutrition". This yardstick lists the daily food requirements for good nutrition so necessary for success in life and for happiness. One of these requirements is one or more servings of potatoes each day. The potato is important for its mineral salts and vitamins. It is rather low in calcium necessary for bone growth, and a mineral regulator but when served with milk as scalloped or mashed potatoes, calcium value is increased. Its phosphorous content is on a par with beets, and onions, and higher than cabbage, turnips, turnip greens, tomatoes, string beans and carrots. This phosphorus plays an important part in bone and teeth growth, in release of food energy and for building glandular and nervous tissues. With the exceptions of green leafy vegetables and peas and beans, potatoes are far richer in iron than other vegetables. Thus potatoes help supply iron so essential in the blood stream.

A deficiency of iron in the diet results in serious anemia as well as other defects. It contains a fair amount of Vitamin B or thiamin. Thiamin cannot be stored in the body but must be provided each day. A mild deficiency may be accompanied with headaches, dys-

pepsia, persistent fatigue and irritability. While it is by no means a rich source of Vitamin C or ascorbic acid, it is an important source when raw fruits and vegetables are too expensive or unavailable. Its low content of Vitamin A, so vital to resistance to disease and to eyesight, is well taken care of with an addition of butter especially for baked potatoes.

Potatoes are very valuable for their neutralizing properties. Meats, cheese, cereal foods and breadstuffs give acid reactions. Potatoes help to balance this reaction and provide an alkeline or neutral condition in the blood and digestive tract necessary for good health.

Potatoes are a cheap source of all these nutrients, can be stored in the average home more readily than many other foods, are popular at all times of the year, are easily digested, can be prepared in more than a hundred ways, and can be fitted into practically any meal with any menu.

Much more can be said for the potato, but these reasons alone justify its place on "the yardstick of nutrition" and each individual will do well to make sure that he or she observes the rule of "eating one or more servings of potatoes each day."

FOR SALE

**One two-row Kid Glove Potato Digger
with Power take-off. Completely over-
hauled and new elevator chains installed**

ALL READY FOR USE!

SACRIFICIAL PRICE!

John H. Hauber Harrison Valley, Pa.

Patriotic Rally and Field Day

Attendance was beyond expectation at the Patriotic Rally and Field Day at Coudersport and "Camp Potato". The event was most successful. In spite of war conditions, hundreds managed to attend these worthwhile events. The cooperation between business and potato interests was most noticeable. Growers participation in the parade with 15 units stressing "food for freedom" was very impressive to say the least. The Potato Blossom Queen float with the three 1942 Candidates was doubtless one of the outstanding sights, even California and her much vaunted pulchritude would have difficulty in over shadowing this fine piece of work. The Misses Neff, Howard, Caufield, Mc-

conducted under handicaps yet Mahlon S. King of Parksburg, Chester County, won very handsomely. Last years runner up, Mervin Hanes, of York, came out a very close second.

A particular attraction of the Field Day events was a tour through the seed-



1942 Champion Potato Picker
Mahlon S. King, Parksburg, Pa.



1942 Potato Blossom Queen
Aola Howard, Shinglehouse, Pa.

Donald, did Potter County credit. After suitable ceremonies, Miss Aola Howard of Shinglehouse, was selected and crowned to reign over the potato interests for 1942-43. These ceremonies were most fittingly and capably conducted by Judge Robert Lewis and Prof. Milton Braun of Coudersport.

The annual potato picking contest was

ling plots and certified seed fields under the able guidance of E. L. Nixon. Past weather conditions made observations somewhat inconclusive but quite worthwhile. In spite of the prevalent blight epidemic, "Camp Potato" was still quite free of this devastating disease due largely to the cooperation of Ed Fisher and the camp manager. They sprayed faithfully even though they were forced to use two tractors in tandem to move the spraying equipment.

Speakers at "Camp Potato" included Secretary J. H. Light, who gave a most interesting discourse on food and the war effort. He made it quite plain too, that if potato growers needed the department's help in any way, he would do his utmost to see that this service was given. All present were particularly pleased with the Secretary's interest in "Camp Potato" activities.

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The inside of a "straw loft" Storage.

(Continued from page 11)
at 50 degrees, all potatoes for table stock or culinary purposes should be sold for they are unquestionably injured when sprouting, for culinary purposes. This is the period of the year when complaints often come that potatoes are cooking

black. This is due to a physiological change in the tuber caused by sudden fluctuating temperature changes. Holding potatoes at high temperatures, accelerates chippability but is disastrous for potatoes which are to go into the skillet.

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

When this picture was first published, we were asking you to buy OK Champion Diggers and Irrigation Pipe



Now the Champion Twins ask that you bear with Uncle Sam and with us when diggers and irrigation pipe are not too plentiful.

We realize that the day is coming when we will again beg of YOU to buy OK Champion Diggers and Irrigation Pipe. That is why it is so hard for us to be forced to say, "Sorry, but there just aren't enuff diggers to go around."

In the meantime, everyone is doing his best. Repairs for machines in use are still available and one of these days, new diggers on rubber tires, and better than ever, will glisten in the sunshine of the potato fields.

JOIN THE SCRAP HARVEST

HAMILTON & CO.
Ephrata, Pa.

McCUNE & CO.
New Waterford, Ohio

CHAMPION CORPORATION
Hammond, Indiana

POTATOES RATE HIGH IN ARMY MENUS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Potatoes leave all other vegetables far in the offing when it comes to popularity in the Army mess, according to the War Department. In fact, a glance at the Quartermaster Corps' master menu for September reveals that potatoes are scheduled to be served no less than 39 times and in 14 different ways in Army posts, camps and cantonments in continental United States.

Mashed potatoes are listed eight times, hash browns six and Lyonnaise five times. The boiled variety is on the bill of fare only three times, but parsley potatoes are also listed thrice and they are boiled, so the grand total for boiled spuds is six for the month. The order of frequency for the other types on the menu is as follows: French fried and baked, three times, browned, potato cakes and ordinary baked potatoes, once, and creamed and baked brown, one each.

Irish potatoes provide quick energy, supply all the needed vitamins and are a good source of minerals. They give little roughage if peeled, but do furnish roughage if the skins are eaten. Sweet potatoes also have high energy value and provide a good source of vitamins and minerals but do not furnish much roughage.

Often in the Army friend or hash brown potatoes are served for breakfast and for dinner mashed and browned spuds are popular. Candied sweets frequently are on the soldier's bill of fare.

An interesting sidelight on the potato situation comes from England where soldiers and civilians alike are said to be encouraged to eat grated raw potatoes in generous amounts for their exceptionally high vitamin C content.

SOMERSET MEETING

Grade Supervisors and Truckers Confer

Messrs. Nixon, Denniston and Wuesthoff met recently with a small group of Somerset Potato Growers. It was agreed that never before has there been a finer assemblage of young cooperators than this. Like old timers, they met to discuss present and anticipated problems in grading, assembling and marketing Pennsylvania potatoes. Last year lead by Merle Ream and Owen Barclay of the Somerset Farm Bureau Cooperative and Robert Lohr, a Director of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, this young crowd moved more than 600,000 Blue Pecks of potatoes to Pennsylvania's Southwestern and Central markets. October 2 was set as the day for training, retraining, and "brushing up" of grade supervisors. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service and Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association will be on hand to jointly keep inspectors and supervisors abreast of developments in the art of grading a quality pack acceptable to Pennsylvania's housewife. At the conclusion of the day, examinations will be given. Grader's stamps will be issued to all receiving acceptable ratings.

Grade Supervisors Schools will be organized in every section of the state as fast as possible because we all know that our Sales Program depends upon quality.

More can and will be said about this young group in subsequent articles. They and their kind are making history in cooperative agriculture development.

**NO MAN has a right to enjoy the benefits of good
government unless he is willing to
submit to its restraints.**

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD
Handling all Fruits and Vegetables
Specializing in Potatoes

122 Dock Street

Philadelphia

Lombard 1000

**We are now building war materials such as fire
fighters and decontaminators to within nearly 100%
of the capacity of our factory.**

**We appreciate the consideration and loyalty of
our many friends using our equipment and hope for
their continued consideration even though we are not
at the present time in a position to furnish equipment.**

**After this is over, we will be back with a complete
line of highly developed machinery for your needs.**

**From time to time we will be permitted by proper
authorities to build certain items of equipment for
your use. Definite information on this will be given
out later.**

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

Pennsylvania's Potato Industry

A \$30,000,000 BUSINESS, creating millions of hours of useful productive employment and millions of dollars in purchasing power—

The capital investment back of this great industry in land, buildings and equipment is estimated to be over \$90,000,000.

Cash from potato sales has been credited with paying off more Pennsylvania farm mortgages and a higher percentage of farm taxes than any other farm crop.

Tractors, trucks and sprayers on Pennsylvania potato farms burn as much as 100,000 gallons of gasoline daily. This means a gasoline tax alone of \$5,000 per day.

Did you know that 50,000 tons of steel are in annual operation on Pennsylvania potato farms—that 250,000 steel wheels roll over Pennsylvania potato fields annually—that there are more than 1,000 miles of pipe on Pennsylvania sprayers?

Did you know that Pennsylvania potato growers spend more than \$5,000,000 annually for seed, spray materials, fertilizers, and other supplies?

Did you know that the potato industry of the state creates over 20,000,000 hours of labor employment in growing the crop—that the value of labor cost in picking the crop alone amounts to three quarters of a million dollars?

In addition to the 20,000,000 hours of labor in growing the crop, many more millions are required by manufacturers and service groups in supplying machinery, fertilizers, spray materials, bags, transportation and merchandising.

To transport Pennsylvania's potato crop to market and to transport the necessary supplies to the farm, would require 35,000 railroad cars, or a solid train reaching from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Grower To Grower Exchange

FOR SALE: Eight-row Bean Power Take-off Potato Sprayer. Also Rubber Roll Potato Grader. Priced to sell. Write Chester Lee, R. F. D. No. 2, Painesville, Ohio.

Hammond Betterbags

are Proven for
Packing Pennsylvania
Potatoes



ARE MADE FOR

Fertilizers,
Lime and Limestone,
Flour, Feed, and
Potatoes

They Combine
Strength
Quality
Fine Printing

You Can Be Proud of
Your Product

in

Hammond Betterbags

★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.**

Are You Going To Make Your Potato Goal?

September brings plans for harvest. Are your potatoes going to turn out the yield of No. 1's which you set as a goal at planting time? As the growing season nears an end, potatoes fill out into the sizes and shapes which mean a large percentage of No. 1's and price differences on grading tables.

Potash is the plant food which most influences quality in potatoes. In addition to increasing yields, it rounds out the tubers and improves the cooking quality.

When setting your goal for next season, make sure that your soil and fertilizer will make at least 200 lbs. of potash (K_2O) per acre available to your potatoes. If you do not know just how much plant food your soil will provide, your county agent or experiment station will make soil tests for you.

See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash to insure good yields.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



KID GLOVE

*"Does It's Stuff"
for Big Ohio Grower*

TO MAKE SURE that he gets the greatest possible yield from his 300 odd acres of potatoes on his Andover, Ohio farm, grower G. H. Shillito bought himself a 2-row Iron Age Kid Glove digger in 1936, another in 1938—and is positive there is no equal on the market. Kid Glove turns up more potatoes with less injuries than Mr. Shillito ever believed possible . . . and he's 100% sold on Iron Age planting and digging equipment.

Mr. Shillito is no exception. Iron Age Kid Glove users everywhere report bigger yields, with less tuber injuries, year after year. Kid Glove is the potato grower's best insurance for top crop profits. Single or double row models.

A. B.

FARQUHAR

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*I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America
and the Republic for which it
stands. One nation, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.*

OCTOBER " " 1942

Published by the

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED



**SPRAY or DUST
YELLOW Cuprocide AND
Lethane — ROTENONE**

Write for Literature telling the many advantages of these Products for Potato Growers

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturers of CUPROCIDE* and LETHANE* 60 for Dust and Spray

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



THE GUIDE POST

published by



The Pennsylvania Cooperative
Potato Growers Association, Inc.
Williamsport

Volume XIX

October, 1942

Number 10

E - QUALITY

"IT CAN'T BE DONE"

Sign in a General Motors plant:

According to the theory of aerodynamics and as may be readily demonstrated through wind tunnel experiments, the bumblebee is unable to fly. This is because the size, weight and shape of his body in relation to the total wing-spread make flying impossible.

BUT THE BUMBLEBEE, BEING IGNORANT OF THESE SCIENTIFIC TRUTHS, GOES AHEAD AND FLIES ANYWAY — AND MAKES A LITTLE HONEY EVERY DAY.

The Federal government recognizes efficiency in the war effort. More than 600 industrial plants in the United States have hoisted the large E over their establishments heralding to the world-efficiency and excellence in production, equitable distribution and, we hope, at equitable prices. A number of years ago the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association set out to accomplish this same thing in the potato industry—efficiency, excellence and quality.

Efficiency by encouraging and stressing economy of production thru the 400 Bushel Club.

Excellence by emphasizing improved quality thru the use of good seed, better varieties, proper spraying, proper rotations and other cultural practices.

Equitable Distribution at equitable prices fair to consumer, fair to distributor and fair to the producer. In short as defined by Webster with "fairness to all."

Our Association did not set out to become a high pressure group or to force concessions thru legislative enactments. We did not nor do we seek special privileges or price fixing by governmental agencies. Neither did we set about to

compel monopolistic control for price regulation which, according to our way of thinking, is not fair to all. This viewpoint if carried on is due to an ultimate crash as have many producer cooperatives sooner or later.

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers has a unique marketing "set up" (in most respects so unique that it has been considered by some basically unsound) in that there are no contracts, no pools, no patronage dividends and at present no compulsory membership for active participation in marketing.

The state association is not hampered with an elaborate system of records and accounts involved in pooling and other incumbrances. We believe our strength lies in the true spirit of cooperative effort and friendly business relationship and understanding. No moneys of the grower are handled directly, the product belongs to the growers at all times (even after being packed in the trade-marked bag) until delivered and accepted by distributors. The selling price is the price received by the grower directly with no deductions. No grower

(Continued on page five)

"TRAINING GRADE SUPERVISORS"

by D. M. JAMES, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets and

R. B. DONALDSON, Agricultural Extension Service,
The Pennsylvania State College

This season marks the seventh year of training schools for Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers Association grade supervisors. In September, 1936, the first inspector's school was held on the farm of Phillip Antes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and since that time approximately 60 of these classes have been held in all principal producing sections of Pennsylvania. This unique method of training the farm boys (and girls) to act as "local inspectors" in their home communities has not only furnished the quality control for all the Blue Label potatoes sold during these years but has also done much toward making Pennsylvania producers "quality conscious" or "grade minded."



R. B. Donaldson in Action
Blakeslee Warehouse—Blakeslee, Pa.

It is estimated that approximately 1,200 have qualified to receive the official Association inspector's stamp at these schools. Not all of these have actually been employed as grade supervisors, however. It is further estimated that at least 1,000 growers or farm potato graders have also attended these grading school meetings to learn how to properly interpret the potato grades or to learn how to pack U. S. No. 1 quality.

The first of the 1942 series of schools was held on the farm of O. W. Beachley, Somerset County, on October 2, 1942. There was an attendance of 22 at this meeting, of which 12 qualified as Association Grade Supervisors. To indicate the trend of these war times, two preachers qualified at this school as grade supervisors.

The second school of the 1942 season was held at the farm of A. T. Blakeslee, Blakeslee, Monroe County, on October 6. At this school there were 20 in attendance, including Roy R. Hess, Association Contactman, C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Association Manager, and County Agent A. E. Ifft. There were seven qualified at this school.

The third school was held at Warren, Pennsylvania, on the evening of October 8. County Agent O. C. Tritt, active in the potato work of Warren County, and L. T. Denniston attended this meeting at which time 12 growers qualified for the grade supervisor's license.

A fourth school was held at the Snyder Warehouse, Neffs, Lehigh County, on October 13. County Agent A. L. Hacker opened the meeting with an encouraging word for the high quality of the Lehigh County crop this season. This school was unique in that of the 23 who qualified for the grade supervisor's license, six were women.

In commenting on the present grading situation, it should be emphasized that some localities of the state do not have sufficient grade supervisors left from the call of the draft and war production to handle all the inspections necessary for insuring the quality of the

Blue Label pack. Additional people should be trained from each community at subsequent schools to guarantee sufficient grade supervision.

In general, the quality of the crop in most sections of the state this season is high. Small size will be an important factor, however. Where the crop was planted late and the vines killed early by the blight, size of the tubers will run small. It will be important for all packers and grade supervisors to see that the Blue Label pack conforms to the 2-inch minimum size with not over three per cent undersize and that at least 60 per cent of the potatoes in every bag are 2½ inches or larger—but not over 16 ounces, within 10 per cent tolerance for oversize.

It has been noted that some grade supervisors trained and licensed in previous years are not anxious to qualify again this year. It might be well if all licenses were cancelled at the end of each packing season so that every grade supervisor would have to take the training again and requalify each year. It is not difficult to forget some of the many factors which go to make up U. S. No. 1 quality potatoes during the off season. It is suggested, therefore, that all grade supervisors who have not yet attended one of the schools during the present season try to attend one of the remaining schools. The time and place of these meetings will be announced as subsequent schools are scheduled.

E - QUALITY

(Continued from page three)

is compelled to sell at any time. The spirit of cooperation impels him to assist in maintaining a steady flow to the markets at all times thus receiving market fluctuations through out the season which assures him average market prices.

The control of the entire association marketing plan lies in the trade-marked package. The use of this package is permitted to the grower who agrees to maintain the standard of quality and agrees without fail to deliver at the time and place designated. The trade-marked package can be manufactured and delivered only on order from the central office of the association where a complete record is kept of all bags manu-

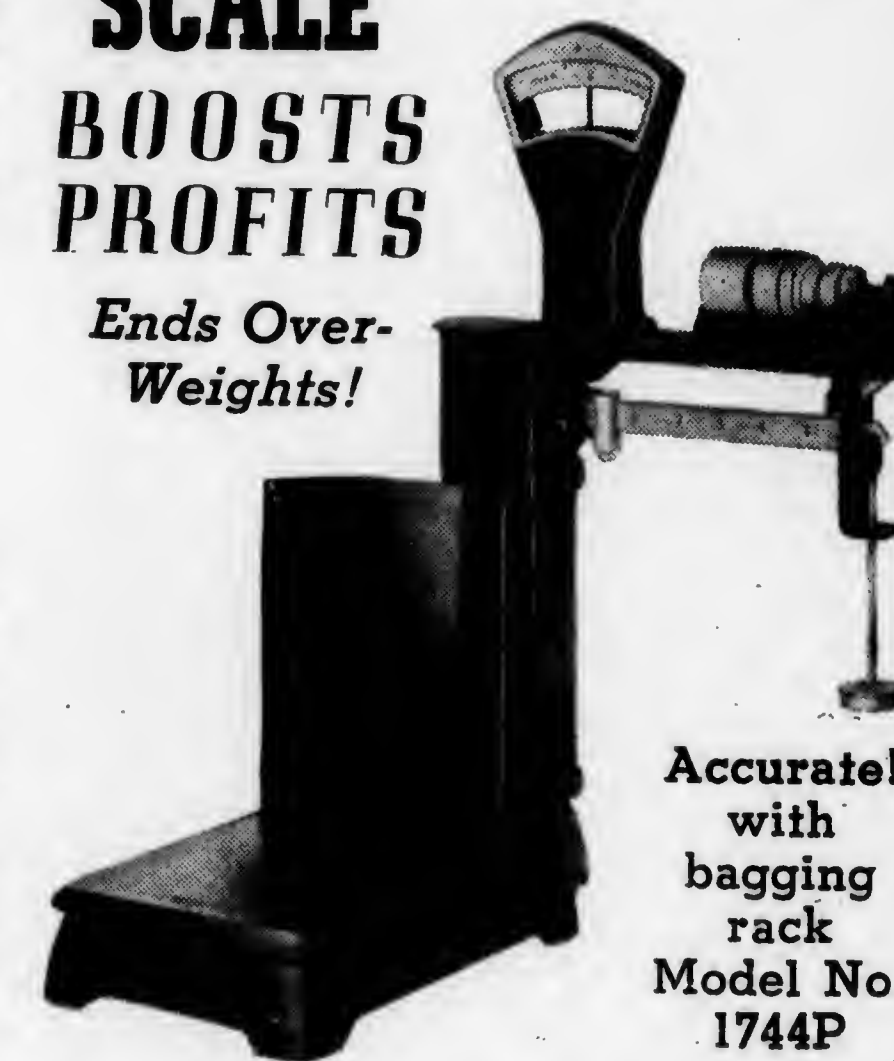
factured and sold. Still more unique—the association purchases no bags—They are shipped direct to the user direct from the factory—COD or sight-draft.

The association is set up on a strictly cash basis—no one has ever lost a dollar on any transaction from the purchase of bags to the sale of potatoes. Our bags are guaranteed by the manufacturers to deliver the goods so are our potatoes guaranteed to the ultimate consumer by the grower who packed them.

Another unique phase of the "set-up" is the system of identification of every package for unless the number of the licensed grade-supervisor is stamped on the proper place provided on the bag it is still not a boni-fide package. All food distributors purchasing these identified packages are instructed in this matter so that "boot-leg" potatoes can be easily intercepted and off qualities easily traced with malicious offenders disqualified be he supervisor or grower or both.

DETECTO-GRAM SCALE BOOSTS PROFITS

Ends Over-
Weights!



Accurate!
with
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rack
Model No.
1744P

JACK S. CRIMISON

116 W. Oakdale Ave., Glenside, Pa.

THE POTATO RATES HIGH IN FOOD VALUE

L. T. DENNISTON

The attached figures, compiled by the Bureau of Home Economics and released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the "Consumer's Guide" gives some very interesting comparisons on food values of our leading fruits and vegetables.

It is not surprising to find potatoes rating high in carbohydrates and fuel value per pound, essential items in maintaining the much needed energy of our vast armed and civilian forces. This is not to minimize the value of minerals and vitamins in the diet, but in time of war and emergency such as we are now in, the soldier and civilian worker needs vastly greater portions of energy-giving food. Potatoes, even at prevailing prices, are one of the cheapest sources of the essential carbohydrates and fuel sustaining foods.

Another value of the potato not brought out by the figures in the charts is its ability to prevent certain ailments, especially biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, scurvy, and gout. These ailments cut into the efficiency of our armed forces and reduce labor hours on the part of our war and civilian workers.

The potato probably never had a more ardent champion as a food and for health than Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the famous Battle Creek Sanatorium, Michigan. His laboratories compiled figures to show that a pound baked potato was equivalent in total food value to: 1 pound of chicken, 5½ ounces of boiled beef, 2½ pints of oysters, 4½ pints of beef juice, 1½ pints of whole milk, 8 eggs, 4 pounds of boiled cabbage, and 5 pounds of tomatoes.

If you will compare today's market prices with the above list, it will convince you that a great saving can be made by the use of potatoes.

Professor Elizabeth Whittaker, Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College shows that 8 ounces of macaroni is four times as fattening as an 8 ounce potato, an equal portion of rice—three and one-half times, oatmeal—four times, chocolate cake—four times, a piece of pie—three times, and a

doughnut—two times as fattening as potatoes.

Benefit your health and your pocket-book by eating more potatoes.

NOTE: One should note in the attached figures the high rating of Soybeans as a food. The fact that they can be produced abundantly in our climate is a safeguard to the nation's food supply in periods of great emergency. Who knows? We may be eating more of them in the near future.

HOW FRUITS AND VEGETABLES COMPARE IN FOOD VALUE

FRUIT OR VEGETABLE	PROTEIN percent	TOTAL CARBO- HYDRATE percent	FUEL VALUE PER POUND calories
Apples, fresh	0.3	14.9	290
Bananas	1.2	23.0	445
Cantaloups	.6	5.9	125
Grapefruit	.5	10.1	200
Oranges	.9	11.2	230
Peaches, fresh	.5	12.0	230
Beans, snap, green	2.4	7.7	190
Beets	1.6	9.6	205
Cabbage, green	1.4	5.3	130
Carrots	1.2	9.3	205
Lettuce, green leaves	1.2	2.9	85
Onions	1.4	10.3	220
Potatoes	2.0	19.1	385
Soybeans, green, shelled	12.5	6.0	600
Tomatoes, red	1.0	4.0	105

HAPPINESS

Never pay too much attention to your own happiness. Just do your duty, and you will find happiness following as a matter of course. For happiness is not an end in itself. It is the by-product of worth-while efforts for yourself or others.

Happiness is not a station you arrive at, but a manner of traveling.—Margaret Lee Runbeck.

MORE EFFICIENT USE OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT

O. D. BURKE

In 1938, it became apparent that if Pennsylvania farmers were to continue to produce potatoes, some more efficient use of spraying equipment would be necessary, especially in those counties with many small growers. Growers realized that profitable production depended on spraying. At that time, plans were developed for a commercial type of spray ring that did seem capable of supplying this need. The plan briefly was: 1. That farmers organize a spray ring with sufficient acreage to give an operator a full time job. 2. That they hire an operator who would put in his whole time spraying potatoes, that the operator would purchase the best equipment and would furnish water and spray materials and, 3. that spraying would be paid for on an acre basis per application. With the coming of our national war emergency, farm machinery use by more than a grower has become important in conservation of materials. This spray-ring organization is an outstanding example of machinery conservation and should become an integral part of potato production programs.

Four communities in Potter County were selected and organized to try out the commercial spray ring in 1939. The four rings covered some 670 acres and more than a hundred farms. Their success was immediate so that in 1942 there were more than 50 rings in operation. This large growth was in part a result of a drive to conserve essential materials needed for the manufacture of spray machinery.

Four years work with this type of spray ring has lead to the following information that has been used successfully in "commercial type spray ring" organizations in Pennsylvania and New York.

Organization

A closely knit organization with directors and a president having power to hire the operator and who takes the responsibility of seeing that the ring operates smoothly seem essential.

Ownership of Equipment

Rings have been run on the commercial basis with the operator purchas-

ing and owning all equipment. The farmers in the ring take no responsibility for this equipment. Operator ownership promotes better spraying methods since satisfaction is essential to the continuation of the program.

Acreage needed and price

Acreage necessary for successful operation cannot be definitely set but the closer these acres are together and the larger the fields the lower the per acre price may be. The price set in rings in 1942 has ranged from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per application. The lowest acreage used was 125, the largest more than 250. 150 acres has allowed the operator to make his rounds on time and give satisfactory blight control under the serious blight epidemic conditions prevalent in 1942.

Minimum Acreage

As to minimum acres per farm again no definite figure has been set, but rather accessibility of the acreage to the normal spray route has determined small patch acceptance into the ring. As low as one acre has in many instances been sprayed in the rings.

Equipment

In experience 10 row outfits, mounted on a rubber tired tractor, have proved most satisfactory, and have been quite useable even on side hill land. Two and one-half gallon per minute per row at 350 lb. pressure is the minimum requirement for a pump used throughout the rings organized in Pennsylvania. A flexible, light boom easily adjusted is essential. Tubular construction has been satisfactory. Tractor make and size must to a certain extent depend on manufacturers' guarantees, prices, and adaptability to the job. Tractors should have a wide front end so that it becomes a four wheel tractor. It is difficult to overpower, but easy to underpower.

Outfits are manufactured to fit tractors by several spray companies.

Filling equipment to be used on the supply truck can be a rotary pump gasoline engine powered or power take-off from truck transmission. Rotary pump should be capable of pumping 100

(Continued on page ten)

ROTARY-FARMER DINNER

Sunbury Entertains Farmers of County

Pennsylvania's 1942 Potato Blossom Queen, Aola Howard, of Shinglehouse, Potter County, presided over the Annual Rotary-Farmer Dinner at Sunbury, Thursday, September 24th. Our Potato Blossom Queen spoke briefly over the Sunbury Radio Station publicizing Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Blue Label consumer package. When interrogated concerning quality and varieties she promptly demonstrated that she was conversant with potatoes and particularly interested in the new varieties, Pocono and Allegheny Mountains. Farmers in and around Union County participated in a Farm Pro-

ducts Show where many outstanding products were displayed. Farmers and business men rubbed shoulders — ate together and discussed problems of common interest to their mutual advantage. Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor of the Chain Store Council was the guest speaker. Dr. Nixon took as his subject "The Farmer and the War." Throughout his address, he emphasized the seriousness of the farm labor situation and urged business men particularly to support farm leaders in their effort to secure proper consideration so that our food supply would not be seriously jeopardized in 1943.



1942-Potato Queen
Aola Howard, Shinglehouse, Potter County

GROWER TO GROWER EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: One good four-row Iron Age Potato Planter, equipped with large seed and fertilizer. Hoppers on Rubber Tires. Price reasonable. Write J. M. Snyder & Sons, Neffs, Penna.

FOR SALE: Champion two-row Potato Digger in A-1 condition and rubber tires. Write W. D. Finzer & Son, Akley, Penna.

FOOD —

TOIL, SWEAT AND TEARS

DR. E. L. NIXON

One of the foundation stones in the structure which has evolved into our present democracy was placed there by Captain John Smith when he ruled, "That those who tried to live without working must try also to live without eating." His rule was an encouragement to the industrious, but a terror to the lazy.

The necessity for work was also recognized away back with the founding of the Garden of Eden for is it not written, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, 'till thou return unto the ground."

Some of us who live in modern surroundings are apt to forget the sacrifices of those who made the community what it is today. Mankind has worked and schemed and planned and today we have every modern convenience, churches, schools, theatres, electric lights, sewers, paved roads, and a hundred and one other conveniences which most people today regard as sheer necessities, and about which our fathers never dreamed or would not have known how to use. These things did not come about by chance or by natural evolution. They came because mankind toiled and sweat from hard work to leave behind a better world than that into which they came. Their devotion, their determination, their struggles, their ideals, their initiative should be an inspiration to succeeding generations.

In our modern times has not something gone amiss. Too many people are looking for a soft job. Too many people are not looking for any work job. Labor is still seeking less hours per day and less work per hour, and yet the job of "hewing the wood and hauling the water" has to be done. Governmental subsidy has tended to glorify idleness. Glorified idleness tends to internal decay whether applied to a man or to a nation. The invitation to lean on the Lord was intended for the weary and not the lazy. The lesson America needs today is the nobility of labor—the kind that brings sweat to the face—and the beauty of human service—the kind that inspires cooperation.

How did the farmers of the nation this past season produce 13% more food than in the previous season, when they had less workers. The answer to this remarkable result is that maximum use of available women, children, old folk, and exchanging labor and working much longer hours than men and women toil in industry for two or three times the wages farmers are able to pay. The available farm labor has done its part for 1942. How about 1943, with most of the available reserves already called to the farms and a limit to long hours and human endurance, when still larger food production is indispensable for the all out war effort.

Before the next planting season the ground work must be laid for a plan that will have, as its only limits, the limits of available man-power for production. Now is the time for a triumvirate of labor, agriculture, and business—one for all and all for one. That triumvirate to work together, each to see the other's problems. Each to sacrifice a little for the other. Each to work towards the other's gain.

Both labor, business and consumer generally should be cognizant of the fact that the farms cannot loose any more of their skilled workers if even the present level of production is to be maintained.

In the case of potatoes there is no question that the greatest incentive back of the intention to plant is a fair return annually or a phenomenal return occasionally. This does not imply that there is not as much patriotism in the potato patch as obtains anywhere, but we must face the fact, patriotism alone, will not produce potatoes.

It takes *investment risks*—more than for any other food crop. This is particularly true with the present demoralized labor situation and machinery repair and supply uncertainties, coupled with the usual hazards to overcome—weather, pests, disease and occasional crop failures. If the contemplated price ceiling is so low that the grower is "skating on thin ice" with no chance of

an occasional "killing" the country will have a serious potato shortage.

Aside from all of this, it takes something to be a potato grower—determination, the will to win, capacity for hard work with not only time and a half but with seasonal double time with plenty half pay.

Again, the general public is not appreciative of the complete transition that has taken place in American Agriculture. Commercial farming has become completely mechanized. It takes highly skilled workers to operate mechanized farms with any semblance of profit. Everybody is aware that if there is no engineer the train will not run. This technical skilled worker on the modern farm is even more indispensable for food production than is the skilled labor in the respective fields of industry. Producing potatoes at even a small profit on the farm requires something more than building a battleship or other implements of war where profit is not the motive or investment risk is not at stake. One inefficient technical worker in the potato patch can undo the entire season's effort by merely doing the right thing at the wrong time. Army or Navy rejects, if they are unskilled farm operators, are no more suitable for potato production than they are for the Army or Navy. There is more involved in potato growing than hauling manure.

During this national emergency the problem is how can food production be maintained at any cost? With the assurance that the technical labor on the farm will be unmolested and that any producer will not be let down at harvest time (just last week I saw four able bodied young men walk out of a potato field on account of the work being too hard and the day too cold) the food of the nation will be forthcoming. If patriotism and a reasonable wage will not suffice to harvest the crop, it resolves itself into a first front for the Army and Navy.

This may sound like drastic measures, but if we are not so sure that "Food will win the war and write the peace" we can be certain that a lack of it will loose everything.

MORE EFFICIENT USE OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT

(Continued from page seven)

gallons per minute. A supply truck that may be a second hand one, on which the filling pump and also a supply tank is mounted is an essential to the proper running of the group. Size of tank of the truck should be at least 600 gallons. One thousand to 1200 capacity is not too large for economical operations.

Materials

Bluestone in the form usually sold as "snow" has been most satisfactory for making "instant bordeaux". A rapidly made bordeaux seems essential to the correct operation of those rings.

Hydrated lime especially prepared for spraying purposes has been used in all the rings. The lime should be as fine as 300 mesh and should be freshly prepared. Lime that has been stored more than six weeks has been badly carbonated and sometimes lumpy. The bordeaux mixture is prepared by the sprayer operator. No work is done by the grower. Even water is brought to the fields by the operator.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Definite supervision with authority to request changes and follow recommendations is still necessary for the successful operation of the commercial spraying. A policy of direction and supervision coupled with definite responsibility must be adopted if cooperative spray rings are to continue for long. Experience has shown that this is a real weakness that must be overcome.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

Here's one for the books. In the latest official news clip sheet from Harrisburg, there was a story which told of the plight of the potato growers of Pennsylvania.

"The smaller growers not having equipment to follow a consistent course of spraying are said to be hard hit by the potato disease. . . . Although blight is found in most areas, it is not seriously prevalent in most commercial potato growing enterprises because these growers have prayed heavily." Just another typographical amen.

—From Penn State "Daily Collegian"

F.F.A. COOPERATION and the WAR EFFORT



F.F.A. Boys of Knoxville, Tioga County at Camp Potato, W. E. Eshelman, Advisor.

Future Farmers of America assist in solving a serious labor problem. In order to maintain a steady flow of Pennsylvania's Blue Label consumer package into retail stores it was necessary to call for skilled labor. The Vocational Agriculture boys of Hepburnville were appealed to, to fill in the breach. Mr. C. D. Carey, County Supervisor, located at Williamsport, solicited the assistance of his local teachers namely Mr. E. B. Stoudt, of Hepburnville Agricultural Department, who went all out for the idea since he realized that consumers must be supplied. It was decided to organize two groups of students to grade, pack and inspect potatoes in relays after their instructor had explained and demonstrated the commercial grading of potatoes. C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager of the State Potato Growers' Association, started the group with definite instructions as to what was expected and necessary from the standpoint of U. S. No. 1 Potatoes in the Association's Blue Label trade-marked package. The General Manager authorized and certified Mr. Stoudt as a grade supervisor for the association.

In two days, of 6 hours each, these high school students graded, packed and inspected sufficient potatoes to supply the Williamsport trade for the week. Since their initial operations these young people, members of their local F.F.A. Chapter have been called upon weekly to help keep a steady flow of potatoes to the markets. They are definitely doing their bit toward winning the war by supplying skilled and semi-skilled labor while at the same time they are "Learning by Doing", the only really true education. Money earned in this practical way is helping their chapter as well as each young man individually. Philip Antes, of Williamsport, former directors of the State Potato Growers Association, and a real cooperator, expressed himself as being very well pleased with the boys and their work on his potato farm. School authorities in response to President Roosevelt's appeal have been whole hearted in their support of at least this particular project.



Elwood Stoudt, F.F.A. Advisor, Teaches Hepburnville Chapter.

MEMBERS!

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individual strength!

In These Times

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Association is Essential!

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Annual membership fee is \$1.00 This includes the GUIDE POST.

All communications should be addressed to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Executive Secretary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



In keeping with our *Labor Resolution* published in the August issue of the GUIDE POST the following memorandum was issued by the War-Manpower Commission. Growers are advised to study it carefully and call it to the attention of their various draft boards when ever necessary.

September, 1942

OCCUPATIONAL BULLETIN No. 18

EFFECTIVE: Immediately

SUBJECT: Agricultural Activity

1. The War Manpower Commission has certified that Agriculture is an activity essential to the support of the war effort.

2. This bulletin covers the following essential activities as listed in the

amendment to Local Board Release No. 115:

(a) *Agriculture*: Dairy, livestock, poultry, truck, sugarbeet, sugarcane, hay, peanut, soybean, cotton, fruit and nut, potato, dried pea and bean, crop specialty (e.g. flax, hemp), seed and general farms; agricultural and horticultural and animal husbandry services such as tree planting, cattle feed-lot operation, threshing, grist milling, grain cleaning, plowing, corn shelling. Includes also such essential assembly and marketing services as milk and cream assembly stations and cooperative marketing associations.

3. The following list of occupations in agricultural activity are occupations requiring a reasonable degree of training, qualifications or skill to perform the duties involved. It is the purpose of this list to set forth the important occupations in agriculture which must be filled by persons capable of performing the duties involved, in order that the activity may maintain efficient production. This list is confined to those occupations which require six months or more of training and preparation.

4. In classifying registrants employed in these activities, consideration should be given to the following:

- (a) The training, qualification, or skill required for the proper discharge of the duties involved in his occupation;
- (b) The training, qualification, or skill of the registrant to engage in his occupation; and
- (c) the availability of persons with his qualifications or skill, or who can be trained to his qualification, to replace the registrant and the time in which such replacement can be made.

CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

Agronomist
Airplane Pilot, Crop Dusting
Animal Husbandman
Bacteriologist, Dairy
Beekeeper
Biologist
Blacksmith, Farm
Butter, Maker
Cheese, Maker
Chemist

Condenser Operator Milk
Cotton Classer
Cotton-Gin Operator
Cowpuncher
Dry Yard Superintendent
Entomologist
Farm Machinery Operator (All Around)

(This includes only those workers who are capable of operating and maintaining a farm tractor of engines in combination with complex power machinery requiring specialized experience for successful operation.)

Farm Operator, Foreman, or
Generally Skilled Farm Hand

(This title includes only those persons who are generally skilled in farm operations and engaged on a full-time year-round basis, and those persons who are in complete charge of the operations or management of

those types of farm activities included in this list.)

Fruit and Vegetable Sprayer or duster.
Grain-Elevator Operator (Supervising)
Grist Miller
Hatchery Operator, Poultry
Herdsman, Sheep or Dairy

(This title refers to persons in charge of a sheep or dairy herd who are responsible for the feeding, breeding, care, and management of the herd. It does not apply to one who merely tends the sheep or cattle at pasture in order to keep them out of cultivated fields.)

Irrigation engineer
Mechanic, Farm (All Around)
Mechanic, Maintenance
Nurseryman
Seed Analyst
Veterinarian, Livestock

— EDITORIAL COMMENTS —

PARITY AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST DISCUSSION IN WASHINGTON

Your Association sent the following telegram to Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Joseph Guffey and J. J. Davis, Pennsylvania Senators in Washington, expressing our feeling concerning ceiling prices and parity:

Western Union — Williamsport, Penna., Sept. 23, 1942 — Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers are in sympathy with efforts to control inflation but are opposed to measures that would stifle production. Equitable parity formula should be adopted with wages, industrial prices and farm commodity prices properly weighted."

Signed—

Penna. Coop. Potato Growers Assn.

Parity — Parity — Parity — So What? Farmers, Businessmen, Housewives, all have a different conception of parity. It is explainable and should be definitely explained in one or not more than two syllable words so that all of us can understand it. Generally the public feels that parity is equality and that farmers should be satisfied with equitable prices but this is not true. Present parity prices would be ruinous in most cases. The originators of the parity formula should

clarify the atmosphere for it "smells to high heaven" and puts our farmer friends in a bad light, officially and publicly. Agriculture seems to be suffering from a boomerang we wanted (?) parity and now that it appears that is it going to fall into our lap we don't want it. Why?—because it is not fairly considering all ramifications.

COOPERATING

Hundreds of thousands of Blue Label Consumer packages are going into the markets weekly. When once markets are established we are obligated to keep a steady flow of consumers pecks to retain this cash market. Of course growers are not expected to lose money just to maintain a steady flow. One should take all the facts into consideration however. In the first place what establishes a price structure for Pennsylvania Potatoes? It is not a few burlap bags sold at random to itinerant truckers. Through cooperative effort a dependable market has been established for a definite quality, grade and package. Everybody selling at the so-called high is what quickly reverts to a so-called low. Selling as the market affords in an orderly manner is what avoids the gluts which accompany ruinous prices.

ATTENTION — GRADE SUPERVISORS

New Grade Supervisors are being certified and licensed daily; Veteran Grade Supervisors are constantly increasing their efficiency by attending grading schools yet there are still a few Blue Label potatoes going on to the market below standard. How come—? Is it due to carelessness and indifference or just due to the natural human error. Producers generally are anxious to maintain the grade but there are always a few willing to "take a chance" on placing borderline products on the market. This practice whether through accident, carelessness or indifference is fatal, sooner or later, to any well planned marketing program. Consumers, appreciate the time and handicaps the farmer has to contend with yet when it touches their daily living and their economy, they are bound to react adversely with the result that his product becomes less and less in demand.

Potato Grade Supervisors are urged to pay particular attention to common

reasons for complaints: 1. Dirty potatoes. 2. Badly misshapened tubers. 3. Short weights—(15 lb. 6 oz.). 4. Too many potatoes per package (Max. 55). 5. Sunburn and scab. 6. Stem end discoloration. 7. Blight rot.

Grade Supervisors should remember to be FAIR. Fair to Growers and Fair to Consumers. To be lenient or lax will eventually be unfair to both grower and consumer. The grower will lose his reputation and market and the consumer will not get his money's worth.

Remember Grade Supervisor your job is a key job—your personal reputation is at stake as well as the reputation of your producer employer. You are urged to be fair to yourself — to your employer and to his eventual customer. The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association is anxious that you make good personally—in your success as a grade supervisor lies the success of our marketing program that has weathered many storms.

DEER HUNTING AND "CAMP POTATO"

Deer hunting is a great time for us all to get a little relaxation in the wide open spaces. No better spot in the country can be found than parts of Potter County. "Camp Potato" will be open to members of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association and their friends. In order to avoid unpleasantness and embarrassment, we are asking members bringing parties to "Camp Potato" to be responsible for their guests. This is wise from the standpoint of safety and our good repu-

tation. No group or party will be admitted to the camp without the understanding that strong drink and carousing is definitely out and cannot be tolerated. No trouble has been experienced in the past and we want no trouble in the future. Those planning to be at "the camp" during deer season are asked to correspond with Ed Fisher, Coudersport, or Robert Crosby, Camp Potato, Coudersport, so that arrangements can be made.

**ONE THING the depression has taught us:
there are many things we really
don't need.**

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Handling all Fruits and Vegetables
Specializing in Potatoes

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Lombard 1000

We are now building war materials such as fire fighters and decontaminators to within nearly 100% of the capacity of our factory.

We appreciate the consideration and loyalty of our many friends using our equipment and hope for their continued consideration even though we are not at the present time in a position to furnish equipment.

After this is over, we will be back with a complete line of highly developed machinery for your needs.

From time to time we will be permitted by proper authorities to build certain items of equipment for your use. Definite information on this will be given out later.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

POTATO PRICE CEILINGS

Washington O. P. A. Office Calls in Spokesmen

Conference of potato growers, shippers and wholesale distributors held here this week with OPA officials turned out to be an information clinic in which OPA sought data upon which to base anticipated changes in its price ceiling formula for these commodities. Although the conferences were closed to the press it is known that no definite conclusions were drawn, at least no such conclusions were announced to those attending.

Although views as to the manner in which price ceilings should be applied were very diverse, most carlot receivers appeared to favor ceilings at the retail level in the belief that these ceilings would automatically serve to maintain ceilings at the wholesale levels and for the various grades of produce. Many of the jobbers expressed favor for ceil-

ings at both retail and wholesale levels. Growers and shippers appeared less generally in accord but asked for floor levels as well as ceiling prices.

It was pointed out that growers in some areas are undecided as to future operations under the winter vegetable goals announced this week by the Department of Agriculture because of the uncertainty as to prices. These growers apparently need full information immediately as to what they can expect in the way of price ceilings over their products. Otherwise, there is a strong likelihood that goals set up by the Department will not be reached.

Representatives from all potato growing areas were very much in evidence. The Pennsylvania delegation consisted of Messrs. P. D. Frantz, E. L. Nixon, and C. F. H. Wuesthoff.

— WARTIME —

Conditions and continuous demands upon the Editor have made it impossible for him to publish the GUIDE POST on time. O.P.A. conferences, Labor Union sessions and Market Problems had of necessity priority.

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Rotary Kiln Products

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400 BUSHEL CLUB

Applications for membership in the 400-Bushel Club are coming in rapidly. Good farm practices evidently pay. In spite of handicaps experienced this year the following have reached their production goal of 400 or more bushels per acre. Improved practices in all lines of farm production has always paid dividends.

Myron D. Parsons, Hellertown, Northampton County, 502.3 bushels of Katahdins, checked and reported by A. W. Crouthamel, Allentown.

J. Clinton Marple, Springhouse, Montgomery County, 448.3 bushel Green Mountains, checked and reported by A. W. Crouthamel, Allentown.

Philadelphia Prison Farm, Philadelphia County, 570.9 bushels, checked and reported by Charles H. Hallowell, County Agent, Philadelphia.

Myron Parsons, Hellertown, Northampton County, 544 bushels, of Katahdins, checked and reported by B. L. Coleman.

Aaron H. Stern, R. D. 1, Mill Hall, Clinton County, 444 bushels of Green Mountains, checked and reported by J. B. McCool.

Charles C. Waltz, Trout Run, Lycoming County, 409.5 bushels of Russetts, checked and reported by Robert H. Rumler, county agent, Williamsport.

Hiram A. Frantz, Coplay, Lehigh County, 458 bushels of Katahdins checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

Elwood E. Hardwerk, Germansville, Lehigh County, 541 bushels of Russetts, checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

Elwood R. Broder, Schnecksville, Lehigh County, 436 bushels of Katahdins, checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

Daniel J. Frantz, Coplay, Lehigh County, 431 bushels of Katahdins checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

William B. Krause, Slatington, Lehigh County, 617.5 bushels of Sebagos, checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

Carl C. Streuver, Germansville, Lehigh County, 504 bushels of Russetts, checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Lehigh County, 453 bushels of Katahdins checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

(Continued on page twenty-two)

PENNSYLVANIA'S

CO - OPERATIVE

GROWING AND

MARKETING

PLAN

IS A

Milestone----

"A Pattern For Progress"

We are pleased to have played a small part in its sound development, by furnishing Association members with strong, attractively printed, paper bags.



★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.



F. F. A. Boys, Hepbournville High School, Lycoming County. Elwood Stoudt, Instructor, Phil Antis, Grower.

FUTURE FARMERS TO THE RESCUE

C. D. CAREY, County Vocational Supervisor for Lycoming County

With a general labor shortage, farmers are experiencing difficulty in the harvesting of crops. In many cases the situation is critical and we *must* have the food to win the war.

All over the country the schools have been called on to help with emergency labor and in many cases they are saving the day. The rural high schools are the chief source of help and right in the front ranks, and most in demand are the Future Farmers of America. There are good reasons why this is so. In the departments of Vocational Agriculture are the most experienced and best trained boys. Under the efficient supervision of their agricultural teachers they have always been active in community service and now in these days of emergency they are making special efforts to help where the need is greatest. They have saved cannery crops from going to waste in the field; fruit crops have been harvested in the nick of time; potatoes picked, corn husked and they ask for more. These F.F.A. members, because of their knowledge and experience, have been useful in guiding and supervising less experienced youth. They have helped in the grading and packing of crops.

During school hours and out, individually and in groups, they are on the

job. The greatest service is usually rendered by groups under the leadership of their teachers of agriculture. In practically all cases you will find the teacher in overalls, working right with the boys.

In most cases the boys are paid standard or near standard rates for their work. The money may go to the boys or into the chapter treasury, or part into the treasury and the rest to the boys.

All nine of Lycoming County's F.F.A. Chapters have helped to a greater or less degree in the emergency harvesting and marketing of crops. To date they have put into their pockets and treasuries almost a thousand dollars. Of much greater value are the experiences of group effort, the community spirit and the satisfaction of a good job well done.

We venture the guess that many of the members of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association, all over the State, have been glad for Future Farmer help. We know in our own County of Lycoming they have done good work and are called back again and again. Many of the Keystone labeled bags have been speeded to waiting markets with the help of Future Farmers.

When this picture was first published, we were asking you to buy OK Champion Diggers and Irrigation Pipe



Now the Champion Twins ask that you bear with Uncle Sam and with us when diggers and irrigation pipe are not too plentiful.

We realize that the day is coming when we will again beg of YOU to buy OK Champion Diggers and Irrigation Pipe. That is why it is so hard for us to be forced to say, "Sorry, but there just aren't enuff diggers to go around."

In the meantime, everyone is doing his best. Repairs for machines in use are still available and one of these days, new diggers on rubber tires, and better than ever, will glisten in the sunshine of the potato fields.

JOIN THE SCRAP HARVEST

HAMILTON & CO.
Ephrata, Pa.

McCUNE & CO.
New Waterford, Ohio

CHAMPION CORPORATION
Hammond, Indiana

MEMBERSHIPS

NEW AND RENEWAL

Jacob Duty, Edysburg
 James D. Wheel, Muncy Valley
 Leon J. Knepper, Berlin
 Roland J. Longoni, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Wihmer A. Mensch, Catawissa
 Clyde E. Horner, Boswell
 John Schroepe, Hegins
 Harvey W. Muth, Allentown
 George O. Roth, Slatington
 George E. Neuman, Milton
 Vincent A. Holtz, Hastings
 Edward Comstock, Morris
 John R. Weaver, Mahaffey
 M. C. Brothers, Cherry Tree
 E. P. Young, Westover
 Clarence Hoffman, Red Lion
 Iva Welty, Red Lion
 V. Ross Nicodemus, Martinsburg
 Waldron Frederick Conyngham
 Pelch Brothers, Williamsfield, Ohio
 George I. McCracken, Blairsville
 F. S. Fetherolf, Allentown
 Brion & Goodall, Liberty
 Frances E. Cumberland, Nazareth
 E. L. Nixon, State College

Without particular solicitation potato growers are rapidly renewing their memberships as time goes on. This is most important and dare not be overlooked for the life of any organization is it's actively interested members who realize that their interests are being championed at every turn. Applications for new memberships are coming in steadily through steady missionary work on the part of present members. It should not be difficult to sell a man on the merits and value of his own business.

In addition to membership rights and privileges that the grower may expect from his "Coop," he also buys with his dollar a years subscription to the potato growers official organ "THE GUIDE POST."

400 BUSHEL CLUB

(Continued from page nineteen)

G. L. Allen, Wysox, Bradford County, 486.5 bushels of Chippewas, checked and reported by P. N. Reber.

C. J. Geigler, Neffs, Lehigh County, 614 bushels of Sebasgos, checked and reported by A. L. Hacker.

Harvey Hocker, Montoursville, Lycoming County, 406 bushels of Russetts, checked and reported by Elton B. Tait.

Leon J. Knepper, Berlin, Somerset County, 416 bushels of Russetts, checked and reported by C. C. McDowell.



Robert Keith, E. L. Nixon and Ed Fisher checking seedlings—Camp Potato.

Robert Keith in the midst of HU 22-4 Star—one of the consistently outstanding varieties being developed at "Camp Potato." Mr. Keith a junior Botany student at the Pennsylvania State College, is working on a three year fellowship through the courtesy of the American Potato Chip Institute of Hanover, Pennsylvania. He keeps a definite series of charts and records of plantings, field observations and digging results. Thousands of seedlings are propagated, thousands are discarded yearly while most promising types are saved for further testing. Appearance and cooking qualities of the tuber itself are important considerations yet disease resistance, length of growing season and storage reaction are equally important. In short, new varieties and strains are constantly sought to supply the American kitchen with an attractive utility product that will sell readily and prove profitable to Pennsylvania Growers. The Potato Chip Institute, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative, the Chain Store Council, the Hershey Estates, the American Paint Company, the American Potash Institute, and the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association, are all cooperating in varietal development. To date there are four most promising developments namely, The Rusticate or Pocono, the Allegheny Mountains, HU 22-4 Star—and HU 23 ME.

Are You Making Your 1942 Goal?

Early estimates indicate that the country as a whole is not meeting its 1942 potato production goal. Is your crop meeting the goal which you set for it at planting time? If not, it will pay you to check into the supplies of potash which were available for its use during the growing season.

In addition to increasing potato yields, potash is the plant food which most influences the growing of a larger percentage of No. 1's. It rounds out the shape and improves the cooking quality.

When setting your goal for next season, make sure that your soil and fertilizer will make at least 200 lbs. of potash (K_2O) per acre available to your potatoes. If you do not know just how much plant food your soil will provide, your county agent or experiment station will make soil tests for you.

See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash to insure good yields.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.

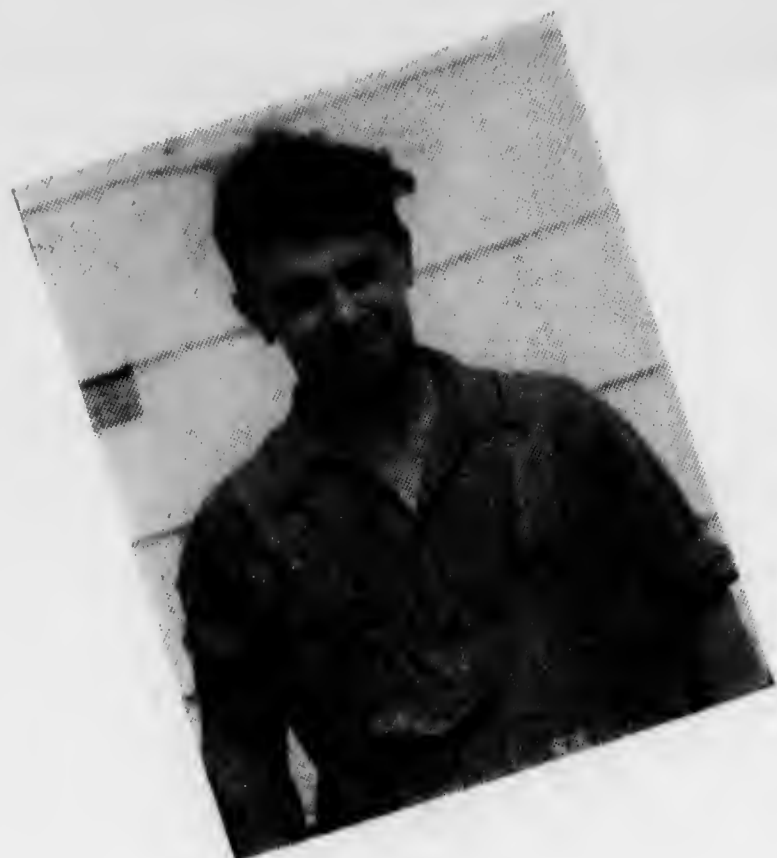


American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



**"I can plant more acres
a day with *IRON AGE*"**

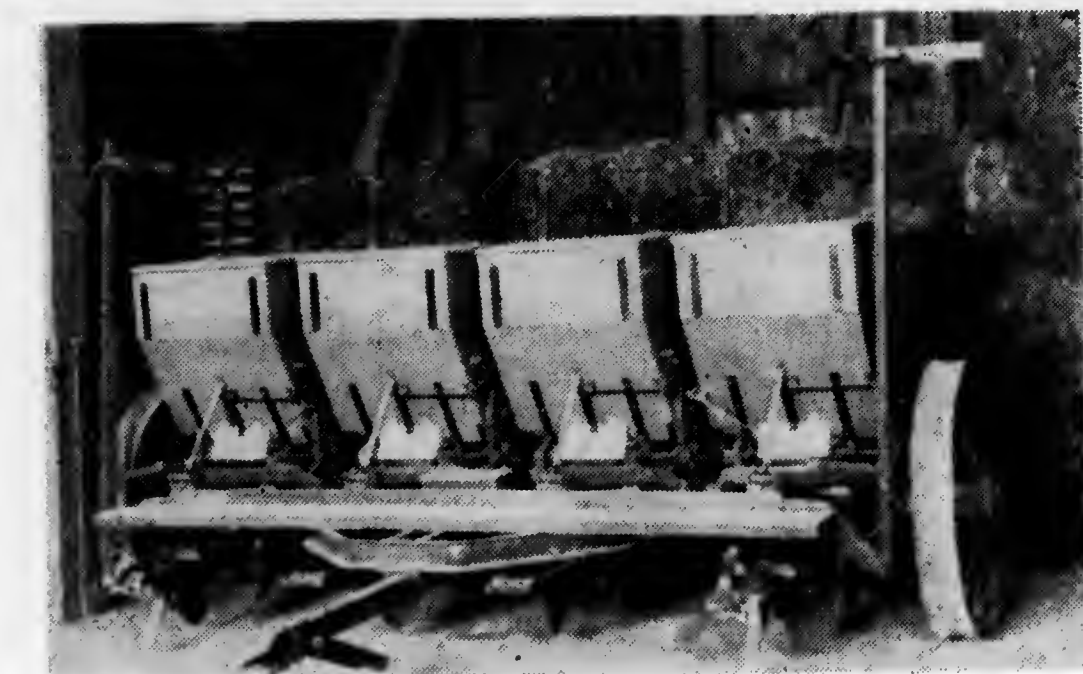
says William Menges, Hanover, Pa.

William Menges, of near Hanover, Pa., endorses his 4-row Iron Age automatic potato planter all the way. And Mr. Menges should know—because he usually farms over 100 acres of potatoes each year, and depends on it heavily as a money crop.

"I got stands this year that some of my neighbors—who are considered very good growers—cannot touch," he said, when asked about the performance of his Iron Age automatic planter. "That Hi-Lo fertilizer system is exactly what I need to give the potatoes the extra push—especially during dry weather. I think Farquhar makes excellent planting equipment."

Mr. Menges claims he can plant faster, and his yields are larger since he switched to a 4-row machine. Previously he had used an Iron Age two-row automatic planter for about six years, which he purchased second-hand and never had a bit of trouble. He's sold on Iron Age — because Iron

Age has given him everything a money crop grower is looking for . . . faster planting, greater accuracy, bigger yields, lower fertilizer costs with the unmatched Hi-Lo Band-Way method.



Resting until planting season, Mr. Menges' one year old, 4 row automatic planter.

Write for complete information on Iron Age planters—automatic new Hi-Speed (with 16 picker arms) and assisted feed models.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
920 DUKE STREET, YORK, PA.



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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



Future Farmers of Slippery Rock Chapter help to Save the Potato Seed crop on Tom Denniston Farm, Butler County.

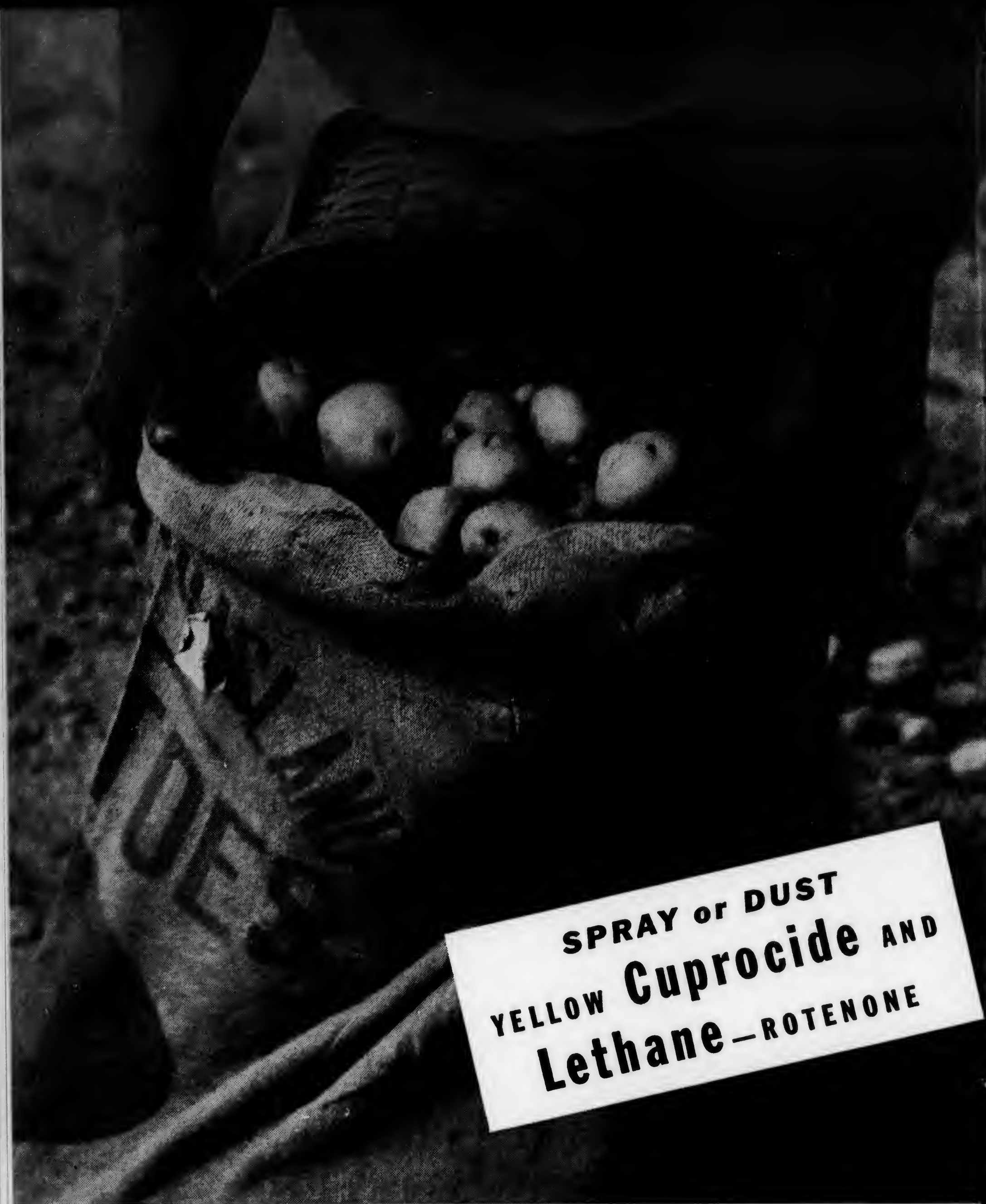
NOVEMBER « » 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATED





**SPRAY or DUST
YELLOW Cuprocide AND
Lethane - ROTENONE**

Write for Literature telling the many advantages of these Products for Potato Growers

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturers of CUPROCIDE* and LETHANE* 60 for Dust and Spray

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



THE GUIDE POST

published by

The Pennsylvania Cooperative
Potato Growers Association, Inc.
Williamsport



Volume XIX

November, 1942

Number 11

A BRIEF :- on the Seriousness of the Agr. Situation Machinery - Labor - Financial Risk - Morale

So many authentic reports have been brought to the attention of leaders and growers, particularly the officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, about the serious obstacles or hazards in the path of 1943 Potato Production, that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution was adopted to investigate and report just what constitutes these hazards. A careful survey of the situation reveals the following facts—

In the first place, the technically skilled farm labor has left and is still leaving the farms at an alarming rate, so much so that it looks as though it will be impossible to even plant and care for the usual acreage for 1943 let alone any increase which will be sorely needed. The technically skilled worker is the key to the whole situation for on this man's accomplishments depends actually whether common labor will have anything to do in salvaging the crop, for without him there will be little to harvest.

In the second place, the common unskilled workers—women and children—type of labor was barely adequate for the past season. Steps will certainly need to be taken to get this type of labor a great deal better organized, systematized and trained to even salvage the crops once produced. In addition to the women and children type of labor, there is a certain amount of man

sized jobs that has to be done at harvest-time that can be done only by *able bodied* men—lifting bags and crates, loading and unloading trucks, and a thousand and one other farm chores entirely too heavy for women and children. Picking potatoes into containers is not half of the harvest as indispensable as this is. Able bodied men on the farm are scarce and are rapidly getting scarcer. Hence it will be absolutely necessary that a great deal of practical workable planning will have to be done before the next harvest rolls around to avoid another "too little and too late." According to the State Department of Agriculture figures put out recently, it was noted that fully 25% of this year's apple crop was lost because of the lack of proper utilization of available common labor. There is example after example among our own potato growers who barely got under the wire in harvesting their crop before freezing weather due to this labor shortage. Every bit of the reserve farm labor was "called up." More than the reserve farm labor will be required for 1943. It will have to come from innumerable sources. It must be assembled, organized, disciplined and distributed.

In the third place, machinery repairs and replacements together with necessary supplies such as fungicides, insecticides or fertilizers are so hedged about with priorities, rulings and uncertainties that the farmer is in a maze

of indecision. There is no question about the American farmer's ability given half a chance to produce all the farm commodities required by our armed forces and civilian population. Yet right at the culmination of the harvest season when the nation is lifting its heart in thanks for the most bountiful harvest in our history, grocers' shelves were never emptier and food rationing is right around the corner. To the rank and file of our people such a condition cannot happen here. There is little mystery about the causes of such a situation but there must be a question that such a development has been necessary and it is little short of criminal if the causes are unchecked before they result in a farm and food crisis of staggering proportions. Lacking needed new equipment and technical labor six million farmers must struggle to increase farm production. Nature can hardly be expected to provide such a combination of favorable crop conditions again in 1943, when 13 per cent more food was produced. More likely are adverse conditions with a 13% reduction in production coupled with another 13 to 30% reduction in efficiency and a national food crisis of too little and too late is upon us. Suddenly remove one third of our present holdings of potatoes and disaster would be upon us right now. The danger is that one third of the 1943 crop may be gradually removed with ever more disastrous results.

During the three years of the present world conflict, the number of tractors in the British Isles has been doubled. Germany has considered tractors and farm machinery part and parcel of its military program. America, with vastly greater industrial capacity is drastically restricting the production of farm machinery. Any program of restriction which furthers victory must be encouraged, regardless of its effect upon individuals and industries. But does farm machinery and technical farm labor meet such a test? "The too much" of all farm commodities of a few years ago is not available now. Neither are the tires or gas. It is of tomorrow we must be thinking.

The Department of Agriculture through its vast personal contacts with farmers knows their needs first-hand and has recommended much more liberal farm machinery production than will be permitted in 1943.

The best brains of the farm equipment industry have urged a much higher minimum output and a more liberal attitude for replacement and repair parts. It has been stated on good authority that "one and one-half per cent of the nation's present output of steel would be sufficient to produce four times as much farm machinery as is contemplated to be made in 1943.

The farm machinery dealers are ready to expand maintenance and servicing facilities to the limit if given shop tools and skilled mechanics. Keeping present equipment fieldworthy is a duty they will perform for the duration even if patriotism is their only incentive. Prolonging the use of new equipment, unduly, under normal peace-time conditions is an experiment at best. In a national emergency it is a dangerous risk. This survey reveals that there are a lot of impractical, unworkable, unnecessary hazards in the form of priorities interrupting the flow of necessary repairs and replacements to the farmer.

In the fourth place, something is happening to the morale of our farm people, which is being reflected in an attitude of indifference and indecision particularly in respect to his intention to plant next years crops.

Here are some of the most frequent observations encountered in this survey:

1. The unsympathetic attitude on the part of the local draft boards in regard to the technical skilled workers.
2. The exodus of these skilled workers to the higher wages and shorter hours of industry. (Of course the workers cannot be blamed but the farm suffers, nevertheless.)
3. The unsympathetic or misunderstanding of the press, political, industrial and civic leaders generally of the farm problems.
4. The mysticism of price ceilings as enunciated by the O.P.A., right or wrong, is not generally understood.
5. The gas and truck restrictions of O.D.T. if adhered to will curtail 50% of most production.
6. The freezing of steel by W.P.B. for replacements, repairs and new equipment will result in long delays—costly and even ruinous.
7. The sudden transition from too much farm produce to so little that it

(Continued on page 8)

Growers Committee Activities

Recent Activities of the Association, officers and friends on the seriousness of the agricultural situation are most interesting and promising. Your committee was energetic in appealing for an understanding of the farmers problems. They hope to keep vital and critical information before officials, administrators, politicians and the press, so that the grower does not necessarily receive subsidies which he does not want but that he is given some assurance of at least a sympathetic understanding.

The grower is anxious for simplification and coordination of war production regulations. He appreciates that they are necessary to curb inflation and guarantee a 100% war effort and he is decidedly patriotic to the point of making sacrifices ruinous as they may be. The following has been done to date.

July 20th — Adopted Farm Labor Resolution and forwarded copies to senators and the War Manpower Commission.

November 12th—Adopted a resolution to the effect that a committee investigate the labor and machinery situation as it pertains to the potato industry and do something about it.

November 14th—Met with the Northeast Fruit and Vegetable Growers and presented problem to them with an idea of securing action in Washington.

November 19—Secured chain store councils assistance. Met with Selective Service officials at Harrisburg to impress upon them the seriousness of the situation. Had conference and lunch with key machinery distributors to solicit their cooperation.

Had conference with Farm Bureau Cooperative Manager and Assistants, and the Pennsylvania War Board Director to make certain of unity in efforts and that the situation as found was not overdrawn. Conferred with Manager Wm. Hardy of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Association and Chain Store Council to work out a plan of action so that the public might be informed properly.

November 24th—L. D. Odhner arranged conferences with Wheeler McMillan, Editor of the Farm Journal and William L. McLean Jr., of the Phila-

delphia Evening Bulletin and chairman of the PNPA National Defense Committee. These conferences were satisfactory in that these prominent editors are being made conscious of happenings and conditions in rural America and Pennsylvania particularly. The following attended this conference: L. D. Odhner, Fred Johnson and E. L. Nixon of the Chain Store Council; Wheeler McMillan, William McLean, Melvin Ferguson of the Farm Journal and the Evening Bulletin Editorial Staffs; H. S. Hershey, Robert Rohr, Sheldon Funk, and Lionel Newcomer of the Fruit Growers Association; E. L. Nixon, P. D. Frantz, C. F. H. Wuesthoff of the Potato Growers Association.

This particular meeting closed with the idea of taking this admittedly serious problem before a group of rural and city editors convening in Harrisburg November 30th.

TIMELY REMINDERS

Care Saves Wear

SPRAYERS Need Attention

During the winter and spring months atmospheric moisture may condense inside the gear case. Too often the oil is old and thin at the time the machine was last used and this thin oil drains rather quickly off the bearings, gears, etc. Good new oil of medium viscosity (SAE-30) will cling to these parts and protect against rusting.

Our suggestion is that you drain the gear case and put new oil in now. If not convenient at this time of year to run the pump to circulate the new oil, take off the inspection plate and use a paint brush to get oil on all the bearings, gears, and inside machined surfaces, turning over by hand to enable you to reach all the parts.

Steel tanks that show rusting on the inside should have attention. Thoroughly clean and repaint with our special tank paint or give it a coat of good heavy machine oil. Do not disturb the inside finish in a steel tank unless rust spots are appearing.—*The Manufacturer*

Maximum Prices For Potatoes

(Excerpt from Maximum Price Regulation No. 271, effective November 9, 1942)

WHITE POTATOES

(Maximum price per 100 lb. U. S. No. 1 grade and in bags)

FOB Shipping Point

State	1942		1943					
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Maine	1.90	1.95	2.05	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.20	2.10
New York	2.15	2.15	2.25	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.35	2.20
Pennsylvania	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.40	2.25
Michigan	2.05	2.10	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.20
Idaho	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.15	2.00

These prices are subject to the following differentials for grades other than U. S. No. 1 and for certain types of shipment:

(A).—Differentials for Grades other than U. S. No. 1.

1. For white potatoes which grade below U. S. No. 1, packed in 100 lb. bags, the country shipper shall subtract 30c per cwt. from the maximum price list above.

2. For white potatoes, U. S. Extra No. 1, or U. S. No. 1-A, 2 inch minimum packed in 100 lb. bags, the country shipper may add 20c cwt. to the maximum prices listed above.

(B).—Differentials for Certain Types of Shipments.

1. For white potatoes graded and packed in bags of 25 lbs. or less, the

country shipper may add 20c per cwt. to the maximum prices for each grade.

2. For white potatoes shipped in bulk, graded and unsacked, the country shipper shall subtract 20c per cwt. from the maximum prices for each grade.

3. For white potatoes shipped in bulk, ungraded and unsacked, the country shipper shall subtract 50c per cwt. from the maximum prices shown above.

4. For white potatoes, ungraded and packed in 100 lb. bags, the country shipper shall subtract 40c per cwt. from the maximum prices shown above.

5. If the purchaser furnishes bags, the country shipper shall subtract 25c per cwt. from the maximum prices for each grade.

**KEEP TRYING, keep pushing on—but be thankful,
for thankfulness is the source of strength and courage.**

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Handling all Fruits and Vegetables
Specializing in Potatoes

122 Dock Street

Philadelphia

Lombard 1000

"CROP COMMANDOS" CAN HELP FARMERS

McNutt Says Professional People, Housewives, and Children Must Take Jobs

By Associated Press

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 21.—Merchants, bankers, professional men, housewives, and school children probably will be asked to volunteer as "crop commandos" to help harvest and process next summer's food crop, says Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Speaking at a meeting of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, McNutt declared yesterday that the day is past

when Americans can look to migratory workers to harvest the crops.

McNutt said that the advertising and merchandising channels of the food industry would be asked to explain the necessity for volunteer farm workers.

"You can help us tell the American people that this help on the farms is no holiday picnic, but is a part of the grim business of war," he told the grocery manufacturers.

There is a need for higher farm wages, the WMC chairman said, since the "wide spread between farm earnings and wage rates in alternate occupations is one of the chief reasons for the migration of farm workers into industry."

TRAINING ON THE JOB

A good Grade Supervisors' School should acquaint growers and prospective Grade Inspectors with the various defects, injuries and disqualifications of potatoes. It must at the same time emphasize just what is allowable in a U. S. No. 1 package as to size and quality. A beginner might be too severe in his grading and again too lenient. Either practice is unfair to some one, in the first case the grower while in the second the consumer suffers. Familiarity with all types of "off grade" potatoes is most important with emphasis perhaps upon sunburn, wire worm and rot. The other blemishes are perhaps relative, that is, they may be present but only to a very lesser degree—allowance of 6% or .9 of a pound is allowed in a Blue Label package. This same allowance of 6% holds whether 100 lb. burlap, 50 lb. paper or 15 lb. paper is the package being filled. By allowance is meant—waste, that is, if 6% of the package is waste it is off grade.

Each grade supervisor should be required to check on several packages that he graded himself. It is his job to check and recheck his work, 6% is the tolerance no more.

Finally each prospective supervisor and grower present should be an "In-

spector on the Job for a time"—"King for a Day," he should note efficient arrangement of equipment and the proper placing of workers while he himself does nothing but inspects potatoes as they pass over the machine. The motor switch should be close at hand for him to start and stop the show. The systematic and efficient operation of the entire lay-out is a responsibility often overlooked.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

The Annual Business Meeting of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association will be held at Harrisburg, Thursday, January 12th, at 11 A. M. (Room to be announced). The business to be transacted will include:

1. Report of Officers and Directors
2. Annual election of 3 Directors
3. General business of the Association

Signed: C. F. H. WUESTHOFF
Exec. Sec'y and Gen. Mgr.
Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato
Growers' Association, Inc.

INCREASE YOUR SALES!
INCREASE YOUR PROFITS!
BY USING

Hammond Better Bags

Dress Up Your Potatoes For
Eye Appeal

In A

Hammond Better Bag

ATTRACTIVE

CONVENIENT

DURABLE

STRONG



Our Location At Your State Border
Assures you Prompt and Efficient
Service.

★ ★ ★

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

A BRIEF:— on the Seriousness of the Agr. Situation

(Continued from page 4)

will have to be rationed, in one short year, is almost too much for the farmer to make the necessary economic adjustments.

And finally, the usual financial investment risk and crop failure hazard now looming at least twice as frightful on account of the foregoing confusion and uncertainties in labor, equipment, supplies, alphabetical regulations and debt accumulation in times of "easy money," can easily develop into a rural and urban food crisis. The time to prevent it is before it happens. That its insidious clutches are slowly closing upon us is testified to by the fact, that in one state ten thousand farms representing 7% of the state's patriotic farmers desirous of contributing their maximum to victory and needing only technically skilled workers and the assurance of mechanical equipment to continue are being forced to liquidate or retire.

This financial investment risk must not be under estimated as a deterrent in intention to plant. Especially if other hazards than the usual or normal price fluctuations and possible crop failures which are just enough to keep the grower "on his toes." Add to this the artificial uncertainties above complained of and entrenchment is almost certain to follow.

Immediate cash outlay for 100 acres of Potatoes

120,000 lbs. 4-12-12 fertilizer	\$2200
Spray materials (19 sprays)	700
Gas and Oil etc.	965
Seed, 2000 bushels	3000

Total up to digging time \$6865

No tax, no rent, no machinery or repairs, no depreciation and no labor included.

The Committee

P. Daniel Frantz
M. P. Whitenight
Dr. E. L. Nixon
C. F. H. Wuesthoff,
Secretary.

Marketing Problems In The South Eastern Area

P. DANIEL FRANTZ, Branch Manager, Allentown

When we had our Joint Conference meeting at Pittsburgh on Sept. 15, in my opening remarks of the session I said, "Let us not forget that we are in a war and that many problems will confront us all that will need our continuous attention." I pleaded for harmony and cooperation in all our operations as well as of those of our business relationship.

I can now point out many of those problems affecting our growers, our packers, our trucks, our association food-distributors, and also the consumers. We had many difficulties between then and now, and many more will appear in the future.

Our growers confronted with digging operations, with a shortage of labor, the equal of which was not yet experienced and even at this late date we find many acres yet undug. Not enough labor on hand for the efficient operation of digging potatoes, suffice to say, much less for grading and delivery at the same time. The consequences were—during the month of September and October, Pennsylvania potatoes were not available in as large a volume as was customary in former years.

The reason of course is due to agriculture being drained of most of its help by higher wages in war industries, and also by selective service. Many of our most efficient equipment operators and farm hands have been called and cannot be replaced under any circumstances. This is one of our most important factors in our future food production and should it at anytime during the duration of this war happen that we have a shortage of potatoes, let us be fair with the grower and not blame him for something not his fault, but charge it to who ever is responsible.

Transportation of food is a problem. We have many farm trucks that were operated by farm boys or hired young men that were and are being called steadily, who accounted for tons of food being transported. We have the different government agencies such as the rationing of rubber, gas, and finally trucks taking another toll. We have the restriction of truck operations which undoubtedly will interfere in our as-

sociation work on delivery of our product to both warehouse and store door.

Under all these trying circumstances your association is marching on. We have, in the eastern part of the state, made a splendid beginning for this season, and hope it will continue to grow in volume. I am sure our growers, after a very strenuous operation of digging and other seasonal work, are ready to pack and deliver a very dependable product. Our food distributors, who always have been doing well and are doing a splendid job now, are again displaying the Blue Label peck and our larger 50 lb. size throughout our entire state and bordering states.

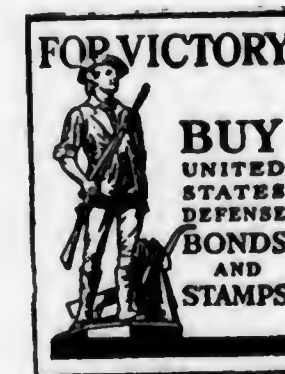
To you, Mr. Grower, I suggest you contact your nearest Association Office, Williamsport, Butler, or Allentown. We need your potatoes and your pack, make them good and the consumer will do the rest.

MEMBERSHIPS

New and Renewals

R. R. Walker & Son, Edinboro.
H. A. Warne, Ridgefield, N. J.
E. H. Chase, Oxford.
A. H. Sallada, Jr., Coudersport
Lloyd Baker, Coudersport.
W. O. Strong, Farm School
Lottsville Milling Co., Bear Lake
Howard Matteson, Centerville
Francis Yahner, Dysart.
Charles B. Patton, New Castle.
Henry W. Northup, Dalton.
Stephen Mazurkewich, Jermyn.
John Schroepe, Hegins.

Don't



Wait

SOMERSET 4-H BOY DOES OUTSTANDING PIECE OF WORK

I have been asked to tell you how I grew 400 Bushels of potatoes per acre. The potatoes were planted on the Glatfelty farm which we recently bought. I plowed the ground from one to two inches deeper than it ever had been plowed before—which was about seven to eight inches deep. It was harrowed once then the field cultivator or forage harrow went ahead of the planter set as deep as plowed.

The seed was planted thirty-two inches apart and ten and a half inches in the row.

This is one of the most important things in planting potatoes because if you do not plant accurately, you cannot spray accurately.

We used 666 lbs. or 1 T. to every 3 acres of 4-8-8 fertilizer. The seed was 1st, 2nd and 3rds and the yield was, approximately, the same from each. The varieties were Russets, Masons, and Sebagoes. The potatoes were weeded 5

times and cultivated 3 times. They were weeded once with a tractor weeder before they came up. (This is very important).

When I started to spray I had to have my father hunt the rows some places because the plants were so small. This is an important point because if you don't get the plants covered when they are small the leaves underneath will start to blight as the plants grow.

4385 lbs. of snow blue stone was used on 20 acres or 219 lbs. to the acre. I think we sprayed from 13 to 15 times. We sprayed after every rain or as soon as the tops would grow and become green.—LEON KNEPPER.

EDITORS NOTE: County Agent C. C. McDowell says Leon has been a most interested 4-H member for 6 years. He and his father grow 20 acres of potatoes on a partnership basis. Cooperation between father, son and the county agent is most apparent.



Leon Knepper—Somerset County
Grading and Packing Blue Label Potatoes.

POTATOES AND POTASH

Potatoes are a major item in the American appetite. Potash is a major item in the potato appetite. It therefore is fortunate that, along with the many other important uses for this plant food, an American potash industry is now producing adequate supplies of potash for potato growers. During the first world war America was dependent on foreign sources of potash and when these supplies were cut off, prices on the small amounts available rose from \$35 to as high as \$500 per ton.

To make your potato goal next season on the least acreage possible in order to save labor, make sure that your soil and fertilizer will supply the crop with enough potash—the plant food which not only increases yield but turns out more No. 1's per acre. A good stand of potatoes should have at least 200 lbs. of potash (K_2O) available for its use. If you do not know just how much your soil will provide, your county agent or experiment station will make soil tests for you.

See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash to insure good yields.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GUIDE POST

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Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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300 East Brady Street, Butler, Pa.

Branch Sales Office:
720 North Eighth St., Allentown, Pa.

Annual membership fee is \$1.00 This includes the GUIDE POST.

All communications should be addressed to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Executive Secretary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tuesday January 12 at 9:30 o'clock Pennsylvania potato growers will convene their 25th annual meeting at Harrisburg. The following is the tentative program which the committee feels will be most timely and worthwhile from the standpoint of War Production of Food.—

A.M. 9:30-11:00—Junior Potato Growers.

11:00—Association's Annual Business Meeting.

P.M. 1:30—Panel Discussion: The Potato Growers Association in the War Emergency.

Chairman of the Panel (to be announced later)

Subjects for Panel Members are:—

The Place of the Technically Skilled Farm Worker.

Making General Workers More Efficient.

Uncertainties and Delays in Repair and Replacement of Necessary Equipment.

The Farm Transportation Problem.

Price Floors or Ceilings—Which?

The Hazards of Investment Risks.

The Place of the Community Repairman.

Two speakers will present each subject from the angle of the potato grower and the governmental agency respectively. Outstanding men are being selected to discuss these problems which the committee feels are most timely.

P.M. 7:00—Special Entertainment together with the Medal Awards for the 400 Bushel Club and the Certificate of Merit will be made just before "The Bull Session" (with heifers allowed) which is designed to take up individual problems of the grower regardless of how small or how large. Some suggestions for this sessions discussion are Soil Building, Fertilizers, Spraying, Marketing, etc.

DIRECTORS MEET

Thursday, Nov. 12 the directors of our Association met in the directors room at the association's central office in Williamsport to transact timely business.

Messrs. R. W. Lohr, Hugh McPherson, M. P. Whitenight, W. W. Hayes, J. A. Donaldson, P. D. Frantz, L. T. Denniston, Clayton Snyder, E. L. Nixon and C. F. H. Wuesthoff spent a long day with P. D. Frantz, presiding. Some of the more important business that was transacted included:

1. The time, place and program for the Annual Meeting.
2. The seriousness of Agricultural Labor and Machinery situation.
3. The financial and activities report to November 1st.
4. A Guide Post policy.
5. A Membership Campaign.
6. Grading Schools and Sales Report by the Managers.

(Continued on page 16)

Potato Facts

Do You Know?

—That the baked potato is one of the most nourishing, economical, and easily digested of our common foods.

Less Fattening than Many other Foods

Potatoes are less fattening than many products which are most commonly considered to be starchy, flesh-producing foods. Professor Elizabeth Whittaker, Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College, says:

"Comparing an eight ounce potato with eight ounces of the following, it is found:

Macaroni is four times more fattening, rice—three and one-half times, oatmeal—four times, chocolate cake—four times, a piece of pie—three times, a doughnut—two times."

Be consistent—don't exclude potatoes from your diet in order to retain that slim figure, as long as you eat any of the above.

Not only a Food but a Remedy

Dr. M. Hindhede, Copenhagen, Denmark, says:

"The potato is not only an excellent food, but it is a remedy. It dissolves uric acid as well as chalk, and is, therefore, able to cure different forms of gout and rheumatism." Dr. Kellogg also says: "The potato is an immense food remedy in the treatment of a large number of diseases. Among which are biliousness, constipation, rheumatism and gout."

Benefit both your health and pocket-book by eating more potatoes.

POTATOES

excerpt

(1942 Warren County Almanac)

In 1937 Warren Co. grew 123,000 bu. of potatoes; in 1941, 300,000. But there are potatoes and potatoes. A much more significant figure economically is that fact that in 1937 only 50 A. of sprayed potatoes were grown by Warren Co. farmers; in 1941, 950 A.—in 1942, 900 A.

This most promising of the Co.'s infant industries was incubated in the Vo-

cational Agricultural classes of Pine Grove and neighboring twps.; directed by C. F. H. Wuesthoff, the County Vo. Ag. Director. The outstanding success these boys made of their project set the pattern for their elders. There is nothing of which WB&T CO. is prouder than the part it was allowed to take in starting and encouraging this project.

Warren Co. sprayed potatoes today go to market in the County, in Jamestown and Pittsburgh. They are graded, packaged and sold thru Warren Co. Co-operative Potato Growers Assoc., Inc., a local branch of Penna. Co-operative Potato Growers. The officers are:

Pres.: Leslie Dodd, Columbus
V.-Pres.: Paul Duntley, Corydon
Treas.: J. P. Fenstermacher, Warren
Secy.: C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Warren

Directors: H. J. Long, Pittsfield; Arthur Page, Columbus; John Jensen, Jr., Bear Lake; Robt. Meabon, Grand Valley; W. E. Weatherby, Russell.

Associate Directors: R. W. Steber, Warren; Dr. C. J. Frantz, Warren; J. P. Fenstermacher, Warren; C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Warren.

Potato Marking Law

Proper grade labeling of all potatoes sold in closed packages in this State is now being checked by representatives of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary John H. Light has announced. The potato marking act, it was pointed out, makes compulsory the branding or tagging of all closed packages of potatoes packed for sale, transported for sale or sold in this State. Secretary Light further pointed to the recent court decision which held that out-of-state potatoes must be properly marked as well as those originating within the State, when resold within the State.

In view of that decision dealers who sell potatoes which originate at Pennsylvania shipping points or at out-of-state points are not relieved of the responsibility for compliance with the marking law because the grower or shipper might have made an error in marking.

Checking the grades at both shipping points and at terminal markets is now being conducted on a thorough basis,
(Continued on page 16)

4-H Club Members Learn Value of Good Seed

4-H Potato growing clubs have been a part of the program in extension teaching conducted by the Extension Service of the School of Agriculture, The Pennsylvania State College, for twenty years. Annual enrollment in this activity runs from 400 to 1000 members, fluctuating from time to time with varying interest in potato growing and influenced considerably by market trends.

Although few members have adequate spraying facilities available it is possible to provide information and instruction to boys and girls on the value of disease free seed, proper cultural practices, control of insects and diseases, the harvesting, grading and marketing of potatoes.

Beginners are provided with a hundred pound sack of disease free seed at cost and are asked to plant such seed beside an equal quantity of whatever seed they may happen to have at home. They are provided with instruction on

proper preparation of the seed bed and the various practices which have been enumerated. Members keep simple but effective records on forms provided by the College Extension Service.

Field meetings are held during the growing season for the purpose of teaching youngsters how to identify insects and diseases which attack the potatoes and appropriate methods of control.

At the close of the season members are asked to dig and weigh the potatoes from 200 feet of row in both disease free and home seed. A short cut method of computing acre yields is used and a comparison of yields made in terms of bushels per acre from the two seed sources.

A few advanced members each year carry on what is called acre potato club work. In this activity members grow at least one acre of potatoes and include approved methods of spraying in their

(Continued on page 16)



4-H Judging Contest
Insect and Disease Identification, Farm Show—Harrisburg.

More About-AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENT

"A new registrant, when filling out his questionnaire, should briefly and concisely describe the work at which he is employed. If he is a farm operator, the facts which would justify deferment should be clearly indicated. If he is a farm worker employed by his father or some other farmer and is considered necessary for essential work on the farm, the parent or farm employer should also submit information about the registrant's work at the time the questionnaire is returned by the registrant. This information may be submitted in a letter addressed to the local board. Farmers should not wait until after the registrant has been classified before providing information which would serve as a basis for occupational deferment. This is important even if the registrant has some grounds for deferment on basis of dependency.

"Any registrant who has formerly been classified should immediately submit to the local board detailed information about his present farm job, if he has not already done so. This should include

information on acreages of various crops, numbers of various kinds of livestock, and the number of other workers on the farm. This is important, as all workers who are necessary to and regularly employed in agricultural endeavors essential to the war effort are being reclassified into II-C or III-C.

"The registrant may appeal to the Board of Appeal, if his classification does not seem justifiable, by going to the local board within 10 days after the mailing of the notice of classification and by signing the questionnaire in the required place, or by writing to the local board requesting that the case be appealed to the Board of Appeal. The farm employer may also submit a written request for appeal. The registrant may call upon the Government appeal agent attached to the local board for assistance. A hearing before a local board is not an appeal and does not prevent an appeal to the Board of Appeal. The hearing and appeal procedure is described on the registrant's notice of classification."

REJECTS AND REPUTATIONS

The Department of Agriculture co-operating with this association has reported a most unusual practice that must be discontinued at once if the violators hope to escape punishment. Several truck loads of "so called" Blue Label potatoes were delivered to a warehouse under instructions from the Association office. These packages were rejected because they did not meet "U. S. No. 1, 2-inch minimum" grade. State and Federal inspectors were called in to verify the decision of the warehouse inspector. These public officials declared the shipment to be from 10 to 23% undergrade. The owner promptly sold these rejected "Blue Label" potatoes to a local wholesaler who knew that they were out of grade, and proceeded to resell them at a handsome profit. This practice is definitely unethical and cannot be tolerated. The owner and conniving wholesaler are both liable to heavy fines and would have been fined but for the intervention of this association. It was most too late however to stop the distribution of this undergrade load.

Everybody loses in a transaction of this kind—the consumer is deceived, the grower's self-respect suffers a blow, the wholesaler's fair dealing is questioned, and the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association's reputation is definitely threatened.

The responsibility of the Blue Label package rests squarely upon the shoulders of the Grade Supervisors. It is upon him that 2000 cooperating potato growers look for honesty and square dealing. One indifferent, disinterested, careless Grade Supervisor can do incalculable harm to the cooperating membership.

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association can recall the license of the Grade Supervisor and refuse it's trade marked package to any one violating the U. S. No. 1, 2-inch minimum requirements. Corrective measures are desirable, therefore, different agencies are being asked to assist in bringing the grade up to requirements in this particular area.

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—Cobblers Katahdins
Chippewas Mountains
Sebagos Houmas

The cool wet spring in Aroostook County slightly delayed planting. Rainfall until early July was near ideal for vine growth and tuber set. Moderately dry weather during late July, August, and September restricted growth of tubers to more desirable seed size and afforded a digging period which reacted favorably on appearance and quality.



Michigan—Rural Russets
Green Mountains

Weather during the early growing season was satisfactory for even stands, thrifty plant growth, and heavier than usual set. A dry hot period during August somewhat retarded development of vines and tubers. Badly needed early fall rains greatly improved yield without effecting the desired good type that is typical of Michigan seed.

Dougherty Seed Growers
WILLIAMSPORT PENNA.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS LEARN VALUE OF GOOD SEED

(Continued from page 14)

field practices. Complete records are kept on forms provided by the Farm Management Department of the Agricultural Extension Service.

In recent years the services of an Extension Specialist in marketing have been utilized to demonstrate to potato club members methods of grading potatoes to meet Pennsylvania specifications.

Two years ago a change was made in the method of conducting potato judging contests for 4-H members. Instead of the former method of judging four exhibits of potatoes in a class, members are now given a one bushel sample of potatoes and required to grade these according to accepted United States Department of Agriculture market grades. In addition to this grading feature, contestants are required to identify defects on some twenty specimens of tubers. This change has made the potato judging contest a much more practical teaching device and has made it possible to introduce more grading work into the programs of the local clubs in the several counties of the state.

POTATO MARKING LAW

(Continued from page 13)

Secretary Light stated. The enforcement of the law, it is declared, has changed Pennsylvania markets from the dumping grounds for off-grade potatoes, to those bearing the highest reputation where buyers may make their purchases with the utmost confidence of receiving the quality for which they pay.

DIRECTORS MEET

(Continued from page 12)

7. Latest O.P.A. Rulings and Effect on the Industry.

Most of the directors made their first visit to the Central Office and were pleased to see the new office, directors room and work shop layout. It is an ideal location with ample room and accommodations at a surprisingly low rental cost. President Frantz conducted the Meeting with his usual ability, and saw to it that most of the directors could return to their homes Thursday night.

1943 FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOALS

(Extracts from USDA Announcement)

"Food-for-Freedom goals for 1943 calling for the highest production in the history of American agriculture were announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The goals are designed to shape next year's U. S. farm production to the needs of the United Nations.

"At the same time, Secretary Wickard announced a price support program which pledges the Department to, 'so far as possible, work out and maintain a price policy during the year which will give maximum price assistance to the production program.'

"In general, the goals are aimed at maintaining or exceeding the record level of production attained this year, but there are significant changes from the 1942 production pattern which throw sharp emphasis on crops and livestock most essential to the war effort. The goals are subject to any revisions which may be made necessary by military or other developments.

"The food resources of all the United Nations were considered fully before the U. S. farm goals were established. The goals represent the minimum requirements for food produced in this country. These requirements—for our own military forces and for our Allies—now represent about one-fourth of estimated total food production in 1943.

"Furthermore, as the United Nations' offensive progresses, we shall have the added responsibility of furnishing food for the people in the countries freed from the Axis yoke. We shall need to use our food to rehabilitate the people in these countries so that they will be able to join us in the war against the aggressors. We must not fail to keep faith with these people.

"We know—and farmers know, too—that the 1943 farm production job will not be easy. It wasn't easy this year, but in general farmers met the goals—and exceeded by 12 per cent the previous high record set in 1941.

"The Department will use every resource at its command to ease the shortage of farm labor. This program will be directed to make labor available in six ways. These include: (1) the shifting of workers from non-essential into essential crops; (2) the retention of essential

key operators and workers on farms through changes in deferment and employment policies of the Selective Service System; (3) the transportation and training of workers from surplus areas who can become year-around workers in the more diversified areas, particularly the dairy regions; (4) the transportation of seasonal workers to work in the harvest of specialty crops; (5) the use of high school youth during the summer months, and (6) the use of volunteer city people to aid during the critical harvest seasons. Furthermore, total production will be increased through continuance of the program for providing small farmers with loans and technical assistance.

"The food goals for 1943, therefore, reflect the need for foods of most value in the wartime diet. They call for all the milk we can produce, more meat and eggs, more feed grains to support increased livestock production, more dry beans and peas to supply the proteins needed in our diets, more poultry to supplement our supply of other meats, more of the vegetables that are essential because of their high food value, more oil crops and more long staple cotton.

"Because we cannot waste labor and scarce production supplies on crops of which we already have large supplies, we are asking for less wheat, and less short staple cotton, and less of the vegetables that require the most extensive use of labor, transportation and other facilities in relation to their food value."

Will This Help?

FSA Program of Training Farm Workers Gets Under Way

Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, announced this week that an experimental program of recruiting, transporting, training, and placing year-around agricultural workers began this week when 60 farmers from Kentucky left to take a training course at Ohio State University, Columbus. Following their training, they will be placed as dairy hands on Ohio farms, replacing workers who have gone into war industries or military service. The Farm Security Administration, in cooperation with U. S. Employment Service, is directing the program.

SOME OBSERVATIONS FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Butler Branch Office of the Association for the western Pennsylvania territory was opened early in the fall—August 15. Movement of potatoes into the Pittsburgh market was established immediately, with early supplies coming from Warren, Lycoming, Centre, Venango, Erie, and Somerset Counties.

The action of establishing the Butler Branch Office was prompted by a decision that closer cooperation could be maintained with the packers, growers, and Grade Supervisors, while at the same time closer contact could be maintained with the markets, buyers, and stores. Soon after the office was opened the following slogan was adopted, and the goal is to keep striving for it.

**THE AIM OF THIS OFFICE
IS TO RENDER
A GROWERS' SERVICE THAT WILL
ATTAIN & MAINTAIN**
Acceptable Distributor, Consumer
Quality
Equitable & Economical
Distribution
Increased Volume Movement
Production of Better
Potato Varieties
Better Grower, Distributor, Consumer
Cooperative Relationships

The office is conveniently located at 300 East Brady Street, Butler, just two blocks off Route 322 (Butler-Kittanning), and two blocks off Route 8 (Main Street Butler). Growers, of the territory have found their way here without difficulty. All the different Association Trade Marked bags, Blue Label 15's and 50's, Red Label 15's, and Unclassified 50's are carried in stock at the above address.

Movement of Blue Labels During The Early Fall

As stated above, movement of potatoes was under way once the office was opened August 15. These early shipments found ready buyers, as they were clean, bright Nittanys, Chippewas, Allegheny Mountains, and Katahdins. It was a good season for all of these varieties, with maturity, or the vines sufficiently aged, before the deluge of blight struck, so that a crop was made and not a factor.

Movement increased weekly, reaching better than 50,000 pecks per week by mid-September. As the supply of the early crops moved off to market, the total movement dropped, at a time when it should have been reaching still higher figures, due to the unprecedented questionable condition of the late crop.

By September, late blight had swept through all the western counties, with the exception of the extreme south west, where but a few potatoes are grown. The damage to the foliage was immediately apparent, and one knowing his potatoes knew then that yields on the whole would be materially reduced. Hardest hit were unsprayed home gardens, farm patches, and late commercial plantings in which blight was most difficult to control.

The one big question, referred to above as the "questionable condition of the late crop" was this: How severe would tuber rot be in many of these blighted fields? Digging had to be delayed, and marketing delayed at a time when movement was just reaching full stride.

Problems of Digging, Grading, and Packing

Actually late blight tuber rot was in no way nearly as severe as had been expected. Where growers kept up spraying, even though blight infection of the foliage was general, no blight rot showed at digging time. In abandoned fields, and where spraying was not continued periodically, tuber rot was apparent, and in many cases, severe loss was the result. Early digging of many of these latter plantings, including the garden patches, and farm family patches, resulted in heavy rot in storage.

The good grower who had heroically saved his crop had a fair-to-good yield, and no blight rot. Of course, he was delayed in digging, due to late maturity of foliage, and a shortage of labor. To add to his troubles, the season turned unusually wet and stayed wet. The situation became increasingly critical. It was utterly impossible for many growers to dig, grade, and make market deliveries at the same time. In addition to this, due to wet digging conditions, and the ques-

tionable extent of blight in some crops, the grading and packing were unsatisfactory.

Although we had some bad loads reach the market during this period when potatoes were being graded from barn floors and temporary storage, fortunately they were few, and from checks and inspections with packers, receivers, and stores, the trouble seems to be over. Supplies reaching the markets during recent weeks have met with general approval and satisfaction.

Local Demand Heavy

The failure of the garden and farm potato patch along with other factors, has resulted in the heaviest local demand potato growers in this territory have experienced since the last World War, 1917-18. Thousands of farm folk, and also those from the towns and cities soon found the growers who had good potatoes, and returned to the old custom of buying their winter supply of 10 to 20 bushels at the farm. Price was not such a factor as was the desire to get good potatoes—before tires wore thin, gas rationing became a reality, and potatoes were rationed, or went to \$3.00 or \$4.00 per bushel. All of these factors were expressed by these consumer-buyers at the farm.

Not all potatoes could move in this manner. Some growers were much better situated for this trade than others. There was a limit too, as to how fast a crop could be moved in this fashion before freezing weather set in. It is to the credit of many growers moving potatoes at the farm that they followed the suggestion of using the Association bags.

By mid-November all potatoes on barn floors or temporary storages in danger of freezing were cleaned up with the exception of some stock in the extreme northwest that was yet to be dug. Movement to the larger markets is now from permanent storage, with stock running good, free of rot, and meeting with wide acceptance in the market. The one regrettable fact is that supplies are light, which in turn means light movement.

Morale of Growers Looking to 1943

In talking with potato growers and farmers throughout western Pennsylvania during recent weeks it seems to me that a decrease of 10% to 20% in potato acreage in 1943 is bound to occur. This of itself is a critical situation, even in time of peace. We are at war, the most stupendous war this country has ever

been engaged in. I have good reason to believe that our needs will be 30% more acreage in 1943 instead of a 10% to 20% decrease.

The low morale of the rank and file of the growers can be attributed to a bad season from beginning to end (wet planting, blight, wet digging), plus a shortage of labor and equipment, and repair difficulties. Modern potato growing is a highly mechanized operation, entailing heavy investment and risk. To secure needed acreage or production in 1943 will require more assurance than is evident now that equipment and labor can be had, that repair parts and repairs can be had or made on time, that prices are to be in line with increased costs of production.

Timely Hints & Suggestions

Now is the time to—

Make final check of the storage to make sure there is not a weak spot where sub-zero temperatures will penetrate.

To see that all potato equipment is under roof. Grease and oil will help preserve your equipment that will be increasingly hard to replace.

To sort over, dry thoroughly, and store (safe from rodents) all bags.

To make sure all pumps and motors, sprayers, tractors, etc., are drained so that they will not freeze. A grower was in the office yesterday who let his tractor freeze—\$35.00 was the cost.

To get in the winter wood and coal supply.

Be sure you are keeping the grader properly greased and oiled. It will stand cleaning once in a while if you expect it to last and function properly.

Check your scales against one you know to be accurate. I know a grower who marketed 5,000 bushels and gave 2 lbs. in excess on every pack. You can't afford this, neither can you afford to have loads returned for being under weight.

To catch the fall crop of rats and mice that have come into the cellar to live on food you have taken time to grow and store.

To express thanks for what we have—plenty of food, clothing, warm shelter, loved ones, and more liberty still than any other peoples of the earth. (Of course, this should be done **any** and **all** the time.)

(Continued on page 22)

POTATO CHIPS

This column, which first saw the light of day in 1937 but recently has been missing from the Guide Post, will again make its appearance from time to time. Brief notes of interest, mostly on timely subjects for potato growers, will be included. If the text should digress, on occasion, to such matters as personal notes about Pennsylvania growers, such as when Doc Nixon purchases a new hat—to replace an old one he should lose on a bet—we hope you will bear with us.

* * *

No doubt price ceilings are necessary as a check-rein on inflation. Because of differences in market value, however, due to variety, quality, grade, size, and many other factors which have a bearing on appearance and cooking value, it is difficult to set up any system of price ceilings on perishable commodities such as potatoes which are equitable to all. Unfortunately price ceilings penalize the better quality products and raise prices of low quality products, the reverse of normal, orderly marketing.

* * *

A recent Federal ruling fixes the minimum carloadings of many farm crops. Potatoes loaded in containers holding 100 lbs. or more shall now be loaded not less than 45,000 lbs. In containers holding less than 100 lbs. each, potatoes shall be loaded to a weight of not less than 42,000 lbs. In bulk, potatoes shall be loaded to a weight of not less than 40,000 lbs. Therefore, it takes 2800 Blue 15's instead of 2400 to make a WAR-TIME carload.

* * *

It is most encouraging to note the report of the State Department of Agriculture that in spite of a heavy blight infestation in growing the crop, Pennsylvania potatoes on the market are better graded than ever before. This would indicate that most Pennsylvania growers have learned to properly pack and label regardless of the general quality of the crop harvested.

* * *

Unfortunately, agriculture has recently become the black sheep in the mind of the American public. A recent

editorial in the Rural New-Yorker states the farmers' case very graphically. The article is too long to give in full but a few paragraphs are worthy of quotation. "The most essential of all war supplies is food—guns, tanks, airplanes, ships, bullets, and bombs—cannot be produced until men are fed to make them. —No war can be won without food. —Our contacts with farmers throughout the northeast bear witness to the tragic situation confronting agriculture today. Not one of these farmers is complaining about prices. Every one of them is anxious to produce as much as he can, but their sons are being drafted, they cannot replace them with competent help, nor can they buy machinery to make up for this shortage in manpower. To date, the workers furnished by the government employment agencies have, for the most part, proven to be not only inexperienced but incompetent and shiftless as well...."

The number of producers supplying the New York milk market reached a new low point last month. Truck farmers are finding it impossible to obtain permits from their rationing boards to purchase even second-hand or recapped tires.... The War Production Board announced that 1943 quotas for farm machinery would be cut to 20 per cent of 1940 production.... The President says that agriculture is a war industry. Let him put these words into action and instruct the bureaus, agencies, and boards that henceforth agriculture shall be placed on an equal footing with the war industries and its workers given the same rights and privileges." To which I might add in humble vein that unless the present plight of agriculture is not soon remedied, we face not only food shortages for our armed forces and civilian population but also face serious deficiencies of food for our allies.

* * *

Trying to keep up with P. D. Frantz these days is nearly as bad as keeping up with Eleanor Roosevelt. When "P.D." is not in New York City or Philadelphia he is in Washington fighting for the potato growers. These are strenuous days for all of us but "P.D." can tell you in no uncertain terms that being Assn. President just now is no vacation either!

As Walter Winchell would say, Orchids to the Producers Cooperative Exchange of Coatesville which at its recent annual meeting announced a gross business last year of \$1,826,863, an increase of 77 per cent over its 1941 business. Sales of fruits and vegetables (mostly potatoes) increased 289 per cent to a total of \$136,909.

* * *

One of the finest tributes ever given the Cooperative movement were the words of Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the American Institute of Cooperation. He said, "I look forward to the production of a new farm leadership in this nation—a new leadership capable in mind, trained in technique and adroit in business strategy. I look forward to the development of a finer, abler body of master cooperators, living on the farms of this nation, owning and controlling in truly democratic manner the great economic instruments of sale, purchase and credit necessary to their existence. Out of such development will come the long-sought American farm ideal—a better and richer way of living."

* * *

The American housewife has been well-schooled in accepting labels, brands, trademarks, and highly advertised quality. She has learned to demand the particular branded article once she becomes sold on the quality contained in the package. So after all, isn't selling high quality potatoes in branded bags the logical way for potato growers to put their product into the housewives' kitchen?

* * *

Our business in life is not to get ahead of others but to get ahead of ourselves.

* * *

What may be the last grade supervisors' school of the season will be held on the farm of Hugh McPherson, York County, near New Park around the middle of December. Additional notice of the exact date will be issued later. Be on the look-out if interested in attending.

* * *

Lehigh County people have the habit of being first in many things so it is nothing unusual for them to hang up another record. This time they qualified 20 grade supervisors at a recent school on the farm of Clinton Geiger, Neffs, with the highest average marks ever attained at a school. Lancaster and

Northampton counties come in for some of this credit, however, as both these counties were represented also.

* * *

So far as we know, there has been only ONE Junior Potato Grower to reach the 400 Bu Club standard. Congratulations to you, LEON KNEPPER.

* * *

The Penna. Co-op Potato Growers are staging a Junior Growers program Tuesday, January 12. We all expect to hear the voice of experience.

* * *

The sympathetic attitude of Melvin Ferguson, Managing Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is most gratifying. Agriculture needs key spokesmen that listen and act. Suggest that we keep an eye on Editorials in Penna.'s newspapers from now on.

* * *

Walter Bishop, one of this association's moving spirits, is well on the road to recovery. This will be gratifying news to his many, many friends. We say—Keep Coming, Walter.

* * *

We are advised that a few of the potato price ceiling regulations will be amended within the next ten days on the basis of experiences since that fateful week, September 28 to October 2. Southern potato ceilings regulations are expected before January first.

* * *

The 1943 potato goal is 10 per cent above the 1942 acreage which is almost 20 per cent over 1941 plantings. Prices will be supported at 90 per cent of parity (?) as of the beginning of the marketing year but not less than specified prices for certain grades of potatoes in specified areas.

* * *

We suggest that potato growers read Herbert Hoover's recent utterances on the Organization of the Nation's Food Supply. Simplification and Coordination with an appeal to cooperation are his deepest concern.

* * *

The policy of the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the potato marking law is most commendable. Helpful cooperation and education rather than "Big Stick" and "Cracking Down" tactics are what we rather expect from any public agency. We agree, willful and persistent violators should be prosecuted. —Messrs. ShakeSpud and Spearefellow

O. P. A. REGULATIONS (See Taylor Letter)

A committee consisting of P. D. Frantz, Clayton Snyder, E. L. Nixon and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, made a call on the State Selective Service officials at Harrisburg, Friday, November 20th. The purpose was to convince those in charge that the farm labor in the light of skilled workers was most critical if normal and normal plus production on farms was to be had in 1943. The committee cited critical typical cases that might be multiplied by thousands. The plight of the farmer and his possible intentions was emphasized. These officers attention was called to a resolution drawn up by the Potato Growers' Association and the Peach Growers assembled at a Joint Conference last August at Harrisburg. Major R. W. Dodds and Major C. M.

Hartman, Occupational Advisers to Col. Evans were most sympathetic and assured the committee that at last Congress and Draft Officials were recognizing the possible food situation for 1943. The following instructions were sent to all Draft Boards:

Critical Agricultural works are to be reclassified in two distinct groups, II C, and III C. One for those having dependents and the other for those having no dependents but are vital to maximum production.

In case critical and worthy men were already inducted Majors Dodd and Hartman gave the committee printed directions and instructions as to how to proceed to hold critical skilled labor for Agricultural Production work.

SOME OBSERVATIONS FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from page 19)

To remember the boy in the service by letter, local paper or gift. If you have no one of your own, remember the neighbor boy who is fighting for you.

To plan the season's butchering and the best possible care of all meat and fats.

To insulate around the doors and windows to prevent drafts and conserve fuel.

To gather in tools and equipment that are hard to find under snow and ice.

To turn barrels, buckets, crocks, kettles, and the like upside down so as to prevent their bursting with freezing ice. This also applies to exposed water lines. These are items that will be hard to replace.

To clean out the tool shed and other outbuildings, turning in all scrap rubber and metal to your salvage depot. If you have youngsters, turn it over to them—they like this task, and it instills patriotism.

To renew your subscription to the "Guide Post" and a couple of good farm journals for winter reading.

To make application for necessary new equipment.

It is raining here today. Miss Anderson says it's time to get your boots out, and wear them. (She didn't)



FOR DEFENSE



**BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS**

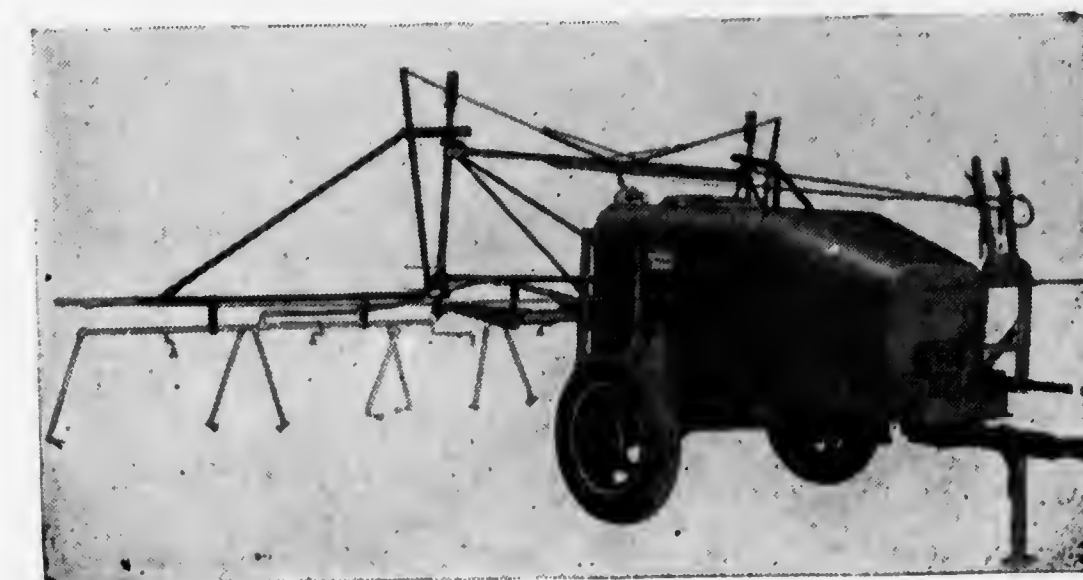


Now...BEAN RUGGEDNESS MEANS EVERYTHING

Your job is to produce the MOST and the BEST you can. Our job is to keep your BEAN rolling at top efficiency. A BEAN Sprayer needs very little repair attention. But when it does, you'll find Authorized BEAN Service and Parts in every growing area.

We're allowed to supply new outfits, too, where they are vitally needed. While we're busy at top production of war equipment for Uncle Sam, we're continuing to build some sprayers where they do not interfere with war work. And we're building them with all the ruggedness and dependability that have kept the BEAN in front through the years. . . . including the matchless ALL-Enclosed BEAN Royal Pump.

So . . . keep your BEAN rolling if you're already an owner. Get a new one if you must have new, larger, or more equipment for full Victory Production. Call on us or any of our dealers anywhere for service and help. And remember, a BEAN is a sound investment, not just for the emergency, but for years to come.



FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

John Bean Mfg. Co., Division
Lansing, Michigan

TOMORROW IS A LONG WAY OFF



Farmer Jack Payne, Camden, Delaware, makes a business of scientific potato growing with Iron Age equipment that he never neglects.

The equipment you now have must be kept operating until this war is won. Repair parts are scarce—new machinery practically unobtainable. That's why you can't neglect . . . but must check your machinery frequently—keep it lubricated with the proper oil and grease; and be sure that oil and grease is clean, not old and dirty. That's just one contribution you can make to keep things rolling—to keep growing more "Food for Victory."

Your second contribution to the all-out war effort is also important. Every last bit of scrap that is hiding in barn corners or out in the fields—won't you get it out today—and turn it over to your scrap dealer or local scrap committee. Make fighting equipment out of dormant scrap!

Plant and Spray the IRON AGE Way



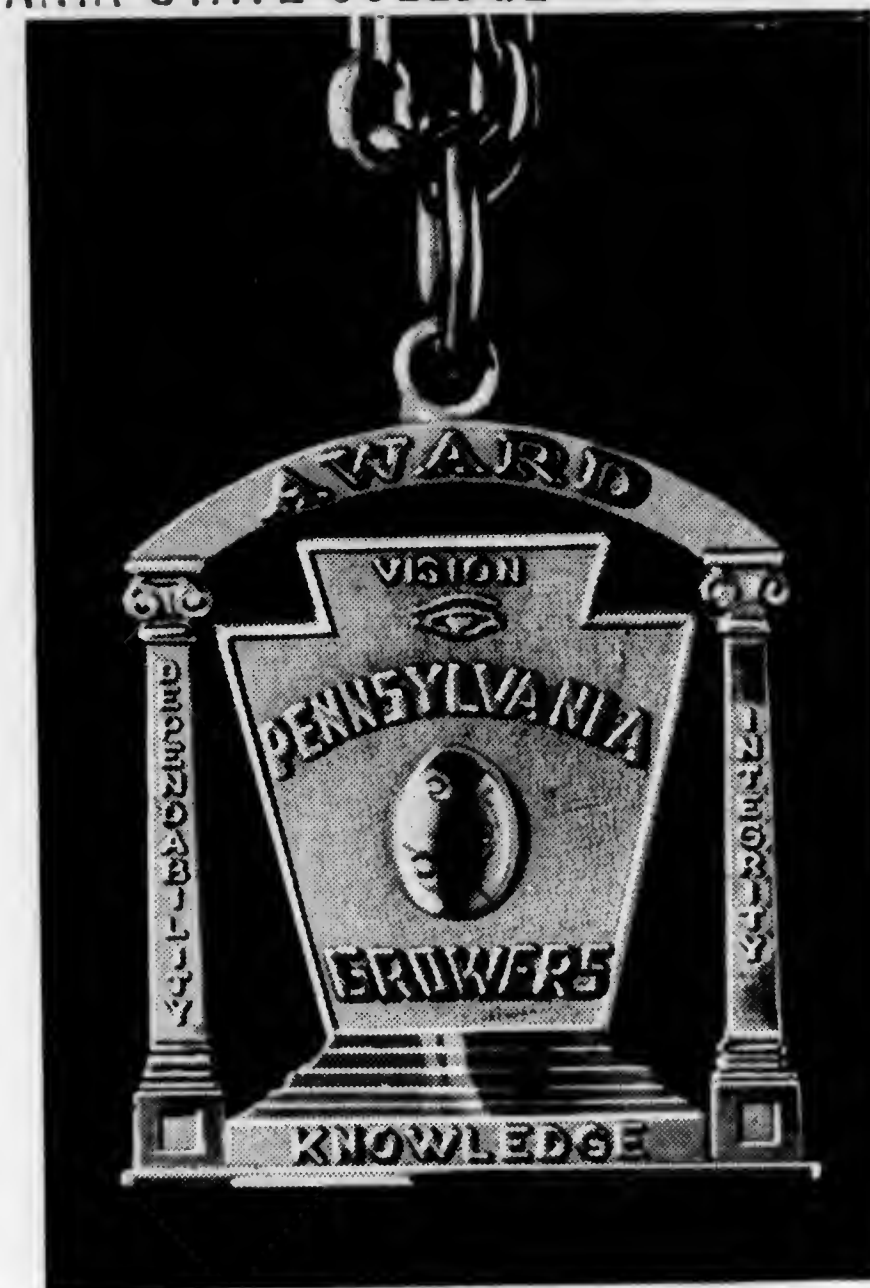
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NUMBER 12

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Happy New Year

DECEMBER " » 1942

Published by the

**PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATED



POTATOES AND POTASH

Potatoes are a major item in the American appetite. Potash is a major item in the potato appetite. It therefore is fortunate that, along with the many other important uses for this plant food, an American potash industry is now producing adequate supplies of potash for potato growers. During the first world war America was dependent on foreign sources of potash and when these supplies were cut off, prices on the small amounts available rose from \$35 to as high as \$500 per ton.

To make your potato goal next season on the least acreage possible in order to save labor, make sure that your soil and fertilizer will supply the crop with enough potash—the plant food which not only increases yield but turns out more No. 1's per acre. A good stand of potatoes should have at least 200 lbs. of potash (K_2O) available for its use. If you do not know just how much your soil will provide, your county agent or experiment station will make soil tests for you.

See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash to insure good yields.

Write us for additional information and free literature on how to fertilize your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GUIDE POST

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WINTER CARE of YOUR POWER PLANT

by R. U. BLASINGAME

Not long ago I was in Harrisburg and went around to the several machinery branch houses. My purpose was to see the service men about repairing and taking care of farm machinery this winter.

Winter storage suggestions were about the first thing these men talked about.

They said some of the outstanding things potato growers could do, with profit, this winter were to store their tractors for the winter, if they were not going to use them till next spring. Then lubricate the impulse coupling liberally with light oil. Do not leave the tractor in gear. Release the steering clutch brakes on crawler machines.



If the engine is not filled with anti-freeze solution, drain the cooling system thoroughly. Open all the drains. Remove the battery and store it on a rack in a cool room. Check the specific gravity. If it is 1.225 (corrected to 80° F.) or less, it should be charged to 1.250. It is good practice to check the battery once a month for water level and specific gravity. Keep the battery fully charged which lengthens its life.

Cover the exhaust pipe with a tin can to prevent moisture from entering the manifold. When the engine is cold, take out the spark plugs and pour ½ teacup of SAE 50 lubricating oil in each cylinder. Crank the engine over several times to spread the oil on the cylinder walls.

Take off the valve-housing cover and spray the valves, rocker arms and push rods with SAE 50 oil.

Gummy deposit will form in gasoline if it is allowed to stand. To prevent this drain the fuel tank and carburetor and clean out the fuel strainer glass bowl. Gummy deposits can be removed from the carburetor and jets and passages and other parts by the use of one part alcohol and one part benzol, or with acetone.

Removal from Storage

When spring comes remove the spark plugs and pour one-half teacup of a mixture of one-half light lubricating oil and one-half gasoline into each cylinder. Then take off the valve-housing cover and flush the valves and valve-operating mechanism with the same mixture. This mixture will be blown out of the spark plug holes as the engine is cranked by hand. This solution will also loosen tight piston rings and wash off gummy oil from the valves and piston.

Many service men advocate flushing out the crankcase with kerosene and fill with the correct grade of lubricating oil for the cool, spring weather. Also, flush out the magneto impulse coupling with kerosene and lubricate as specified by the manufacturer.

All tractor service men say that it is a good idea to service the air cleaner and oil filter before starting the tractor in the spring.

Fill the fuel tanks, open the fuel shut-off valves, fill the cooling system, install a fully charged battery and be sure the proper connections are made.

Then it helps to clean and adjust the spark plugs, clean and adjust the breaker points and the distributor.

Then thoroughly lubricate the tractor and start the engine and let it idle

(Continued on page 17)

YOU CAN PREVENT BREAKDOWNS AND ACCIDENTS

by D. C. SPRAGUE

Next spring, when field work begins, the pinch of the labor and machinery shortage will really begin. The success with which the problem of producing more with less can be met will depend upon how thoroughly preventive measures are thought out and acted upon. Now is the time to begin action. This

winter is the time to get that machinery completely ready for next season.



The importance of taking nothing for granted is well illustrated by last year's experience of a vegetable grower. This man has always gone over his machinery each winter conditioning it for the next season's work. Last winter he spent sixty dollars for repairs and paint

and converted his worn out cover-crop disk harrow into a machine as good as a new one costing better than two hundred dollars. However, he had a new spring tooth harrow which he had used only part of a season and which he assumed was in perfect condition, so he didn't bother to look it over. Last spring in about the middle of an afternoon when the ground and the sun were ideal for preparing the seed bed, the spring tooth harrow broke down. A small casting broke causing the sections to come apart.

Inspection of the broken casting showed that it had been cracked a good while. The crack would have been spotted had this machine been looked over along with the others. To have made the repair last winter would have cost only a few cents. Now he estimates that this breakdown cost him five dollars in cash for wasted hired help and trucking, and at least two hours of ideal weather in which to do a job at the right time.

A systematic procedure of checking machines and parts should be followed so as to avoid costly misses. Each machine should be gone over one at a time. Every working part should be cleaned free of grease and dirt so that it can be inspected. Wheels and the like should

be removed or dismantled to reveal the condition of hidden parts. Replacement parts should be ordered promptly. All nuts should be tightened and worn bolts should be removed and replaced with new ones. If new bolts are not on hand the holes from which the worn ones are removed should be tagged so they won't be overlooked when the new ones arrive. To avoid lost parts and confusion, disassembled parts should be wired together and tied to the machine while waiting for repairs to arrive. As soon as repairs arrive they should be put in place, the machine thoroughly greased and adjusted.

The repair of the more complicated and precision-built machines is best done, in most cases, by the implement dealer with his trained mechanics and special tools. However, a great many machines can very satisfactorily be conditioned at home by the average person. Ample opportunity now exists for anyone to improve his knowledge and skill at such work. Farm equipment dealers, the College Extension Service, and the Vocational Agricultural Schools are now putting forth special effort to help farmers with such problems. Special night schools on farm machinery repair are being offered to farmers or others who will profit by the instruction through the OSYA training program which is being supervised by the Vocational Agriculture Schools in Pennsylvania.

Another factor, along with properly conditioning machinery, will be important in meeting next spring's labor and machinery shortage. Accidents which cause loss of time on the part of both men and machines as well as suffering and death must be kept at a minimum. Most accidents can be prevented as nearly all are caused by careless habits, or failure of the operator to take ordinary precautions. Next spring many new operators, including women and children, will be employed to operate farm machinery. These new operators should be taught "Safety."

The training of operators on accident prevention is largely a responsibility of the owner or farm manager. In many

cases this means that a man must train himself on safety precautions and practices. This can be done. Safety instructions are found in the service manuals going out with every major item of power and field equipment. The Farm Safety Committee of the Farm Equipment Institute has prepared rules for safe tractor operation which are included with this article. Also, the following is a list of safety rules for operating farm equipment which appear on thousands of farm machines. Each warning sign is placed on the machine at the point where such danger exists.

Don't send your wife or child, or any other inexperienced operator, into the field to operate a machine until you have gone over these rules with them.

- 1—Do not make short turns at high speeds. Always lock brake pedals together for traveling in high gear. Read and observe cautions in instruction book.
- 2—Stop power take-off before dismounting from tractor.
- 3—Shields are for your protection. Keep them in place.
- 4—Keep hands out of husking rolls.
- 5—Keep hands and feet out of snapping rolls.
- 6—Throw out of gear before cleaning, oiling or adjusting.
- 7—Keep clothing and hands from chains and moving parts. Stop machine to oil and adjust.
- 8—Do not open cover while machine is running.
- 9—Keep hands away from feeder fingers.

Rules for Safe Tractor Operation

- 1—Be sure the gear shift is in neutral before cranking the engine.
- 2—Always engage the clutch gently, especially when going up a hill or pulling out of a ditch.
- 3—When driving on highways, or to and from fields, be sure that both wheels are braked simultaneously when making an emergency stop.
- 4—Always ride on seat or stand on platform of tractor. Never ride on drawbar of tractor or drawn implement.
- 5—When tractor is hitched to a stump or heavy load, always hitch to drawbar and never take up the slack of chain with a jerk.

- 6—Be extra careful when working on hillsides. Watch out for holes or ditches into which a wheel may drop and cause tractor to overturn.
- 7—Always keep tractor in gear when going down steep hills or grades.
- 8—Always drive tractor at speeds slow enough to insure safety, especially over rough ground or near ditches.
- 9—Reduce speed before making a turn or applying brakes. The hazard of overturning the tractor increases four times when speed is doubled.
- 10—Always stop power take-off before dismounting from tractor.
- 11—Never dismount from tractor when it is in motion. Wait until it stops.
- 12—Never permit persons other than the driver to ride on tractor when it is in operation.
- 13—Never stand between tractor and drawn implement when hitching. Use an iron hook to handle drawbar.
- 14—Do not put on or remove belt from belt pulley while the pulley is in motion.
- 15—Should motor overheat, be careful when refilling radiator.
- 16—Never refuel tractor while motor is running or extremely hot.
- 17—When tractor is attached to a power implement be sure that all power line shielding is in place.

Remember a CAREFUL OPERATOR always is the BEST INSURANCE against an accident.

Prepared by the Farm Safety Committee of the Farm Equipment Institute and Research Department, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. Approved by the National Safety Council, Inc.

A new potato of high baking quality introduced by Cornell University has been named the Mohawk. This potato which has outyielded Chippewa and Katahdin, but not Green Mountains or Rurals, has been tested under New York conditions for eight years. It is said that the Mohawk produces a larger proportion of U. S. No. 1 than any other variety yet tested in New York. No certified seed will be available for growers until 1944, Professor Hardenburg of Cornell has announced. This new variety will be worth experimenting with under Pennsylvania conditions.

COOPERATION

E. L. NIXON does some philosophizing

Consider what the lexicographers say about cooperation:

1. To operate together for a common object; 2. To unite with one another or with others in carrying on a cooperative society; 3. Coaction; 4. Concur; 5. Gentleman's agreement; 6. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together; 7. Put shoulder to shoulder; 8. Understand one another; 9. Join with; 10. Mix oneself up with; 11. Rally round; 12. Flock to; 13. Follow the lead of; 14. Come into the views of; 15. Finger in the pie; 16. Cling to one another; 17. Lay one's heads together; 18. Play the game; 19. In the same boat; 20. Hand in glove with; Together. United we stand divided we fall. We'll all hang together or we'll hang separately. Thus cooperation is a powerful word. In every sense it denotes action, movement—no standing still hinted at anywhere.

Consider what the philosophers say about Cooperation:

1. "Mankind laboring painfully with his own hands, living precariously, adventurously with courage, fortitude and the indomitable will to survive has demonstrated beyond the shadow of doubt the necessity for cooperation. Cooperation started of necessity with the family—it expanded with society. When cooperation ceases, organized society dies.

2. "Mankind, the master and servant of the machine, has harnessed to his will the forces of the material world, mechanized labor, and added these to the promise of leisure forgetting the nobility of work, the beauty of human service and cooperation.

3. "It takes a long time—a bitter humiliation before man will realize that freedom is more vital than security, that indeed freedom is the only security and that true freedom is achieved only through cooperation. Mankind's ultimate destiny depends not on whether he can learn new lessons, or make new discoveries and conquests, but on his acceptance of the lesson taught him by the One whose birth the Christian world celebrates this Christmas season.

4. "The shape of tomorrow's America where your children and mine will live, is going to be decided to no small extent

by the men today's country boys become. When the rural half of the nation prospers, the other half is secure.

5. "It is not in ignorance but enlightenment that contentment will be found. When there is an issue between them, intelligent people debate and unintelligent people quarrel. Of this you may be sure that if we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future.

6 "If I were to say what I believed was the most important single need of the world today, I would say it was this: For one people somewhere in the world to give to all mankind a living proof and demonstration that they can, without loss of liberty and without resort to governmental compulsion, solve the economical problems of this power age, end poverty in the midst of plenty and make the machine the servant of man and not his master.

7. "Cooperatives are inherently built on spiritual motive—they are the most Christian of business institutions. They cannot be selfish and succeed. There must be something higher and better than amassing money. Either this is true or else everything that has been taught us by the forces of Christianity is a lie. The desire of men to be free to think, to worship, and to grow is a deep desire. It cannot be killed, and, where it seems to be most dead there is the greatest likelihood that it will reassert itself with a mighty power.

8. "There must be born a dynamic faith in America—the sort of faith that has sent out missionaries to work and perish in far off lands. It must be a faith practical and realistic, but with its sights fixed on a new world that we are beginning now to build. It must be faith in something better, something far deeper than a bill for an expanded public works program. Can the answer to unemployment and monopoly and from distress, and dependence on government be found. The cooperative movement can give America that faith. It can supply these answers. It is democracy in practice, the antithesis of dictatorship, monopoly, power, and the rule of force. It is the transition into everyday eco-

nomie terms of the basic principles of the Christian faith as well as of every great religion that man has ever known.

9. "We are seeking as Americans to unify our nation and make it strong. We are seeking a unity of spirit and a common economic bond for all of us. We are seeking to reach down into the wells of human desire and find there forces that can be channeled into a stream of common effort. But we are hopeful that we can accomplish all these things with less reliance on government. We want less, not more, dependence of our people upon the public purse. Above all, we hope to see an increase of responsibility and initiative in the solution of problems and the development of constructive forces among the people of American communities. All of these things are possible through the quiet, steady, substantial, practical growth of cooperative associations among the farmers of America. There is no fast easy way. The sound expansion of this salutary force must rest upon education. The future of America depends upon the capacity of our people to develop understanding of this cooperative culture.

Cooperatives are conducting thousands of study clubs. Here is true democracy at work. The study clubs not only discuss their local organization problems, they also discuss the difficulties of the day, local problems, national problems, taxation, education, health service as well. They discuss the problems always with the understanding that as rapidly as they learn how to value the problems, they will organize to solve them.

10. "We live in a world ravaged by war, destruction and fear. We live in a time when people by the millions have forsaken principles and life values which a few years ago were quite taken for granted. We have seen whole nations committed to the philosophy of dictatorships, complete reliance upon force, and limitless ruthlessness. Whole populations are threatened by starvation. Governments that found difficulty in finding sufficient money to meet the most pressing social needs of their people are pouring out billions to pay for war or preparation for war.

The problems that must be solved are (1) unemployment, (2) political chicanery, and (3) depressed agriculture. If we wanted the solution to these problems half as much as some Americans wanted

to end tyranny back in '76 we would have long since found the means to do so. We need a program that will enable us to utilize our tremendous resources in overcoming poverty and idleness. But more than that, we need a force that will make people want to help in removing corruption wherever it exists. We have the wealth. We need the willingness, and courage. It takes the cooperation of cooperative forces.

Lets consider your own cooperative

1. "It was not created for the personal or political advancement of any body. Wherever it sees corruption or chicanery it swats it. It is not so high-minded that it ceases to be practical and workable. It has captured the cooperative spirit—one man one vote, ever forward no retreat!

It appreciates the fundamental principle underlying American democracy—ownership! Private ownership, Cooperative ownership! The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association owns "Camp Potato." It owns and controls its own "trade mark." It owns and controls the privilege of acquiring the confidence of hundreds of thousands of potato consumers who are annually purchasing the "trade marked" packages.

It owns and controls the most unique statewide marketing "set up" yet devised. In times of depression it was a life-saver. In war times it is a God-send.

It has been said that when cooperatives control fifteen percent of the business of an industry they are in a position to "set the pace" for the entire industry. The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association did not set out as a pressure marketing group nor to control the price. It has however served as a balance wheel for potato prices right back to the most isolated farm in the most isolated community. It has resulted in millions and millions of added dollars to the producers, small and large, and no added cost to the consumer.

This is streamlined cooperative marketing, passing the products of the farm by way of the most direct route from the farm yard to the nearest kitchen table.

Confidence! Ownership! Cooperation!

Whether you pack 15's, 50's or 100-lb. sacks, check your scales for accuracy every so often. By giving excess weight you lose and by giving short weight you also lose when the weights and measures people check your bags—so you lose either way.

GIVING UP??

DON'T GIVE UP—If the blight got you in 1942, don't give up; it can be controlled if you start spraying soon enough in 1943.

If you planted poor seed last spring, and turned up with a poor crop, don't give up; plant good seed this spring.

If you lost your best hired man, don't give up; resolve to keep trying to locate a new one, as there are still some good, honest people looking for good, honest work.



If you find your neighbors are defeatists and have no other thought or story but discouragement, don't give in; keep up your morale by holding fast to the will to win.

If you know you are right whatever the cause, don't give up; keep trying to win your point.

If you think no one else is interested in, or thinking of your problems, forget it; get the Guide Post and keep up with the crowd.

If you have an original idea, plan, or a means of accomplishing good, don't hoard it, share it.

If you really want to help win this war, you won't give up, you will answer the call to some duty or task.

If you are a "Potato Grower" you won't give up; you will fight another round, and on, and on: There is but one command—forward! There is no retreat.

VEGETABLE GROWERS HAVE SERIOUS PROBLEMS

Judging from discussions at the sessions of the National Vegetable Growers' Association in Pittsburgh on December 7-8, commercial vegetable growers are confronted with problems even more serious than the potato growers. Many of these vegetable growers are also potato growers, and they freely expressed the opinion that potato production was their brightest spot looking to 1943.

The vegetable grower, like the potato grower, is confronted with such problems as shortage of labor, inadequate

supplies of machinery and machinery parts, fuel, tires, truck use, etc. In addition to these the commercial vegetable grower must overcome (1) not only a shortage of labor, but must replace highly skilled labor to deal with tender seedlings, and crops that are more easily damaged both during the growing season and in harvesting; (2) an urgent need for labor saving equipment for planting, cultivation, and harvesting a large number of crops that are planted different widths, depths, and require different treatment; (3) a serious container shortage for harvesting and marketing. Systematic salvage of used containers is being organized throughout the country. (4) Due to the perishable nature of most vegetables they must be harvested and marketed in a very limited time. Peas, snap beans, and leafy vegetables are good examples. (5) The limited supplies of nitrogen fertilizers is more acute with the vegetable grower, as certain crops are heavy feeders on nitrogen. (6) Limitations on certain insecticides and fungicides make disease and insect control uncertain, due to so large a number of diseases and insects attacking various vegetable crops. (7) A required shift of acreage which will create new tillage and marketing problems. A shift from celery to carrots will require new machinery and equipment. An increased carrot acreage may result in local surpluses of carrots, requiring longer transportation hauls to market. (8) A shortage of certain vegetable seeds in face of an increased demand to meet increased commercial acreage needs, plus a nation-wide Victory Garden Program.

Other topics receiving attention on the two-day program were transportation, priorities, price ceilings, price floors, inspection service, dehydration, use of high school and other school labor, use of foreign or imported labor, production in relation to consuming population.

Numerous resolutions appealing to various individuals and government agencies were passed asking for relief and assistance in meeting the multitude of problems facing the producer.

In spite of all the problems and handicaps, it is a credit to the Vegetable Growers' Association that they went on record to produce to the utmost of their capacities in a patriotic endeavor to do their part in winning this war.

400 BUSHEL CLUB

Twenty-four Qualified for 1942 Membership

The following are recent yields reported in addition to previous announced list:—

Harry W. Shaefer, Ivyland, Bucks County, 481.6 bushels of Sebago, checked and reported by Edward K. Bender

John K. Merkey, Lebanon, Lebanon County, 438.4 bushels of Katahdins, checked and reported by A. C. Berger

Harry E. Graham, Union City, Erie County, 443.3 bushels of Russets, checked and reported by P. S. Crossman

C. L. Goodling, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, 595.8 bushels of Katahdins, checked and reported by Samuel D. Gray

Ward McCall, New Bethlehem, Clarion County, 416.4 bushels of Rural Russets, checked and reported by F. K. Miller

H. L. and C. K. Phillips, New Bethlehem, Clarion County, 462.3 bushels of Rural Russets, checked and reported by F. K. Miller

J. Ellis Harriger, New Bethlehem, Clarion County, 596.9 bushels of Rural Russets, checked and reported by F. K. Miller

David Zacherl, Shippensburg, Clarion County, 464.1 bushels of Rural Russets, checked and reported by F. K. Miller

John Wettstine, Lyons Station, Berks County, 450.7 bushels of Sebago, checked and reported by John P. Schwenk

Club Medals, to qualified growers, will be awarded at a special program in connection with the Penna. Cooperative Potato Growers' Annual Meeting Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, in Room 321, Educational Building. The 1942 Potato Queen will reign over this ceremony which not only includes Club Medal awards but includes the coveted awards of merit and the Potato Picking Championship recognition.

LEST WE FORGET—The following comparison gives us the basis and reasoning that resulted in hundreds of our 400-bushel yields over the past years. We will assume that John Doe is just an ordinary general farmer or potato grower who has no particular vision or knowledge of what he is about, other than tradition, or the theory of simply

"sow and reap." On the other hand, the 400-bushel member sets out with vision, knowledge, and a definite plan based on scientific findings to produce a maximum yield of quality potatoes. It would not have been difficult during past years to have found in many cases these two growers' fields side by side, simply divided by a line fence or a country road.

As we approach another season it is not too early to give serious thought to such matters as contained in this comparison.

GROWING "400" BUSHEL PER ACRE

John Doe
No Vision

Ordinary seed	
No legumes	
No spraying	
15 bu. seed	
No weeder	
Shallow planting	
Poor stand	
No fertilizer	
Yield	90 bu.
Value @ \$1	\$90.00
Cost pro	90.00

Returns

"400" Member

Vision

Disease free seed	*45
Legumes	35
Good spraying	75
20 - 25 bu. seed	50
Weeder used	25
Deep planting	15
Good stand	30
High grade fertilizer	35
*Bu. Increase	
Yield	400 bu.
Value @ \$1	\$400.00
Cost pro	150.00

Returns

In the foregoing chart, disease free seed is equal to 45 bushels increase in yield over ordinary seed. Likewise it is estimated that a good legume sod is equivalent to a 35-bushel increase. Spraying is known to average 75 or more bushels over unsprayed. The other items are computed on the same basis.



The Potato Growers' Committee, consisting of M. P. Whitenight, P. D. Frantz, E. L. Nixon, and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, on the seriousness of the Agricultural Situation as concerns labor, supplies, machinery repair and replacement, is still actively engaged in acquainting influential administrators, politicians and publishers of pertinent facts. As a result of its efforts the largest metropolitan evening newspaper in the country has taken, after considerable research into the facts, the lead among publications of the country. A series of four detailed articles together with accompanying editorials was prepared and published by Melville Ferguson, Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Mr. Ferguson definitely set the pace among his co-workers and in his fine plain way is opening the eyes of an erstwhile critical consuming public. If agriculture does not produce the necessary food some of the reasons why are certainly clearly presented in these disclosed stories that have been sent out statewide. A very

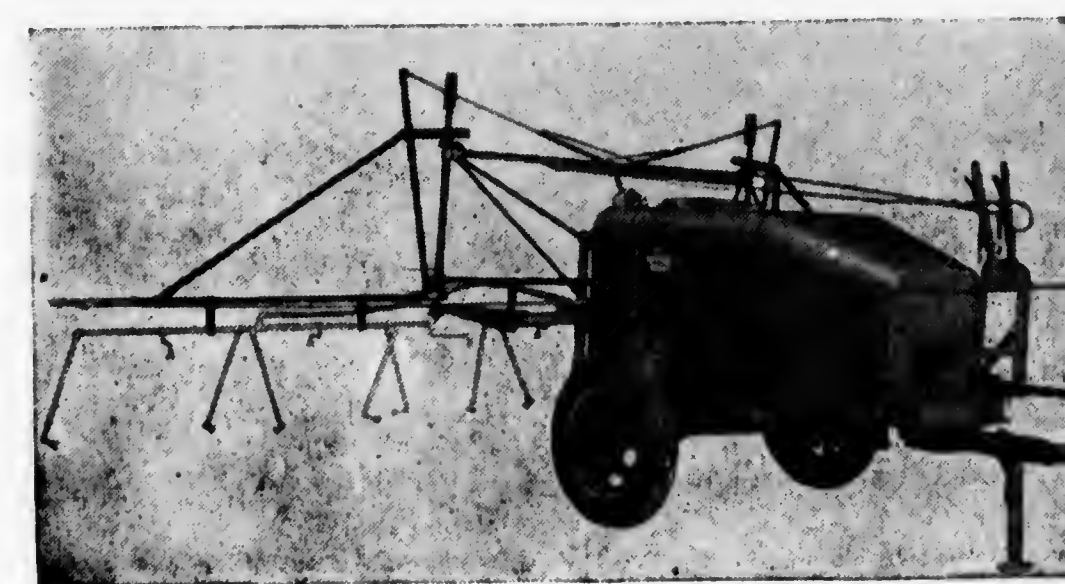
effective cartoon accompanied the last article in the Bulletin. It presented graphically—the farmer tied hand and foot by labor, machinery, gasoline and rubber restrictions, which makes him definitely hesitate to risk a sizeable investment which could be easily jeopardized by anyone or all handicaps. No one in this country appreciates more than the farmer that we are in a war—a war that requires sacrifice—a war that demands an all-out effort if we are to win it, but the farmer is impatient with the lack of coordination, and cooperation between agencies. The resulting confusion and complications have so befogged the problems that an attitude of indifference has infiltrated into the production ranks to the extent that some are throwing up their hands in disgust and desperation. He is anxious to do his part but in order to do it he must have labor, tools and supplies with which to work—these must be in the offing, they must be reasonably assured. They can be assured
(Continued on page 19)

Now...BEAN RUGGEDNESS MEANS EVERYTHING

Your job is to produce the MOST and the BEST you can. Our job is to keep your BEAN rolling at top efficiency. A BEAN Sprayer needs very little repair attention. But when it does, you'll find Authorized BEAN Service and Parts in every growing area.

We're allowed to supply new outfits, too, where they are vitally needed. While we're busy at top production of war equipment for Uncle Sam, we're continuing to build some sprayers where they do not interfere with war work. And we're building them with all the ruggedness and dependability that have kept the BEAN in front through the years. . . . including the matchless ALL-Enclosed BEAN Royal Pump.

So . . . keep your BEAN rolling if you're already an owner. Get a new one if you must have new, larger, or more equipment for full Victory Production. Call on us or any of our dealers anywhere for service and help. And remember, a BEAN is a sound investment, not just for the emergency, but for years to come.



FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

John Bean Mfg. Co., Division
Lansing, Michigan

THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY

Why doesn't someone tell him about the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' ready-packed, handy-to-carry Package?



THE NEW WAY

Driver: "Here are your Pennsylvania Potatoes, all ready to hand out, no weighing, no shrinkage, no time lost in packing."



THE PENNSYLVANIA MODERN WAY

Merchant: "Madam, this label guarantees you genuine Pennsylvania Potatoes, — grown, graded, weighed and packed on the farm."



SAVES THE AUTOMOBILE UPHOLSTERY

No dust, no sifting, — when you buy Pennsylvania Co-operative Potatoes!



Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—Cobblers Katahdins
Chippewas Mountains
Sebagos Houmas

The certified acreage of all varieties, excepting Mountains, shows varied increases. Total shipping tonnage is no greater than last season. Increased acreage is offset by more desirable, medium-sized seed. Quality and appearance are good, with prices less than usual spread over table stock.



Michigan—Rural Russets
Green Mountains

Total production of both varieties is slightly more than last season—fall rains greatly improved yields. A recent inspection of bins shows that crops are of exceptionally good quality and practically free of disease. Tubers are quite typey and medium in size, indicating a dependable source of sound, clean seed.

Write or wire for information and prices on your requirements for spring planting.

Dougherty Seed Growers
WILLIAMSPORT PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA SEED FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Blight resistant certified Sequoia seed potatoes; certified Chippewa seed potatoes. Also certified two rowed Alpha barley and certified Shadland Victory oats.

THOMAS J. NEEFE,
Coudersport, Penna.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES: Katahdins with disease free readings, grown from registered seed—Green Mountains trace mosaic, leaf roll. Grown on isolated farm at 2000' elevation. Your dealer can buy this seed at same price of common certified seed or a very little more. If dealer is not interested, you can buy direct from our warehouse.

FRANK CLARK FARMS
Avoca, New York

FOR SALE: Size B Maine (Certified) Katahdins, Certified Pontiacs, Warbas, Russetts, North Dakota Cobblers, Bliss Triumph, etc. Carloads and less.

ED. A. TREXLER,
Trexler, Penna.

GROWER TO GROWER EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Potato Sprayer mounted on Mack truck, 400 gallon tank, 10 row boom, good tires, 35 Royal Pump, all in good shape. Selling on account of help.

John N. Stoltzfus, Parkesburg, Pa. No. 1

WANTED: One, single row, potato digger.

W. W. Hill, R. D., Warren, Penna.

Today's #1 Need

—BETTER FOOD AND PLENTY OF IT

GOOD food and plenty of it — that is the foundation of national defense. That is why food and nutrition are first-page news . . . why you hear so much talk about vitamins and minerals and nutritive values. And where do minerals and vitamins and all good nourishment come from? From well-fed crops — nowhere else.

Cash in on today's opportunity . . . get higher acre yields of top-quality crops . . . use Agrico, the Nation's Leading Fertilizer, and enough of it to do a real job. Leading growers everywhere have proved by actual crop tests that Agrico has the EXTRA plant-feeding efficiency which means top yields and top quality.

Why Agrico Is Today's #1 Value

There's an Agrico specially formulated for each crop and each principal crop-producing section. Each brand of Agrico supplies all the needed plant-food elements in just the right form and in the proper balance. By soil and crop tests, Agrico is kept abreast of the changing needs of the changing soil.

Use Agrico under your own crops . . . see for yourself the profitable difference it makes in yield, quality and extra cash income.

Agrico is Manufactured **ONLY** by

The **AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

Baltimore, Md. Buffalo, N.Y.

Carteret, N. J.



THERE'S A BRAND OF AGRICO FOR EACH CROP →



AGRICO THE NATION'S LEADING
FERTILIZER

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
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Annual membership fee is \$1.00 This in-
cludes the GUIDE POST.

All communications should be addressed
to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Executive Secre-
tary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



NOTICE!---NOTICE!

The Annual Business Meeting of the
Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Grow-
ers' Association will be held at Harris-
burg, Tuesday, January 12th, at 11:00
A. M., Assembly Room, Penn-Harris
Hotel. The business to be transacted will
include:

1. Reports of Officers and Directors
 2. Annual Election of 3 Directors
 3. General Business of the Association
- Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato
Growers' Association, Inc.
Signed, C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Exec.
Sec'y. and Gen. Mgr.

January 12th Designated As Farm Mobilization Day

Washington, Dec. 17—The White
House disclosed today that President
Roosevelt has proclaimed Tuesday, Jan-
uary 12, as Farm Mobilization Day,
when meetings will be held to consider
means of "insuring for the year 1943 the
maximum production of vital foods."

He called on farmers, wherever pos-
sible, to gather that day with department
of agriculture representatives, extension
service agents, vocational teachers, state
officials, farm organizations and others
concerned.

His proclamation, signed yesterday,
said that "I should like Farm Mobiliza-
tion Day to be a symbol of free America;
a symbol of the might and productivity
of our nation; and a symbol of our un-
alterable determination to put to full use
our agricultural resources, as well as our
other resources, in the achievement of
complete victory."

Asserting that every pound of food
finds use in wartime, the chief executive
said farmers might justly be proud of
their production record of maximum
harvests for three successive years.

The country, Mr. Roosevelt said, owes
them a debt of gratitude.

HOPE!!!

And there is a ray of hope within a
reasonable time to simplify and co-
ordinate efforts. Food is what we'll
need and the government and all exist-
ing agencies have been definitely in-
structed to clear for food production.
From the top down the line the orders
are the same. Munitions and armies
without food would be tragic. Utter-
ances of last fall by the two leaders of
the nation were admittedly a mistake—
to undo them is paramount now. Potato
growers interest—namely labor, ma-
chinery, machinery repair and supplies
—in order that they produce increased
acreage without too much financial risk
are to be taken care of through a unique
program in the immediate offing. The
plan is in the making, until it is com-
plete, which will be too late for this
issue of the Guide Post. We dare not
divulge its details. It is a hope — a
further step toward coordination and
simplification.

SKY HIGH POTATO FARMS, Ltd.

"Naturally Refrigerated"

Coudersport, Pa.
November 25, 1942

Mr. Joseph B. Eastman
Office of Defense Transportation
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Easton:

We have today received our certificate
of war necessity No. 2-13-02, 906616
class 125. We have been given 3100
miles with 397 gals. of gasoline for the
next year.

We operated and tilled over 600 acres
of land on which we grow 250 acres of
potatoes which produces between 50 to
60,000 bu. of potatoes.

This truck is used to haul the year
around because, first, it is planting, then
all other operations as, hauling supplies
to grow the crop. Then the harvesting
and also delivering the potatoes. We
hire other trucks at the peak seasons
such as, harvesting as well as delivering.

The gas we have been allotted will
just plant our crop, say nothing about
all the other needs to care for it, har-
vest and delivery.

If 3 bushel of potatoes will feed one
person for 12 months which is about
the average for the United States, we,
at that rate have produced in the past
enough for 15 to 17,000 people.

We have a cash out-lay of between
\$30,000 to \$40,000 in this crop before we
realize anything from it.

If we cannot be assured of enough gas
and other necessary supplies, to carry
this crop through to harvest, and de-
liveries to the stores, then, we cannot
risk this acreage. This means we can
only grow about 1/6 of our normal crop
or about 8000 bu., which then means
we could only feed about 2750 people.

Farmers have had and still do have
high morale, but, when we see our city
cousins getting \$75 to \$150 per week
with short hours of work and we work-
ing 10 to 18 hours for double time and
half pay instead of half time and double
pay.

Now we are asked to cut our gas con-
sumption 1/6 of the amount needed but
still the farmers are asked to produce

more food and that is asking the im-
possible.

Then we feel like saying "to hell with
it all" and just raise what we need for
ourselves to eat, but this cannot hap-
pen. We are in no frame of mind to
quietly submit to being made the goat
of mistakes and bunglings that will
contribute to the shortage of food in
many lines.

Is there not some way we can be as-
sured of the needed supplies to raise
the crops to give plenty of food for
everybody so that no one will go
hungry.

Yours truly,
ED FISHER

cc. Sec. of Agric.
Claude Wickard

WINTER CARE OF YOUR POWER PLANT

(Continued from page 3)

slowly for a while. It is a good idea to
have the valves ground and adjusted
and the carbon cleaned during the
winter. If any of the valves tend to
stick, pour a small amount of kerosene
on the stems until they loosen up.

It is considered bad practice to start a
tractor engine by coasting down hill or
towing. These practices have resulted
in serious injury to working parts of
tractors. If a tractor is hard to start
the services of a mechanic are needed.

The Community Repairman

In many localities there are men who
are equipped to take care of farm ma-
chinery repairs. Some of these men may
have been in the garage business and
are converting their places of business
into the reconditioning of farm equip-
ment since automobiles have been
frozen.

The Machinery Dealer

The logical man to do farm machinery
and tractor repair is the farm equipment
dealer. He usually has the tools, repair
parts and service men to do the job.
This is one winter when it behooves
every one to give serious consideration
to the question of putting farm equip-
ment in shape for next season.



PATRIOTIC-PRODUCTION-PREPARATION

Care and Repair now will prevent serious breakdowns and critical delays during the growing season. All necessary farm machinery must be ready for work when needed. Adjustments, overhauls, and parts replacements should be attended to during the winter slack periods. Too often have we put off those necessary jobs until our equipment is in the field with all hands ready to work (except the machine). This practice has never been good but now in time of war it is nothing short of criminal negligence. Every hour and every day in the field will be valuable to the war effort. Can you imagine the army high command

leaving a stone unturned when preparing an important campaign? Neglect or failure in the smallest detail may mean the loss of many lives and bring on an utter collapse of the campaign. The man preparing to produce food is preparing a production campaign he cannot afford to neglect any details whatsoever any more than can a responsible strategist of our Army or Navy. Time will be precious, every movement must count. One job that can be done now is to get that gummed-up potato planter ready for a grueling planting campaign. Note illustration especially posed. It is most timely.

Secretary Wickard Appointed Food Administrator

The outstanding development of the past week in the food field has been the centralization of responsibility for the food program in Secretary of Agriculture Wickard through his designation as Food Administrator by the President. It is hoped that this action will eliminate the past confusion and that all necessary steps are taken to insure production to supply our 1943 food requirements.

The Executive Order gives the Secretary much additional authority to carry

out the first provision of the order, "The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to assume full responsibility for and control over the Nation's food program." The order grants the Secretary numerous additional powers, many to be exercised jointly with the Chairman of the War Production Board, such as determination of the kind and amount of equipment and supplies needed for the food program; the division of food between food and industrial needs; de-

termination of the need for civilian rationing of food to be carried out through the OPA; collaboration with other agencies with regard to the foreign aspects of the food program; and the preparation of priorities for the domestic movement of food to be carried out through the ODT in the event of a shortage of domestic transportation. The Secretary is authorized to appoint an advisory committee from other governmental agencies to replace the present Food Requirements Committee, which is abolished. The Secretary is also designated as a member of the WPB and is given broad powers to carry out the food program.

The Executive Order also provides for the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture. A Food Production Administration is created to include Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Division of Farm Management of the BAE, and those portions of the Office of Agricultural War Relations concerned with food production. The Director of Food Production Administration is to be Herbert W. Parisius, present Associate Director of Agricultural War Relations. Mr. Parisius, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, entered the Depart-

ment through the Farm Security Administration, later becoming Assistant to the Secretary until appointment in his present position last summer. M. C. Townsend, formerly of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, will be Associate Director.

The Food Distribution Administration will include the AMA, the Sugar Agency, those parts of the Bureau of Animal Industry relating primarily to regulatory activities, and those parts of the Office of Agricultural War Relations concerned with food distribution. The Director of Food Distribution is to be Roy F. Hendrickson, who for the past year has been Administrator of AMA. Mr. Hendrickson formerly served in several capacities within the Department. C. W. Kitchen, formerly Chief of AMS, will be Associate Director of Food Distribution Administration.

Although the full reorganization program has not been completed, it is evident that there will be a further transfer of groups now in other agencies to the Department of Agriculture. When the organization and personnel have been arranged, the full authority and responsibility for the 1943 program should be placed in Secretary Wickard and the Department of Agriculture.

REMOVE THE SHACKLES

(Continued from page 10)

him by simplifying necessary restrictions. Simplification, Coordination and Cooperation of essential agencies would bring back our confidence, remove the confusion and give moral support to our efforts. The Potato Growers' Committee

has now grown to include committees of the cooperative council and the states farm organizations. It has become a sizeable one representing all farm groups with R. N. Benjamin of the Farm Bureau Cooperative temporary chairman. Weekly meetings have been held with positive outcomes. The campaign is beginning to show results.

We wish you enough wealth to keep you free from worry, and also time to fold your hands and rest during these trying days.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Handling all Fruits and Vegetables
Specializing in Potatoes

122 Dock Street

Philadelphia

Lombard 1000



CONCRETE for potato storage

AN underground concrete cellar provides long-lasting storage facilities for potatoes and other farm products which must be kept at an even temperature. Such an improvement is more important now than ever because it aids in preserving foods needed for the war program.

Termite-proof and rot-proof storage cellars of any capacity may be economically constructed of either cast-in-place concrete or

concrete masonry. Little or no steel is required for either type. And by following a few simple precautions the work may be done in cold weather if desired.

Concrete materials are usually available locally, within short trucking distance of any job. Their use helps save transportation facilities for war uses.

Write for free information sheet giving details on how to build Underground Storage Cellars.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. M12-2, 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

POTATO MERCHANDISING IN PAPER

One of the finest innovations in many years has been the introduction of heavy kraft paper into the merchandising field. Handy consumer paper packages are here to stay. Consumer and distributors alike are demanding that clean convenient containers be used in the merchandising of perishable foods. In the interest of economy and the war effort this is just as logical now as in time of peace. The Consumer—the customer is always right, she demands handy sizeable containers that are clean, attractive and convenient. This definite trend in merchandising has grown nationwide in the past five years. From city to city, from coast to coast, you see the same reactions with perhaps a tendency to a somewhat larger unit than 10 or 15 pound package but nevertheless it is paper. Kraft paper, paper from our own forests, is cheap, plentiful and definitely satisfactory. Mills throughout the country have ample pulp stocks together with sufficient machinery to turn out all that is needed on the market today. This brings the

thought that burlap and jute is most scarce being largely an imported product at the same time a product necessary to our increased munitions manufacture and delivery.

In short it is not only smart to pack and sell potatoes in paper but it is economical, it is in line with our war effort and definitely good business. Millions of packages are on the market today with prospects of a definite further increase in the near future. There seems to be little doubt but that paper supplies will be ample and that there is no reason for any immediate increase in the cost of paper and paper products. The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association through wise planning and managing have arranged for reliable sources of paper so that at no time, within the next six months at least, will its members experience a shortage due to paper and paper supplies. Growers may experience belated or slow deliveries due to difficult transportation facilities but not due to paper shortages.

GROWERS ASKED TO TEST NEW POTATO

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 11—Mohawk is the name of a new high-quality baking potato introduced by the Cornell University agricultural experiment station, as worthy of trial in New York State, according to an article in the Niagara County Farm and Home Bureau News, published here, the article says further:

A cross of Green Mountain and Katahdin potatoes made by the agents of the United States Department of Agriculture in Maine, the Mohawk potato has been tested in New York State fields for eight years. It has outyielded Chippewa and Katahdin, but not Green Mountain and Rural potatoes. According to Professor Earl Hardenburg of the station, Mohawk shows great promise for growers who wish to market fancy baking potatoes. Mohawk requires good loam soil.

Mohawk potatoes are white, with shallow eyes that reduce waste in cooking, flaky skin, and white mealy flesh. The potatoes seldom show much second growth, growth cracks, hollow heart, or uneven shape. Mohawk pro-

duces a larger proportion of No. 1 tubers than any other variety yet tested in New York State. It is moderately susceptible to scab, blight, mosaic, and leafroll.

No certified seed of the new potato will be on the market 'till 1944 says Professor Hardenburg. Several growers will produce foundation stock during the 1943 growing season.

Turn your ration books into your local War Price and Rationing Board when you enter military service. Anyone found to be using yours will get into trouble.

Get the pennies out of piggies, the Director of the Mint urges. If every American family should return to use 10 penny pieces, and these should stay in circulation, the Nation's supply would be increased by one-third 1931's record production.

MEMBERSHIPS

New and renewals since the November GUIDE POST announcements:

Earl Frantz, Schnecksville
Harry S. Mattern, Osceola Mills
George Hamilton, Genesee
Ralph O. Mitchell, Cooperstown
Roy R. Hess, Stillwater
Frank L. Clark, Ellington, Conn.
Thos. Neefe, Coudersport
Seward W. Daily, Genesee
Ivan Miller, Corry, R. D.
John Stevens, Union City
T. S. Ingram, Spartansburg
H. Warren Shaeffer, Ivyland
Harry W. Shaeffer, Ivyland
Charles Camp, Torpedo
H. W. Connarro, 5th St., Warren
F. L. Dodd, Columbus
Roy Hamilton, Corry, R. D.
John Jensen, Bear Lake
W. C. Leofsky, Garland
Oscar Lauger, Youngsville
Harry Long, Pittsfield
Wm. Martin, Torpedo
E. L. Martin, Torpedo
Fred Martin, Youngsville
R. B. Perrin, Columbus
Glenn Shell, Torpedo
J. D. Upton, Garland

Gerald Faulkner, Columbus
David Zacherl, Shippenville
Ed N. Sherrot, Wexford
Fred E. Flaugh, Meadville
L. R. Friedline, Boswell
Austin J. Donaldson, Emlenton

If you're an old-time sauerkraut fan, you're in luck this year. No kraut will be canned, but the USDA is helping producers to put tons of it up in barrels. Fans say barrel-packed kraut has superior flavor.

Storage Battery: Keep the storage battery fully charged and the solution in each cell to the proper level. Batteries will freeze if they are low in charge. It may be necessary to increase the generator charging rate during the winter months. Batteries not kept active and fully charged must be stored in a place above freezing temperatures.

Clean battery terminals and cables with ordinary baking soda and apply grease or vaseline to prevent corrosion.

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

Area Analysis of 1942 Potato Production

by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Under the stimulation of favorable prices throughout the country for the 1942 potato crop, it is likely that potato acreage will be at least maintained, and possibly increased next year, according to the potato outlook for 1943, issued by Secretary of Agriculture John H. Light. However, since the expected yield per acre of 135 bushels this year compares with 131 bushels in 1941 and the average of 112.6 bushels for 1930-39, it seems optimistic to expect a larger crop in 1943 even though acreage should be increased by 100,000 acres. Availability of labor, fertilizer, machinery and material for growing and harvesting the 1943 crop is uncertain and may be a limiting factor in some areas. With 1943 plantings of 3.0 million acres and with yields equal to the average for the last five years, the crop would be about the same as in 1942.

Under the influence of increased purchasing power and large Government requirements, demand for potatoes is expected to continue to increase in 1943. Increased demand and the possibility of a potato crop somewhat smaller than in 1942 may cause a further increase in prices. A ceiling on potato prices at present levels might bring about a shortage relative to the quantities demanded, if the crop next year should be much smaller than the 1942 production.

October weather throughout the country was generally favorable for harvesting the late potato crop. Production, now estimated at 379,624,000 bushels, is about one percent above a month ago. The yield of 135.7 bushels is five bushels above 1941, 23 bushels above average, and the highest on record.

Early blight throughout Pennsylvania adversely affected late potato yields. A few fields that were planted early, and others which were frequently sprayed produced good crops. Frequent rains during mid-October followed by several freezes later in the month interrupted and delayed harvesting. It is estimated that 70 percent of the crop will grade U. S. No. 1. In the Erie-Crawford and Potter Plateau areas early blight was widespread just as tubers were setting on the late varieties. Most unsprayed fields were practically failures. Some fields dug were barely worth the cost of

harvesting. Russets were badly blighted. Katahdins and Sebago did well and Chippewas were little affected. Growers in the Columbia-Luzerne area had trouble getting a stand in late planted fields. Sebago and Katahdin turned out good, where well sprayed. Russets were a poor crop with yields quite variable. In the Lehigh-Northampton area, the principal varieties, Russet and Katahdin, made fairly good yields. Blight cut down production some but potatoes were well shaped and of high quality. In the Somerset-Cambria mountain area blight damaged fields early, resulting in many small potatoes. Rot was prevalent due to wet weather during the early growing season. In the southeastern counties yields in late planted fields were also reduced by blight. Russets were small and a very poor crop in unsprayed fields. Digging revealed much second growth of Green Mountain and Katahdins. Tubers in low fields rotted badly.

The preliminary production estimate is 17,696,000 bushels or an average yield of 112 bushels per acre compared with the production of 20,540,000 bushels or an average yield of 130 bushels last year.

Salesmen selling necessary productive farm equipment are to receive more gasoline—OPA this week announced a modification of its mileage rationing regulation at the request of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, to grant additional gasoline to traveling salesmen.

While details are not fully worked out, the new regulations will give these salesmen up to 65 per cent of their last year's mileage, or a total of 8,600 miles a year, whichever is less.

Salesmen, who will become eligible for more than 470 occupational miles a month, will be limited to those engaged full-time in the sale of necessary productive equipment for farms, factories, mines, oil wells, lumber camps and similar productive establishments or of essential food, shelter, fuel, clothing and medical supplies. Driving in connection with the sale of non-essential commodities will not be increased.

POTATO MARKING LAW COMPLIANCE SHOWING MARKED IMPROVEMENT

by D. M. JAMES

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

It has been stated that any law is only as good as its enforcement, or, in other words it is worthless unless favorably accepted by the public.

The Pennsylvania potato marking law, which became operative in 1937, has now been in effect long enough to show how it is being accepted by growers, shippers and distributors. Since 1939, records have been kept by Department of Agriculture enforcement agents of every lot of potatoes examined in the determination of grade marking compliance. That year, 43% of Pennsylvania potatoes checked, violated in some manner the provisions of the Law. Some were not graded as marked, others were without grade designation. The following season, 1940-1941, a considerable improvement was noted in compliance. Seventy-eight percent of the lots checked met all requirements of the act compared with only 57% the previous year. During the 1941-1942 season compliance jumped again to 88%, just 10% higher than the year before.

It is of course too early during the present marketing season to secure anything but a very meager sampling of reports. However, it is encouraging to note that as of November 15, 1942, the season's record is 90% compliance, a further increase of 2% over last season.

The continued policy of the Department of Agriculture in this enforcement work has been one of helpful cooperation and education, rather than big stick tactics of "cracking-down" on innocent violators. A few prosecutions each year of willful and persistent violators have been made, it is true.

One such case during the past season involved unmarked out-of-state potatoes handled by a dealer in Westmoreland County. The local magistrate ordered the fine to be paid but the defendant appealed the case to the County Court contending, that since the potatoes were shipped into Pennsylvania from another state, they did not come under the intent of the law. Following an extensive study of the case, the court

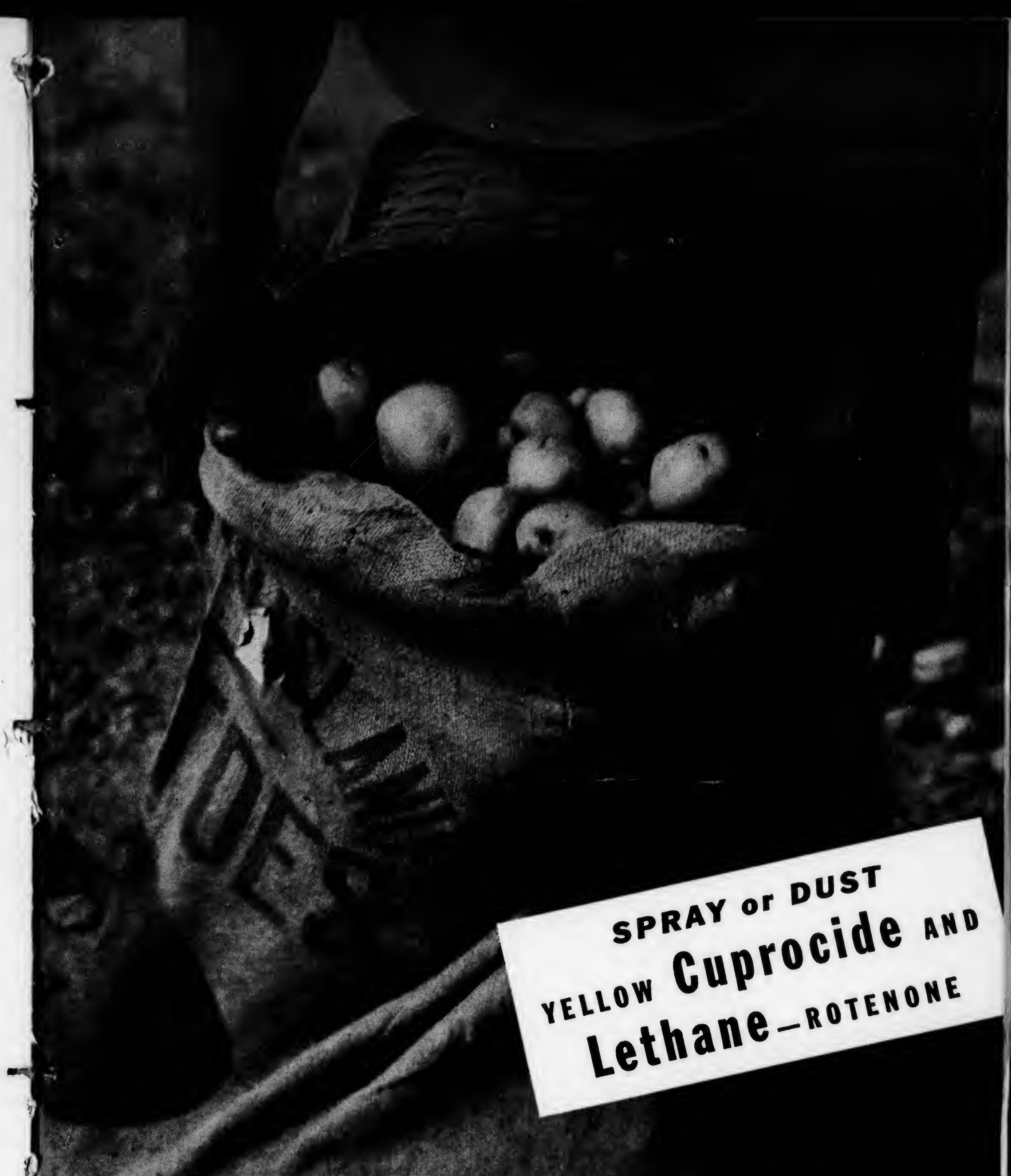
passed down a ruling which has considerable bearing on the future enforcement of the Act as regards out-of-state potatoes resold in Pennsylvania markets. To quote the ruling, "The intent to legalize in local markets all transactions in closed packages not plainly and truthfully marked to indicate the contents by prescribed formula cannot well be mistaken. The primary purpose of the act, in common with all grading acts, is to prevent deceptions and minimize exploitation of consumers. Lack of uniformity in its application would permit the continuance, in large part, of the unfair practices it was designed to end, and seriously impair its effectiveness. Therefore we find the defendant guilty."

This ruling gives the Department a clear cut authorization to treat out-of-state shipments in the same manner as stock originating in Pennsylvania, as regards the city dealer who handles the misbranded shipment. It is, of course, impossible to hold out-of-state shippers jointly responsible with the Pennsylvania distributors, as in the case of Pennsylvania misbranded shipments.

However, an arrangement has been made with the Departments of Agriculture of states shipping heavily into Pennsylvania markets, to furnish lists of their shippers sending misbranded stock into Pennsylvania markets. The effect of this program may be noted in the figures covering out-of-state potatoes sold in Pennsylvania markets. During the 1939-1940 season the compliance of out-of-state potatoes on Pennsylvania markets was 71%. The next year this improved to 77% and this year to date, the compliance of out-of-state potatoes stands at 84%.

It is very gratifying to note that although there were nearly twice as many Pennsylvania shipments misbranded in 1939 as from other states, the compliance of Pennsylvania shippers now exceeds out-of-state compliance by 6%, this year's Pennsylvania shipments checking out 90% and out-of-state, 84% compliance with the marking law.

(Continued to page 26)



**SPRAY or DUST
YELLOW Cuprocide AND
Lethane—ROTENONE**

Write for Literature telling the many advantages of these Products for Potato Growers

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturers of CUPROCIDE* and LETHANE* 60 for Dust and Spray

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



THE NATIONAL GRANGE SESSION

The stand of the National Grange on matters of policy and principle as expressed by them in their session last month is most commendable. We believe that facts presented are true and should be kept constantly before the public. The following is a summary of resolutions and recommendations presented and acted upon by that body,—

1. Victory is the first objective of America at war, and to its achievement the Grange pledges its unlimited efforts.

2. Agriculture recognized its responsibility for maximum production of essential food and fiber for our armed forces, our allies and the American people. To attain this, immediate action is necessary to provide manpower, machinery, supplies, and compensatory prices without subsidy that will permit farmers to produce to the utmost.

3. Selective Service's plan to defer essential farm workers on dairy, livestock, and poultry farms is a step in the right direction, but it should be extended to other types of farming.

4. Continuing loss of farm workers to industry, because farmers cannot pay wages high enough to compete with industry, emphasizes that farm income is too low. Asking farmers to work long hours while workers in industry receive higher pay for shorter hours invites a food shortage. Fair prices to producers, stimulating production, are a safeguard against inflation and a protection to consumers.

5. The President's definition of parity as "prices which give the farmer equality of purchasing power with fellow Americans who work in industry" has been the goal of the Grange for twenty years. Toward achieving it, we ask immediate amendment of the parity formula to

a. Include all farm labor in cost of production.

b. Make use of current price levels, instead of those thirty years ago.

6. Price ceilings should be flexible. Any price ceiling that has the effect of reducing farm prices below cost levels will result in curtailed production, food shortages, and inevitable higher prices to consumers.

7. Subsidies as a substitute for fair prices are wrong in principle. They are used to hold down the general price level to consumers, while the impression prevails that they are payments to farmers.

8. It is essential that means be developed to maintain floors under farm prices, to prevent their collapse and another post-war depression.

9. If a food administrator is named, he should be a man with practical experience in agriculture, and this office should be placed in the Department of Agriculture or the Office for Economic Stabilization.

10. Efficient transportation must be maintained to support the war effort and preserve our economic life. Necessary allocation of materials should be made to permit various forms of transportation to carry on. No unnecessary restrictions should be imposed. A rubber program should be developed at once, including manufacture of synthetic rubber.

11. America should not be made a dumping ground for cheap agricultural products after the war.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange held at Wenatchee, Washington, November 11-19, was devoid of all frills. Delegates from thirty-seven states were present and represented the country from Maine to California and from Texas to Montana.

POTATO MARKETING LAW COMPLIANCE SHOWING MARKED IMPROVEMENT

(Continued from page 24)

Needless to say results like these could not be obtained without the wholehearted support of growers, shippers, and distributors. This support has been forthcoming, the Department feels, because the method of enforcement has been one of helpful cooperation. Furthermore it is needless to state that this improvement in honest grading and truthful grade labeling has had a most wholesome effect on Pennsylvania's potato markets, in fact on its entire potato industry.

POTATO PROCESSING PLANT WELL UNDER WAY

Stockholders and Directors of the Northwestern Cooperative Potato Growers met Monday, December 21st, to hear a report of progress and development of the Potato Dehydrating Plant located at North Girard. President Frank Barney presided over a very informative and interesting session at which many growers and stockholders participated. T. G. Oliver, the newly appointed manager of the plant was introduced. He gave an interesting report of activities to date together with prospects of the sale of the product to the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease through the Agricultural Marketing Administration. At present over 10,000 pounds have been manufactured with a marked increase of efficiency. James Hall, secretary of the local Association, and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, secretary of the State Association, gave a brief history of the plant since its inception. At present there are 183 stockholders from Warren, Crawford and Erie Counties. The appraised value of the plant itself made by the Farm Security Administration is \$19,000, buildings and equipment were valued at \$5000, boilers at \$5000, and retorts \$2400, and miscellaneous machinery an additional \$9373.

The directors of the Northwestern Association have spent time and effort without reserve in the past two years. They are to be commended for carrying on in spite of difficulties that seemed most insurmountable at times. These directors have had faith and confidence

in the value of the product and have always appreciated that this venture would be an ideal outlet for potatoes of second and pick-out grade. The government at present are urging 100% production with three eight hour shifts in order that they may supply overseas demands. The packages insisted upon are sealed air and water tight so that they are fit for consumption under any or all conditions.

The following directors were elected for the coming year—Erie County, Lynn Sill, Ivan Miller, Frank Barney, C. H. Frey, for Crawford County, Thomas Morrison and D. L. Crum, and for Warren County, Frank L. Dodd and Charles Camp. The directors will meet again soon to reorganize by electing a president, vice-president, Secretary and a Treasurer.

Levant Alcorn of the Corry Office of the Farm Security Administration, gave a report of the financial standing to date as concerns the recent loan to the association of \$17,500.

At the close of the meeting Red-E Potatoes, the dehydrated product, was served to all present. The product was particularly acceptable. It seems so far superior to anything yet offered the government. It is most ideal for it conserves space and weight in shipping but still the food value is not sacrificed in anyway. One hundred pounds of potatoes makes approximately fifteen to sixteen pounds.

**"WHILE THEY LAST—6 new John Bean Rubber Roll
Potato Graders"**

J. JACOBSEN & SON

GIRARD, PA.

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We Have It . . .

THE
PAPER BAG
THAT ADDS

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TO

**Your Pennsylvania
Potatoes**



Our Bags are Proven for:

APPEARANCE

STRENGTH

DURABILITY

"Service Is Our Motto"

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**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER CO.**

WELLSBURG, W. VA.

A COMPARISON

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION METHODS — The following is an interesting comparison of practices used by three different potato growers a few years ago. All three followed good practices and secured good results. There is plenty of chance for argument as to what particular thing or practice led to the largest yield. It could have been in things not shown here, such as land, drainage, moisture, or the manner of carrying out such operations as cultivation, spraying, etc. What do you think, will you do as well as these men in 1943?

FARMER A

Variety of seed	Russets
Source of seed	Disease free
Bushels plants	28
Distance planted	30 x 9
Cover crop	Soy beans
Cultivation	1
Times weeded	10
Times sprayed	12
Pressure of spraying	375
Analysis of fertilizer	(3-10-6)
Amount of fertilizer	1000 lbs.
Yield per acre	538.1 bu.

FARMER B

Variety of seed	Russets
Source of seed	Disease free
Bushels plants	26
Distance planted	31 x 9
Cover crop	Clover
Cultivation	2
Times weeded	4
Times sprayed	11
Pressure of spraying	250
Analysis of fertilizer	(4-12-5)
Amount of fertilizer	1200 lbs.
Yield per acre	525 bu.

FARMER C

Variety of seed	Russets
Source of seed	Disease free
Bushels plants	22
Distance planted	31.5 x 10
Cover crop	Clover
Cultivation	2
Times weeded	5
Times sprayed	9
Pressure of spraying	250
Analysis of fertilizer	(4-8-6)
Amount of fertilizer	1200 lbs.
Yield per acre	472 bu.

Telegram Sent by Agricultural Press Relations Committee to Secretary of Agriculture

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
December 7, 1942

"Hon. Claude Wickard
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

"Pennsylvania agriculture wants to do its full share toward increased food production and the winning of the war. It wants to stand foursquare behind you as the national administrator in this time of grave crisis. It produced heavily in 1942—it will strive to do even better in 1943. To this end we must bring to your attention some vital matters that must be satisfactorily solved to insure maximum production.

"Indeed unless they are solved we foresee not only no increase in production next year but a shortage that may well prove disastrous to the whole common war effort.

"At a meeting of representatives of most of Pennsylvania farm organizations held today for the purpose of stimulating production the situation was canvassed in the light of manpower, equipment, repair parts, and fertilizer and farm supplies in general, as it exists today and as it portends for the future. Unless relieved by national action these factors hold back production and may result next year in a twenty-five percent lower potato crop twenty-five percent or more decrease in fruit and vegetable crop as low as fifty percent of this year's crop and a sizeable decrease in dairy and poultry production. These estimates were given by heads of representative organizations. They are not in any sense exaggerated. They are conservative.

"Thousands of bushels of potatoes have gone to waste undug. Thousands of bushels of vegetables lie ruined in the soil. Uncounted bushels of fruit have been unharvested. This condition threatens to be only a forerunner to far worse experiences next year unless the common labor situation is relieved. But immensely worse is the shortage of skilled technical labor without which it will be impossible to plant and produce on the scale needed. This is already reducing planting programs in innumerable cases. Added to this is the agri-

cultural restriction on implement parts and the fertilizer shortage. Our farmers are in dead earnest, but they are likewise becoming deeply discouraged. They need sympathetic and effective rulings at once and an end to confusion so that they can at least have the needed technical labor and implements with which to work, and supplies for their crops. Representatives of the farm organizations undersigned therefor ask your consideration of the following: (a) To stop all further exodus of skilled labor from the farms and return wherever possible such skilled labor to the farms where taken away; (b) To make available repair parts for machinery so that they are obtainable without destructive delay, likewise expert labor necessary for making such repairs; (c) To make available sufficient farm machinery to replace complete breakdowns; (d) To allow farmers sufficient gas and tires to move their supplies to the farm and their crops to market; (e) Provide as much nitrogenous fertilizers as can possibly be spared from other essential uses; (f) To announce at the earliest possible moment a clear strong determined program for agriculture that will assure the farmer of these essentials and that will give him cost of production so that he can grow the crops the food administration must have.

Respectfully

Penna. Farm Bureau Federation
Pa. Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.
Berks-Lehigh Fruit Cooperative
Cooperative Fruit Growers
Penna. Vegetable Growers Assn.
Tri-County Cooperative Producers
Penna. Chain Store Council
Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers
Penna. State Poultry Assn.
Penna. State Grange.
Dairymens League Cooperative
Eastern States Cooperative Exchange."

Most Pennsylvania potato growers were fortunate enough to have dug most of their crop in the fall, due to favorable weather. A few large growers in the Northwestern counties were not so fortunate, however, having reported about 100,000 bushels frozen in the ground because of labor shortage.

POTATO CHIPS

Every farmer I have talked to or heard from has indicated his determination to produce everything he can safely undertake. Some, threatened with losing crops after growing them because of lack of equipment or labor, wonder what to do. "By the last spraying of my potatoes, I shall have \$7,000 invested in work and materials," one man tells me. "If my old pump breaks they can't be sprayed, for the nearest water is five miles from that farm. Six months of effort have failed to obtain the vital part for the pump. Shall I risk my \$7,000?" Probably he will. Thousands of farmers face severe obstacles.—*Wheeler McMillan.*

Local draft boards now have for guidance in deferment of farm workers a plan worked out by USDA, which lists the types of farm work considered essential. Plan puts a unit value in points on each type of production—1 point per cow on dairy farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ point for an acre of potatoes, peanuts, etc. Total points on farm with 45 acres of corn, 25 acres of oats, 30 acres of wheat, 5 dairy cows, 12 hogs and 100 hens would add up to 19.15 production units; 16 production units are enough for deferment. Weakness: the plan is optional with draft board.

PAST AND PRESENT POTATO VARIETIES—A potato seed catalogue of 1870 listed the following potato varieties: Massasoit, Gleason, Breese's Porliff, Breese's Peerless, Early Prince, Excelsior, and the Willard.

All of the above varieties have long since been forgotten. Some of these varieties gained great prominence in their day.

A present day seed catalogue might read something as follows: Irish Cobbler, Russet Rural, Katahdin, Chippewa, Pocono, Pennigan, Nittany, Sebago, Bliss Triumph, Netted Gem, Red McClure, Early Ohio, Allegheny Mountain, Sequoia, Green Mountain, Houma, Warbe, Mesoba, Earlane No. 2, Pontiac, and White Rural.

There are others, but the above list from memory will suffice. Many of the above do not grow well under Pennsylvania conditions and are therefore little heard of. It would be interesting to

know how many of this list will still be grown, say in 1992, fifty years from now.

A trucker bought a load of spuds in bulk and then purchased some clean, trade-marked, used sacks—result—a truck load of misbranded and mis-marked potatoes which were soon picked up. The trucker paid a big fine and lost both potatoes and bags. Such flagrant misbranding is contrary to Federal and State laws and cases of this kind are constantly being run down and the violators prosecuted.

The potato school originally scheduled to be held on the farm of Hugh McPherson, York County around the middle of December was postponed until a month later. As this will be the last school of the season all those interested should contact the Williamsport Office for the exact date.

—"BILL SHAKESPUD"

"WHAT HAVE YOU DONE"

What have you done in the year that's past,

That will outlive time, endure and last?

What have you done to brighten the way
For many, so dark and dull and gray?

What have you done to ease life's strain,
To comfort sorrow and lessen pain?

To give new courage and add good cheer
To the by-gone days of the yesteryear?

What will you give to the year that's new

That will help your fellows to see it through?

A faith in God to dispel the doubt

As to what this life is all about?

Unshadowed hope that will cast a light

To banish the dark of despair's black night?

And a Christian love that will drive out fear,

In the coming days of a brand-new year?

What have you done and what will you do?

For after all, it depends on you.

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**And all other types of heavy duty
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Equitable is GENERAL HEADQUARTERS for bags of superior quality and construction because we operate our own paper mill and control every step of the manufacture from the pulp to the finished bag.

Our wide variety of bag sizes and styles makes us able to supply the proper bag for every need—

Avail yourself of the free service of our Art and Research staffs on your specific problem.

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TOMORROW IS A LONG WAY OFF



Farmer Jack Paynter, Camden, Delaware, makes a business of scientific potato growing with Iron Age equipment that he never neglects.

The equipment you now have must be kept operating until this war is won. Repair parts are scarce—new machinery practically unobtainable. That's why you can't neglect . . . but must check your machinery frequently—keep it lubricated with the proper oil and grease; and be sure that oil and grease is clean, not old and dirty. That's just one contribution you can make to keep things rolling—to keep growing more "Food for Victory."

Your second contribution to the all-out war effort is also important. Every last bit of scrap that is hiding in barn corners or out in the fields—won't you get it out today—and turn it over to your scrap dealer or local scrap committee. Make fighting equipment out of dormant scrap!

Plant and Spray the IRON AGE Way

Row Crop Sprayers Vegetable Planters Dusters Orchard Sprayers Asst. Feed Potato Planters Automatic Potato Planters Transplanters Potato Diggers

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**End of
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